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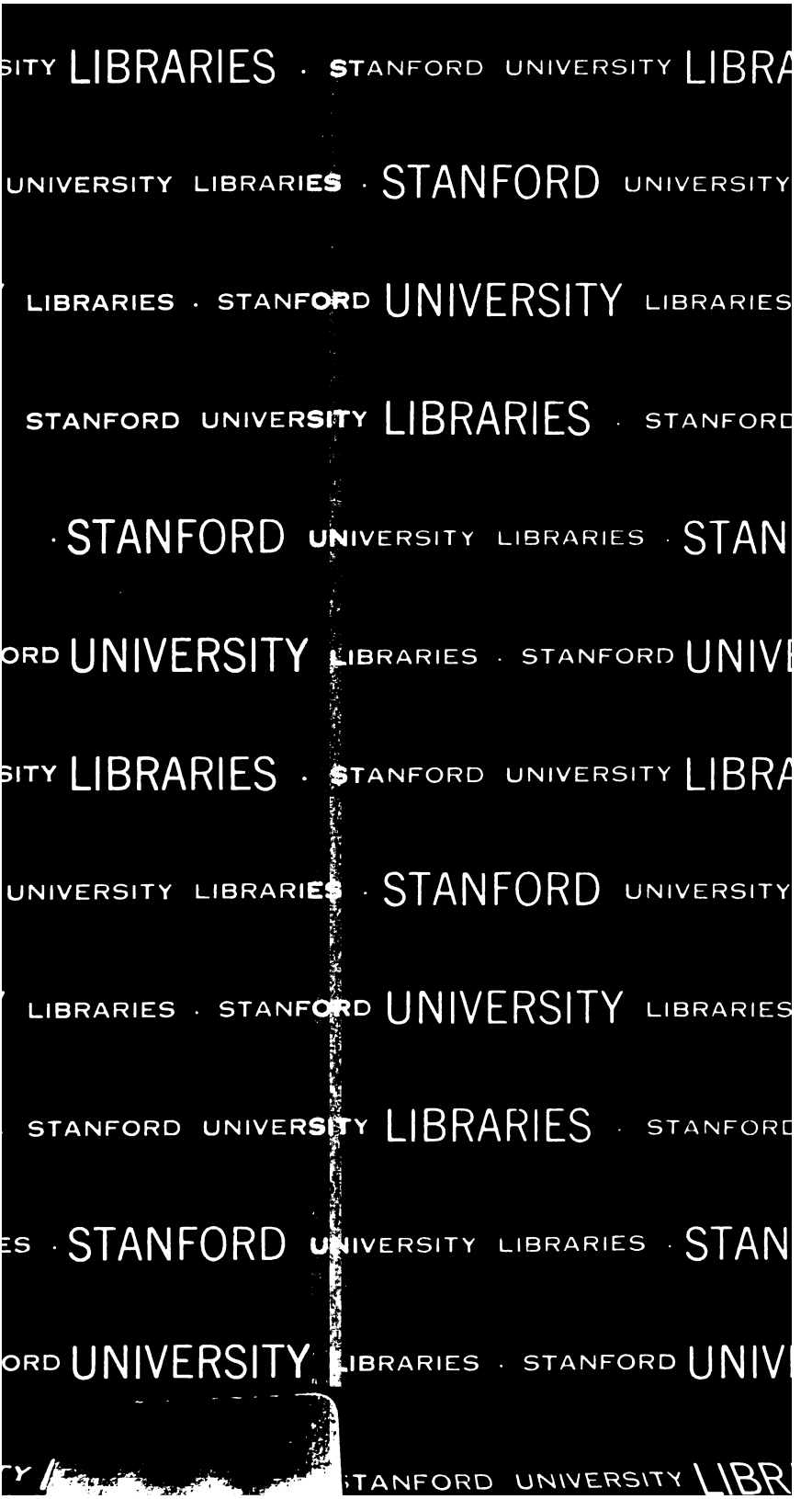
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 7, 1831,

AND IN THE FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM No. 56 TO No. 119.

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INDEX.

Communications to both Houses of Congress, (where they have been printed,) herein, will be found among the documents printed by order of the House of ves.

e subjects contained in the message from the President of the United States at ement of the session, and the documents accompanying the same, particular re- contained in the following index, as Doc. No. 1. and the same will be found as vol. 1, of said documents of the House of Representatives.

	Vol.	No.	Page.
, British Minister, and Minister of the United s, relative to duty on cotton, &c. Correspondence een Lord	3	121	1
, West Point. From the Secretary of War on the c utility and advantages resulting to the army from ilitary	1	1	20
From the President of the United States sug- ng improvement in manner of keeping the public for the naval service. From Secretary Navy in on to the mode of keeping the . . .	1	1	13
	1	1	44
On the subject of suppression of slave trade and ization of the liberated	1	1	45 226 272
the Treasury. Report Committee Judiciary on on of S. Pleasanton for extra pay as . .	1	32	1
nong the Indians for their removal. Report Se- ry War relative to employment of . .	2	101	1
in favor certain half-blood Creek Indians in that . Memorial of General Assembly of . .	2	65	1
, for extension of patent right. Report Commit- udiciary on petition of Henry . . .	1	11	1
te Marshal of Vermont, for poundage fees, &c. rt Committee of Claims on petition of Heman .	1	19	1
al list of articles imported into the United States, the duties imposed on them respectively, &c. .	2	110	1
to roll revolutionary pensioners. Report commit- n restoring name of Samuel . . .	2	95	1
nts to fill vacancies occasioned by removal of incumbents, without sufficient cause. Motion by Ewing that the Senate *do not advise and consent* to nment. *(See Representatives, &c.)*	1	41	1

81879

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Appropriations for two years, ending 30th September, 1831. Statements from Second and Third Auditors showing requisitions on, accounts rendered, and sums unaccounted for, of	1	1	
Appropriations for the judiciary fund from 1824 to 1831. Statement of	3	114	
Arms and ordnance for the public service. From Secretary War relative to the quantity in store, and measures for future supply of small	1	1	
Arms and ammunition issued to the army and marine corps in 1831. Statement of ordnance, small	1	1	
Arms issued by Ordnance Department United States to the militia in 1831	1	1	
Armories of the United States in 1831. Work done and articles procured at the arsenals and	1	1	
Army, and for its improvement, in 1831. From Secretary War, with general considerations on condition of the	1	1	
Army in 1831. Relative to the extent and baneful effects of desertion in the	1	1	
Army in 1831. From Major General McComb, presenting detailed statements of all matters and subjects connected with the	1	1	
Army United States in 1831. Organization and general return of the	1	1	
Army United States in 1831. Position and distribution of the troops of the	1	1	
Army United States in 1831, and desertions from 1823 to 1831. Statements from the Adjutant General, of the recruits for the	1	1	
Army in 1831, '2. Cost of articles of clothing for the	1	1	
Arsenals in 1831. Relative to quantity of small arms, ordnance, &c., in store in the United States'	1	1	
Arsenals and depots in the United States. Number and rank of officers on ordnance duty, and the	1	1	
Atkinson on unjust appointment and decision of courts martial for the trial of Colonels Chambers and Woolley. Remarks of General	1	11	
Auditor of the Treasury, showing the amount of requisitions, accounts rendered, and amount unaccounted for in two years, ending 30th September, 1831. From Second	1	1	
Auditor of the Treasury, showing the amount of requisitions accounts rendered, and amount unaccounted for two years, ending 30th September, 1831. From Third	1	1	
Auditor, on claims for half pay, or full pay, on account of revolutionary services. Letter from P. Hagner, Third	2	94	
Auditor of the Treasury Department. Report of Committee on Finance on subject of abolishing the office of Second	3	138	
Austria. In message President United States on affairs with	1	1	
Bagging. Construction of laws laying duties article of cotton	3	129	
Baird for commutation of half pay as a deranged surgeon in revolutionary war. On claim of A.	2	94	

E 5 3 1 2

	Vol.	No.	Page.
B.			
Baker relative to proceedings of the British authorities of New Brunswick in imprisonment of American citizens, &c. Testimony of John	1	3	1
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for a subscription to its stock. Memorial of the	2	63	1
Baltimore, for aid from United States in improving the harbor of that city. Memorial from Corporation of .	2	81	1
Bank United States. The President recommends to Congress the consideration of the subject of the . .	1	1	14
Bank of United States for 1831. From Secretary Treasury, with monthly statements of	1	27	1
Bank United States. From Secretary Treasury, with names of stockholders and directors of, debts due to, specie in, &c., the	1	31	1
Bank United States in 1817, &c. Amount of public money in the	1	36	1
Bank United States. Memorial Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and others, of Baltimore, for renewal of charter of	1	47	1
Bank United States. Memorial citizens of Boston for ditto	1	48	1
Bank United States. Report Committee Finance on requiring payment of interest for public money deposited in the	1	50	1
Bank United States. Rates of exchange at which drafts are drawn by the	1	50	27
Bank United States. Memorial citizens Hartford, Connecticut, against renewal of charter of the . .	2	56	1
Bank United States. Memorial Marine Bank of Baltimore for renewal of charter of	2	57	1
Bank United States. Memorial Commercial Bank of Cincinnati in favor of renewal of charter of the .	2	68	1
Bank United States. Memorial Bank of North America for renewal of charter of the	2	74	1
Bank United States and its branches. Report Secretary Treasury concerning orders drawn by the . .	2	76	1
Bank United States from said branches. Report Secretary Treasury on branch bank orders in circulation, where same are not receivable, and amount gold and silver annually remitted to	2	79	1
Bank United States. Memorial Bank of Windham county, Connecticut, for renewal of charter of . .	2	86	1
Bank United States for January and February, 1832. Report Secretary Treasury, with monthly statements of the	2	96	1
Bank United States, with answers to certain queries contained in resolution proposed by Mr. Benton relative to affairs of the bank. Letter from President of the .	2	98	1
Bank United States. Memorial New Orleans Canal and Banking Company for renewal of the charter of the .	2	108	1
Bank United States may not be re-chartered. Memorial of certain inhabitants of Hamilton county, Ohio, that .	3	115	1

	Vol.	No.	Pt
Bank United States. Memorial of citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, against renewal of charter of the .	3	135	
Bank United States for April and May, 1832. Report Secretary Treasury, with monthly statements of the .	3	156	
Bank United States and of the protective system. Resolutions of Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of rechartering the	3	161	
Bank United States and of the protective system. Resolutions of citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the	3	171	
Bank United States. Message from the President, with his objections to the passage of the bill to modify and continue the	3	180	
Banking company to take effect from expiration of charter of the Bank United States. Memorial sundry citizens Massachusetts to be incorporated as a . . .	1	37 40	
Barracks at several posts under direction of Quartermaster General's Department in 1831. Progress in constructing	1	1	1
Barracks in the vicinity of New Orleans. Documents from the War Department relative to the erection of .	1	18	
Barry, late sailingmaster in the navy, for compensation for property destroyed late war. Report of Committee of Claims on petition heirs of Edward . . .	1	53	
Beard, praying indemnity for merchandise seized at the commencement of the late war, &c. Report Committee on the Judiciary on petition of Edward . .	3	179	
Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in favor of protective system. Memorial of inhabitants of	3	172	
Benton. Observations relative to manufacture of salt, laid			
Benton. Relative to affairs Bank United States. Letter from President Bank United States with answers to certain queries contained in resolution of Mr. . .	2	98	
on the table by Mr.	2	75	
Blackwell, an officer of the revolution. Report Committee Claims allowing land to Captain William . .	2	60	
Blake to roll revolutionary pensions. Report committee to restore name of John	2	83	
Blankets and other articles for Indian trade. From Secretary War on expediency of reducing the duties on .	2	90	
Blodget for her dower in property held by the United States in Washington. Report Committee on Judiciary on petition of Rebecca	3	141	
Boundary between the United States and colonies of Great Britain. In message from President on settlement of	1	1	
Bounties to fishing vessels from 1791 to 1830. Amount of	1	20	
Bounties to fishing vessels, &c. Report Secretary Treasury relative to frauds in obtaining . . .	3	120	
Brazil. In message President on affairs with Empire of	1	1	
Breakwaters, piers, under care of that department in 1831. From Chief Engineer on construction, repair, &c., of	1	1	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
reakwaters, &c., in 1831. Disbursements through Engineer Department on	1	1	104
reakwater, under direction of the Quartermaster General's Department. Progress on, cost, and condition of the Delaware	1	1	118
revet rank in the army. From Secretary War, with general considerations concerning	1	1	25
ridge in connection with the aqueduct for the Alexandria Canal Company. Memorial of Corporation of Georgetown, D. C., for a free	3	159	1
ridle-bit makers, platers, and others, praying that duty on those articles may not be reduced. Memorial of certain	3	151	1
uenos Ayres. In message President on affairs with	1	1	10
urr, to roll of revolutionary pensioners. Report committee to restore name of Daniel	2	88	1

C.

adets of Military Academy at West Point. On the advantages to the army resulting from appointment of	1	1	20
anals between Chipola river and St. Andrew's bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax river. Documents relating to bill to authorize Florida to open	3	136	1
anal to connect the Wabash river with Lake Michigan. Report Secretary War, with result of an examination for a	3	143	1
aptains and masters commandant of the navy, for increase of pay and emoluments. Memorial of certain	3	122	1
ensus. Calculation by E. H. Cummins for the ratio of representation in Congress under the last	1	17	1
ensus and vetoed bill of 1792, laid on the table by Mr. Webster. Documents relative to apportionment, &c., under fifth	2 2 3	75 92 126	1 1
ensus. Statement laid on table by Mr. Clayton, relative to ratio of representation under fifth	2 3	91 127	1
ensus." Report Select Committee on bill "for apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the fifth	3	119	1
ensus of 1820 and 1830. Statement of comparative progress of population of the United States, in different States, under	3	128	17
entral America. In message President on affairs with	1	1	19
hambers and Woolley. Remarks of General Atkinson on unjust appointment and proceedings of courts-martial for trials of Colonels	1	11	1
hapman, deceased, late Collector of Georgetown, South Carolina. Report Committee on the Judiciary on petition of representatives of Thomas	3	134	1
haplains of the navy, for increase of compensation. Memorial of the	1	30	1
herokees in Georgia, disposed to remove west of the Mississippi. From the President, relative *to proposition* of	1	1	11
herokee Indians. *Motion Mr. Frelinghuysen* relative to *execution of laws for protection of the*	1	43	1

	Vol.	No.	P
Cherokee Indians be protected in their rights, &c. Memorial citizens Pennsylvania that	2	61	
Chickasaws had agreed to remove west of the Mississippi. From President, that the	1	1	
Chili. In message President on affairs with	1	1	
China. In message President on commercial relations with	1	1	
Choctaws had agreed to remove west of the Mississippi. From the President, that the	1	1	
Citizens, by authorities of New Brunswick. Capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American	1	3	
Clark to roll revolutionary pensioners. Report committee on restoring name of James	2	99	
Clay for reduction of duty on certain imports. Motion of Mr.	1	23	
Ditto, (with amendment of Mr. Hayne)	1	23	
Clay for reduction and abolition of duties on imports, with amendments thereto, and report of Committee of Manufactures thereon. Motion by Mr.	3	116	
Clayton, relative to ratio of representation in Congress under last census. Statement submitted by Mr.	2 3	91 127	
Clothing for the army in 1831, '2. Cost of articles of	1	1	1
Clothing for the navy condemned within ten years. Report Secretary of the Navy on losses on slop	2	103	
Collectors of the Customs respecting the British colonial trade. Instructions to	1	28	
Collectors of the Customs on construction of acts regulating duties on imports. From Secretary Treasury, transmitting correspondence with	2 3	64 129	
Collection of duties on imports. Motion by Mr. Wilkins concerning regulations for	3	112	
Collectors of the Customs, relative to frauds on the revenue in obtaining drawbacks on fish and meat, and bounties on fishing vessels. Correspondence with	3	120	
Collectors of the Customs, relative to duty on iron and manufactures of iron. Instructions to	3	131	
Colombia. In message President on affairs with Republic of	1	1	
Colonial trade with Great Britain. In message President on	1	1	
Colonial and West India trade. Mr. Holmes's resolutions for information concerning British	1	5	
Colonial trade. Instructions to Collectors of the Customs respecting the British	1	28	
Colonial trade. Motion Mr. Sprague condemnatory of the late "arrangement" between the Executive and the British Government relative to the	1	52	
Colonies of Great Britain and the West India Islands. Report Secretary Treasury, with statements of the imports, exports, and tonnage in trade with	2	80	
Colonies and West Indies. Message President United States, with schedules of duties on imports into the British American	2	85	
Colonial trade. Message President, with correspondence between American Minister and British Government, concerning the	3	118	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
olonial and West India trade, not before communicated. Message from President, with correspondence relative to British	3	132	1
olumbia recommended to Congress by the President United States. A consideration of the condition of the District of	1	1	14
ommerce and navigation. Report Secretary Treasury relative to delay in transmitting annual reports on .	2	67	1
ommercial relations between the United States and foreign countries. In message of President on . .	1	1	4 11
ommercial regulations of foreign countries. Motion of Mr. Wilkins to obtain the laws and . . .	3	111	1
ommissary General of Subsistence in 1831. Operations of the office of the	1	1	146
ommissary General of Purchases in 1831. Operations of the office of the	1	1	152
ommutation of pay on account of revolutionary services. Letter from P. Hagner, Third Auditor, on claims for .	2	94	1
ommutation of half pay by Hospital Department of the revolutionary war. On claims for	2	94	4
omparative statement of duties now existing, and those proposed by bills of the Senate and Secretary of the Treasury. Report Secretary Senate, with . .	3	144	1
omptroller of the Treasury. Report Committee on Finance on subject of abolishing the office of Second .	3	138	1
Congressional documents ordered to be printed by Congress. To the Senate, from Gales and Seaton, with two volumes of	1	16	1
Congress. (See Representatives.)			
Connecticut, in favor of protective system. Memorial, &c., of citizens of	3 3 3 3	164 165 169 175	1 1 1 1
Constitution, regarding the election of President and Vice President, and bestowing offices on members of Congress. From the President, recommending amendments of the	1	1	13
Consular system. The President recommends a revisal of the laws regulating the	1	1	11
Contingent fund of the Senate. Report from the Secretary on state of the	2	2	1
Convention for reduction of duties on imports. Memorial of Free Trade	1	55	1
Cotton imported into France. Report Secretary State on intention of French Government to increase duties on	2	106	1
Cotton imported into England. Correspondence between American Ministers and British Government relative to duty on	3	121	1
Cotton bagging. Construction of laws laying duties on article of	3	129	2
Courts in all the States, *recommended by the President.* The *establishment of Circuit*	1	1	1

	Vol.	
Courts martial for trial of Colonel Chambers and Colonel Woolley. Remarks of General Atkinson on unjust appointment and proceedings of	1	
Crane to roll revolutionary pensioners. Report committee to restore name of Abijah	2	
Creek Indians, for remuneration for property destroyed by the hostile Indians. Memorial Alabama for payment of claims of half-blood	2	
Cumberland road. From Secretary War on propriety of devising measures for permanent repair of the .	1	
Cumberland road west of Zanesville. Report Secretary War on progress of	2	
Cummins for the ratio of representation in Congress under the last census. Calculation by Ebenezer H. .	1	
Cushman to roll revolutionary pensioners. Report committee on restoring name of Andrew . . .	2	

D.

Debt. From the President, relative to speedy redemption of the public	1	
Debt from 1817 to 1831, &c. From Secretary Treasury, relative to the payments of the public . .	1	
Debt, &c. Report Committee on Finance on deposites in Bank United States, management of the sinking fund, payment of the	1	
Debt due by same to United States. Memorial of Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New York, for remission of	3	1
Debtors to the United States. President recommends more liberal policy towards insolvent . . .	1	
Delaware Report of the engineers appointed to examine the ruins of Fort	1	
Delaware has been erected. Report Committee on Judiciary, on securing the title, in fee simple, to an island in the Delaware, on which Fort	3	1
Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the protective system. Memorial inhabitants of . . .	3	1
Delinquents in the city of New York, for remission of debt due United States. Memorial of Society for the Reformation of Juvenile	3	1
Denmark. In message of President on claims United States on	1	
Desertion in the army. From the Secretary War, on the extent and baneful effects of	1	
Desertion in the army. On the extent of and losses from .	1	
District of Columbia, its want of a code of laws, &c., to the consideration of Congress. From the President United States, recommending the . . .	1	
Documents ordered to be printed by Congress. To Senate, from Gales and Seaton, with two volumes Congressional	1	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
nents printed for the use of House Representatives.			
leport Committee on Contingent Fund of Senate, on			
epealing resolution for obtaining extra copies of .	1	22	1
ack, bounty on salted provisions and pickled fish, &c.,			
on 1791 to 1830, inclusive. Amount of . .	1	20	1
acks, &c., on fish, beef, pork, &c., and allowance to			
hing vessels. Report Secretary Treasury, relating			
frauds in obtaining	3	120	1
cks for the navy. From Secretary Navy, relative to			
e construction of the	1	1	38
on imports. From President, relative to modifica-			
n of the tariff, and reduction of the . .	1	1	12
on teas. Report Committee on Finance, and letter			
cretary Treasury, on regulating the . .	1	4	1
on imports. Mr. Poindexter's resolutions for fixing			
e rate of	1	6	1
&c., from 1791 to 1830, inclusive. Amount of .	1	20	1
on imports. Motion Mr. Clay for reduction of certain	1	23	1
with amendment Mr. Hayne)	1	28	1
with amendments of Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Wil-			
ns)	3	116	1
on imports from 1790 to 1830. Comparative state-			
nt of	1	24	1
on imports, enumerated in bill of Senate of 1829,			
. From Secretary Treasury, with amount of .	1	24	1
hat would be returnable on passage of bill to exempt			
tain merchandise from tariff of 1828. Amount of	1	25	1
on imports. Memorial members Legislature of			
rth Carolina, opposed to nullification, for reduction			
the	1	34	1
paid by him on certain matting from China be re-			
ded. Report Committee Finance on petition J. F.			
wis, that certain	1	38	1
on woollens. Petition of certain journeymen tailors			
reduction of certain	1	39	1
on imports. Memorial of Free Trade Convention			
reduction of	1	55	1
on imports. Correspondence between Secretary			
easury and Collectors of Customs, on construction of	2	64	1
ws regulating	3	129	1
on imports into British American colonies and West			
dies. Message from President, with statement of .	2	85	1
Memorial of sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania			
r certain modification of the tariff of . .	2	87	1
on blankets and other articles for the Indian trade.			
om Secretary War, on expediency of reducing the .	2	90	1
under tariff act of 1828. Documents relating to ex-			
mption, under certain circumstances, of merchandise			
om	2	104	1
upon cotton imported into *France*. *Report* Secre-			
y State re*lative to intention of French Government*			
increase the	2	106	1

	Vol.	No.	Pg
Duties imposed on them, &c. Alphabetical statement of all articles imported into the United States, with the .	2		110
Duties on imports, and commercial laws and regulations. Motion Mr. Wilkins to obtain statement of . .	3		111
Duties on imports. Motion Mr. Wilkins relative to credits on duties, *ad valorem duties*, non-enumerated articles, to prevent frauds in collecting	3		112
Duties on imports, with amendments thereto, and report of Committee of Manufactures thereon. Motion by Mr. Clay for a reduction and abolition of . . .	3		116
Duties on imports. Report Secretary Treasury on probable reduction of revenue by passage of bill to repeal, in part, the	3		125
Duties of 12½ and 15 per cent. List of articles of import, "not specially enumerated," paying . . .	3		125
Duties under present laws, and those proposed by bills of the Senate, and from Secretary of the Treasury. Report from Secretary of the Senate, with comparative statement of	3		144
Duties on those articles may not be reduced. Memorial of wrought iron bridle-bit makers, platers, &c., of Philadelphia, that the	3		151
Duties on those articles may not be reduced. Memorial of sundry manufacturers of hair-cloth, hair-seating, and curled hair, of New York, that . . .	3		152
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture, &c. Proceedings of a meeting of the friends of the protective system of Philadelphia, adverse to reduction of the . .	3		153
Duties on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere, may be equalized. Memorial of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia that the - . . .	3		154
Duties on imports, &c., in 1831, and probable amount in 1832. Report Secretary Treasury, showing the amount of .	3		155
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Memorial of citizens of Woodbridge and Rahway, New Jersey, adverse to reduction of	3		157
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Memorial of inhabitants of Mason county, Kentucky, adverse to reduction of the	3		160
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Resolutions of Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of Bank of United States, and adverse to reduction of the . .	3		161
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Rhode Island, adverse to reduction of . -	3		162
Duties under present laws, and those proposed by bills of the Senate, and those from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the House of Representatives. Report from Secretary of the Senate, with a comparative statement of	3		174

	Vol.	No.	Page
nder present tariff, and those proposed by bills of Senate, No. 167 and 190. Report Secretary Trea- y, with comparative statement of	3	178	1
imported raw flax, and increase of duty on thread twine. Memorial from Garsed, Raines, and Co., a repeal of the	2	82	1
ı alum salt. Report Committee on Manufactures tive to reducing the	2	105	1
imposed upon silk goods. Memorial merchants w York that a specific	3	113	1
ı cotton imported into England. Correspondence ween American Ministers and British Government tive to	3	121	1
ı iron and manufactures of iron. Instructions to lectors of Customs relative to	3	131	1
ı that article may not be reduced. Memorial of ıufacturers of, and dealers in, leather of Philadelphia, ying that	3	148	1
imported slates may not be reduced. Memorial of M. Porter and others, of Pennsylvania, praying that	3	149	1
ı that article may not be reduced. Memorial of ıufacturers of hats of Philadelphia, praying that the	3	150	1
ı that article may not be reduced. Memorial of nufacturers of hats of New York, that the . .	3	163	1
articles of foreign manufacture. Resolutions of a eting of the inhabitants of Fairfield county, Con- ticut, adverse to reduction of the . . .	3	164	1
articles of foreign manufacture. Do. do. Nor- k, Connecticut, adverse to reduction of the .	3	165	1
ı articles of foreign manufacture. Do. do. New rk, do. do.	3	166	1
do. do. Do. Philipsburg, Pennsylva- , do. do.	3	167	1
do. do. Do. Sharon, Connecticut, do. do.	3	169	1
do. do. Do. Delaware county, Pennsyl- ıia, do. do.	3	171	1
do. do. Do. Bedford county, Pennsylva- ıia, do. do.	3	172	1
do. do. Do. Montgomery county, Penn- vania, do. do.	3	173	1
n articles of foreign manufacture. Resolutions of zens of New Canaan, Fairfield county, Connecticut, rerse to reduction of the	3	175	1
n iron. Memorial of manufacturers of iron of Phi- elphia, praying for a reduction of the . .	3	176	1
n paper hanging may be reduced. Memorial of ıdry merchants of New York, praying that the .	3	177	1

E.

s surety *of Adam Carruth. Report Committee on iciary on release of Elias*	1	26	1

	Vol.	No.	Pa
East Indies. The frigate Potomac sent to obtain indemnity for a wanton outrage upon an American vessel at the island of Sumatra, in the . . .	1	1	
Engineer Department in 1831. From Secretary War and Chief Engineer, concerning the operations of the .	1	1	
Engineers in 1831. From Secretary War, relating to the organization and duties of the Topographical .	1	1	
Engineers. From Secretary War on expediency of increasing the corps	1	1	
Engineer Department in 1831, for works of internal improvement and other objects. Statement of disbursements through the	1	1	1
England. (See Great Britain.)			
Estimates for the naval service. From Secretary Navy, on subject of	1	1	
Estimate of expenses of the Indian Department in 1832 .	1	1	1
Estimate for the support of the navy in 1832. General .	1	1	2
Estimate for the support of Marine Corps in 1832. An .	1	1	2
Ewing, censuring removals from office by the Executive, without sufficient cause, and declaring it inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to appointments to vacancies thus created. Motion by Mr. . .	1	41	
Expenditures under certain appropriations, sums accounted for, and sums unaccounted for, in two years, ending 30th September, 1831. Statements from Second and Third Auditors, of	1	1	2 2
Expenditures on account of the Judiciary from 1824 to 1831. Statement of	3	114	
Exports of fish, beef, pork and bacon, from 1791 to 1830 .	1	20	
Exports and tonnage from West Indies and British colonies for one year. Statement of imports . . .	2	80	
Exports to the European possessions of Great Britain in 1831	3	130	

F.

Fairfield county, Connecticut, in favor of protective system.	3	164	
Memorial of sundry inhabitants of . . .	3	175	
Finances. From the President, on the prosperous state of the	1	1	
Fishing vessels in the Pacific. In message President, relative to protection of	1	1	
Fish, salted provisions, &c., from 1791 to 1830, inclusive. Quantity and amount of bounty on fishing vessels .	1	20	
Fish, fishing vessels, salted provisions, &c. Report Secretary Treasury, relative to frauds in obtaining from United States drawbacks, bounties, &c., on . .	3	120	
Fitz, Surveyor United States' lands south of Tennessee, suggesting improvements in mode of conducting surveying business, &c. From Gideon . . .	1	54	
Flax, and increase of duty on thread and twine. Memorial Garsed, Raines, & Co., for repeal of duty on imported raw	2	82	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
open canals between Chipola river and St. An-'s bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax river. Do-nts relating to bill to authorize	3	136	1
commutation pay on account of revolutionary ces. On claim of Lieutenant John Morris .	2	94	1
nend 9th rule of the Senate. Motion of Mr. .	1	35	1
ountries. Motion Mr. Wilkins to obtain commer-aws and regulations of	3	111	1
ware. Report of engineers appointed to examine uins of	1	1	87
ware has been erected. Report Committee on Ju-ry on securing a title to the island on which .	3	124	1
ions of the United States in 1831. From Chief ineer, on the progress and condition of the .	1	1	76
ions through the Engineer Department in 1831. ment of disbursements on	1	1	104
ions projected by the Board of Engineers, not yet nenced, and the estimate of their cost . .	1	1	114
In message President United States, on settlement aims on	1	1	4, 6
prior to 30th September, 1800. Reports of various mittees in both Houses of Congress on claims for mnity for spoliations by	1	51	1
Report from Secretary of State, relative to inten-of the French Government to lay additional duties otton imported into	2	106	1
n obtaining drawbacks on fish, pork, &c., and boun-on fishing vessels. Report of Secretary of the asury relative to	3	120	1
n introducing sugar into the United States in form irup. Report Secretary Treasury relative to .	3	139	1
ide Convention for reduction of present rate of du-, &c. Memorial of	1	55	1
uysen, respecting the duties of the President in ex-ting the laws for protection of the Indians. Motion Mr.	1	43	1
e, and inland trade to Mexico. Message from Pre-nt, with documents relating to the . .	2	90	1

G.

Seaton, with two volumes of the Congressional do-nents, ordered to be printed by Congress. To the ate, from	1	16	1
Raines, & Co., for repeal of duty on imported raw , and increase of duty on thread and twine. Memo-of	2	82	1
disposed to remove west of Mississippi. From President, relative to proposition, &c., of Chero-s in	1	1	11
own for a free bridge in connection with the aque-t for the Alexandria *Canal Company*. Memorial *Corporation of*	3	159	1

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Great Britain for spoliations. On the subject of claims on	1	1	
Great Britain. In message from President United States on trade with colonies of	1	1	
Great Britain. Do. do. on settlement northeastern boundary between United States and colonies of . .	1	1	
Great Britain. Do. do. on relations subsisting between the United States and	1	1	
Great Britain. Correspondence relative to capture, abduction, and imprisonment of citizens United States by authorities of New Brunswick, a colony of . .	1	3	
Great Britain. Mr. Holmes's resolutions for information concerning the trade of West Indies and colonies of .	1	5	
Great Britain. Instructions to Collectors of the Customs respecting the colonial trade of	1	28	
Great Britain relative to the colonial trade. Motion Mr. Sprague condemnatory of the late "arrangement" by the Executive with	1	52	
Great Britain and the West India Islands. Report Secretary Treasury, with statements of the imports, exports, and tonnage in trade with colonies of . . .	2	80	
Great Britain. Tariff of duties on imports into American colonies and West India Islands of . . .	2	85	
Great Britain, relative to colonial and West India trade. Message President, with correspondence between American Minister and Government of . . .	3	118	
Great Britain relative to duty on cotton imported into England. Correspondence between Ministers United States and	3	121	
Great Britain, and tonnage engaged in same for 1831. Statement showing imports from, and exports to European possessions of	3	130	
Great Britain, relative to colonial and West India trade, not before communicated. Message President, with correspondence between American Ministers and Government of	3	133	
Green for printing the Journal of the Senate and the Secret Journal of the old Congress. Proposition of Duff	1	9	
Guard and others are interested. Report of Committee on Public Lands, concerning reservations of land in Indiana, in which David	3	158	

H.

Half pay for life, or full pay on account of revolutionary services. Letter from P. Hagner, Third Auditor, on claims for	2	94	
Half pay to Hospital Department in revolutionary war. On claims to	2	94	
Hair cloth, hair seating, and curled hair in New York, that the duty on those articles may not be reduced. Petition of sundry manufacturers of	3	152	
Hanseatic towns. In message President on affairs with .	1	1	
Harbors under care of that department in 1831. From Chief *Engineer, on condition* and progress in improving .	1	1	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Harbors in 1831. Disbursements through Engineer Department on	1	1	104
Harrison, one of sureties of Francis Adams. Report Committee on Judiciary on petition of John H.	1	8	1
Hassler, of the result of an examination made by him of the weights and measures used in the several custom-houses in the United States. Report Secretary Treasury, with report from F. R.	3	168	1
Hats, of Philadelphia, praying that duty on that article may not be reduced. Memorial of manufacturers of	3	150	1
Hats, of New York, praying that duty on that article may not be reduced, &c. Memorial of manufacturers of	3	163	1
Hayne to motion Mr. Clay for reduction duties on imports. Amendment of Mr.	1	23	1
Hendricks to Mr. Clay's motion for modification of the tariff. Amendment by Mr.	3	116	1
Hendricks for pension on account of injury in service, under General Wayne, in 1793, '5. Report Committee of Pensions on petition of David	3	140	1
Henshaw and others, to be incorporated as a banking company on expiration of charter of Bank United States. Memorial of D.	1	37	1
Holland. In message President on claims United States on	1	1	4
Holmes's resolution for information concerning the trade with the British colonies and West Indies. Mr.	1	5	1

I.

Illinois on defence of that State against Indian hostilities. Correspondence with the Governor of	1	1	54, 180
Illinois for land to improve mail road from Louisville to St. Louis. Resolution of Legislature of	3	117	2
Imports. Mr. Poindexter's resolutions for fixing the rate of duties on	1	6	1
Imports, exports, and tonnage from the West Indies and British colonies, for one year. Statements of the	2	80	1
Imports from operation of tariff of 1828. Documents relating to the exemption of certain	2	104	1
Imports into the United States, with the duties on them, &c. Alphabetical list of	2	110	1
Imports. Report Secretary Treasury on probable reduction of revenue by passage of bill to repeal, in part, the duties on	3	125	1
Imports to European possessions of Great Britain in 1831. Statement of	3	130	1
Indians. Report Secretary War of certain surveys made of Wabash river, &c., in	1	21	1
Indiana for law to dispose of lands United States in tracts of 40 acres. Resolution of Legislature of	2	72	1
Indiana to obtain cession of unsold public lands in that State. Resolution Legislature of	2	73	1

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Indiana for donation of land to improve Wabash and White rivers. Memorial of Legislature of . . .	2	76	
Indiana for land to improve mail road from Louisville to St. Louis. Resolution of Legislature of . . .	3	117	
Indiana. Report Secretary War, with result of examination of route for a canal to connect Lake Michigan with Wabash river, in	3	143	
Indiana, concerning the reservation and sale of certain land in that State in which David Guard and others are interested. Report Committee on Public Lands on resolution of the Legislature of	3	158	
Indians west of the Mississippi, and extinguishing their title to all lands within the United States. From President, relative to progress in removing the . . .	1	1	
Indians in United States. From Secretary War, with general considerations on the condition, removal, and future prospects of the several tribes of . . .	1	1	
Indians emigrating west of the Mississippi. Relative to protection by the army to the	1	1	
Indians in 1831. Correspondence relative to the employment of a part of the army and militia of Illinois to counteract the hostilities of Sac and other . . .	1	1	1
Indian Bureau, of the operations of the same, and affairs with the several Indian tribes in 1831. From the principal clerk of the	1	1	1
Indian Department in 1831, and estimates for 1832. Expenditures in the	1	1	1 1
Indian schools, places where established, teachers, expenses in 1831. Statement of	1	1	1
Indians to General Gaines, United States' army, and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, on 30th June, 1831 Articles of agreement and capitulation of the British band of Sac and other	1	1	1
Indians. Motion Mr Frelinghuysen relative to execution of the laws for protection to the	1	43	
Indians be protected in their rights. Memorial citizens Pennsylvania that Cherokee	2	61	
Indians for pay for property destroyed by hostile Indians. Memorial of Alabama in favor of claims of half-breed Creek	2	65	
Indians west of the Mississippi. Documents concerning trade with, and character of the	2	90	
Indian blankets, and other articles for trade with them. From Secretary War, on expediency of reducing duties on	2	90	
Indians west of the Mississippi. Message from President, relative to employment of agents for removal of the .	2	101	
Insolvent debtors to United States. President recommends more liberal policy towards	1	1	
Insurrection of the negroes in different parts of the country in 1831. Employment of detachments of the army in suppressing	1	1	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Internal improvements, in message from President United States, 1831, '2. Argument in favor of . .	1	1	3
Internal improvements under care of that department in 1831 From Chief Engineer, on progress and condition of works of	1	1	79
Internal improvement in 1831. Statement of disbursements through the Engineer Department, for works of .	1	1	104
Internal improvement under direction of Quartermaster General's Department in 1831. Progress on, and condition of works of	1	1	116
Internal improvement in Indiana. Report Secretary War, of surveys made for objects of . . .	1	21	1
Internal improvements, education, and charitable institutions.	3	128	1
Statement of the quantity of public lands granted to States for	3	133	1
	3	142	1
Internal improvement, by canal, to connect Lake Michigan with Wabash river Report Secretary War, with result of examination for	3	143	1
Iron. Instructions to Collectors of Customs relative to duties on iron and manufactures of	3	131	1
Iron. Memorial of the manufacturers of iron of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties on . .	3	176	1
J.			
Jefferson. Report Select Committee on claim of Martha Randolph, only surviving child of Thomas . .	2	107	1
Journals of the Senate, and Secret Journals of the Old Congress. Proposition of Duff Green for printing the .	1	9	1
Judiciary system, as regards establishment of Circuit Courts, &c. The President recommends a revision of the .	1	1	14
Judiciary fund from 1824 to 1831. Statement of appropriations and expenditures from the . . .	3	114	1
Juvenile Delinquents for remission of debt due United States. Memorial of the Society for Reformation of . .	3	123	1
K.			
Kennedy for pay on account of revolutionary services. On claim of Doctor Samuel	2	94	1
Kentucky, in favor of the protective system. Memorial of sundry inhabitants of Mason county, . . .	3	160	1
L.			
Lake Michigan with Wabash river. Report Secretary War, relative to examination for a canal to connect . .	3	143	1
Lands within the United States. From President, on propriety of extinguishing all the Indian title to . .	1	1	11
Land Office of the War Department, of the number of land warrants for services during revolutionary and late wars, number of claims, &c., in 1831. Statement from the Bounty	1	1	169

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Land Office to Chairman Committee on Public Lands, relative to arrears of patents, and on bill to increase clerks, &c., in that office. From Commissioner of the General	1	45	
Lands, suggesting improvements in mode of conducting the surveying business. Letter from Gideon Fitz, surveyor of public	1	54	
Lands United States in tracts of 40 acres. Resolution Legislature Indiana for law to dispose of . . .	2	72	
Lands in that State. Resolution Legislature Indiana to obtain cession of unsold public	2	73	
Land in the island on which Fort Delaware has been erected. Report Committee on Judiciary on securing title to .	3	124	
Lands of the United States. Report from Committee on Manufactures on certain resolutions inquiring into expediency of reducing the price of the public lands, and ceding them to the States, and on the general policy for the disposition of the	3	128	
Lands on bill reported by Committee on Manufactures, as above. Report of Committee on Public . .	3	145	
Lands United States. Statement of quantity of public lands unsold, Indian and foreign titles extinguished, and not extinguished, appropriated in several States for internal improvements, education, or charitable institutions, seats of government, and saline reservations, &c., of the	3 3 3	128 133 142	
Lands, with proceeds, expenses, &c., of the sales of same. Statement of amount of money paid by the United States for the title to the public	3 3	128 133	
Lands, according to distribution proposed by Committee on Manufactures. Dividend of each State of the proceeds of the public	3	128	
Lands prior to establishment of land offices. Special sales of public	3	133	
Land claims. Amount of lands granted, or moneys paid, in satisfaction of Virginia	3	133	
Lands of United States to States and Territories, and individuals, for education, internal improvements, &c., &c. Report Commissioner of General Land Office, relating to donations of	3	142	
Land claims in Missouri. From Commissioner General Land Office, in compliance with resolution of Senate on unconfirmed	1	14	
Land Company. Report Committee on Judiciary on petition of the New England Mississippi	1	29	
Land claim of Nathaniel A. Ware. Report of committee on private	1	49	
Land to E. Scott, heir of an officer of the revolution. Report Committee Claims, allowing	2	60	
Land to improve Wabash and White rivers. Resolution Legislature Indiana for donation of	2	76	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Land for military services from 1791 to 1802. Report of Committee on Pensions on petition of A. Marschalk for donation of	2	93	1
Land in Indiana, in which David Guard and others are interested. Report of Committee on Public Lands relative to a tract of	3	158	1
Laws United States. Report of Library Committee on proposition of Richard Peters to print a stereotype edition of the	2	102	1
Lead for the use of the navy be furnished from the public supplies, over and above the quantity needed for the army. From Secretary Navy, suggesting that	1	1	43
Lead made at United States' lead mines from 1821 to 1831. Statement from the Ordnance Department, of the quantity of	1	1	137
Leather, praying that the duties on that article may not be reduced. Memorial from manufacturers and dealers in	3	148	1
Lewis, that certain duties be refunded to him. Report Committee on Finance on petition of J. F.	1	38	1
Liberia, in Africa. Letter from Captain Kennedy, United States' frigate Java, to Secretary Navy, relative to visit of that vessel to the colony of	1	1	226
Liberia. Expenditures, &c., from appropriation for suppression of the slave trade, and for agency at	1	1	45 272
Light-houses, &c., in 1831. Disbursements through the Engineer Department on	1	1	108
Lowe for pay on account of revolutionary services. On claim of Major Philip	2	94	1
Lowrie, Secretary Senate, on contingent fund, clerks, &c. Report Walter	1	2	1
Lowrie, Secretary Senate, with comparative statement of present duties, and those proposed by bills of the Senate and Secretary Treasury. Report from Walter	3	144	1
Lowrie, Secretary Senate, with comparative statement of present duties, and those proposed by bills Senate, and the bills from the Secretary of the Treasury and the House of Representatives. Report from Walter	3	174	1

M.

Macpherson, praying remuneration for services and sacrifices of deceased during the revolutionary war. Memorial of the children of General William	3	137	1
Mail in 1831. On the extent and expense of transporting the	1	1	47
Mail road between Louisville and St. Louis. Documents relating to improvement of the	3	117	1
Maine from imprisonment by the British authorities, for setting up the authority of that State on disputed territory. In message from President, on release of citizens of	1	1	1

	Vol.	No.	P
Maine by the provincial authorities of New Brunswick. Message of President, relative to capture, abduction, and imprisonment of citizens of . . .	1	3	
Marine corps. From Secretary Navy, on the condition, new organization, &c., of	1	1	
Marine corps in 1832. An estimate for support of the .	1	1	2
Marschalk for grant of land for military services from 1791 to 1802. Report Committee Pensions on petition of Andrew	2	93	
Marshal of Vermont, for poundage fees. Report Committee Claims on petition of H. Allen, late . .	1	19	
Massachusetts to be incorporated as a banking company, on expiration of charter of Bank United States. Memorial of citizens of	1	37 40	
Masters Commandant of the navy for increase of pay and emoluments. Memorial of certain Captains and .	3	122	
Measures used in the several custom-houses of the United States. Report Secretary Treasury, in compliance with resolution of Senate, with result of examination of the weights and	3	168	
Members of Congress from receiving offices, &c. From the President, recommending an amendment of the constitution to prevent	1	1	
Message at commencement 1st session, 22d Congress. President's (vide President)	1	1	
Mexico. In message President, relative to commercial treaty with	1	1	
Mexico. Message from President, with documents relative to fur trade and inland trade to . . .	2	90	
Military Academy at West Point. From Secretary War and Chief Engineer, on the public utility and advantages resulting to the military service from the .	1	1	
Military Academy at West Point in 1831. Report of the Board of Visiters at the	1	1	
Military Academy in 1831. Disbursements through the Engineer Department for the	1	1	1
Military roads under direction of Quartermaster General's Department in 1831. Progress on, and condition of, .	1	1	1
Militia in 1831. Arms and accoutrements issued by Ordnance Department to the	1	1	1
Mississippi rivers in 1831. Annual report of the work done in improving the navigation of the Ohio and . .	1	1	
Missouri. On subject of unconfirmed land claims in .	1	14	
Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in favor of protective system. Memorial of inhabitants of . . .	3	173	
Monument from navy yard to the Capitol. On subject of removal of the naval	1	1	

N.

Naples. In message President on claims United States on	1	1	4,
Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832. Annual report of the work done in improving the .	1	1	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Naval service in foreign countries. From Secretary Navy, concerning American seamen discharged from the .	1	46	1
Navy, and documents with the President's message at the commencement of 1st session, 22d Congress, upon the various subjects connected with that department. Annual report of the Secretary of the . . .	1	1	36 225
Navy United States in 1832. From Secretary Navy, &c. on the condition, stations, &c., of the vessels of the .	1	1	36 240 253 257
Navy yards in 1831. From Secretary Navy on subject of	1	1	39
Navy United States. From Secretary Navy, on subject of rope-walks for use of the	1	1	39
Navy United States in 1831. Deaths, dismissions, and resignatio s in the	1	1	48
Navy for 1832. A general estimate of the amount necessary to rebuild certain frigates, and for the support of the	1	1	227
Navy. Progress made in execution of the law for the gradual improvement of the	1	1	254
Navy, on 1st November, 1831. Statement of amount on hand of articles belonging to the several appropriations for the	1	1	261
Navy. Instructions to agents for preservation of live oak timber for the	1	1	262
Navy to abolish spirits in the ration, stripes in the punishment, and suspension from active service in sentences of courts martial; also, to prohibit receiving pay for relief to wrecked or distressed American vessels. Regulations by the Secretary of the . . .	1	1	264
Navy in 1831, &c. Deaths, dismissions, and resignations in the	1	1	267
Navy agents. From Secretary Navy, on subject of duties, pay, &c., of	1	1	40 240
	1	12	1
Navy Department in 1831. Report Secretary Navy on names, salaries, &c., of clerks in the . . .	1	15	1
Navy for increase of compensation. Memorial of chaplains of the	1	30	1
Navy, relating to bill regulating the duties, and providing for the compensation of pursers. Documents from the Secretary of the	1	42	1
Navy Pension Fund, on applications for pensions from that fund. Report of Commissioners of the . .	2	77	1
Navy condemned within ten years. Report Secretary Navy, relative to losses on slop clothing for the . .	2	103	1
Navy for an increase of pay and emoluments. Memorial of certain Captains and Masters Commandant of the .	3	122	1
Negroes in 1831. Detachments of the army employed in suppressing insurrection of	1	1	55
Negroes on coast of Africa. On subject of suppression of slave trade, and colonization of . . .	1	1	45 226 272

	Vol.	No.	P
New Brunswick. Capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of . .	1	3	
New Canaan, Connecticut, in favor of protective system. Memorial inhabitants of	3	175	
New England Mississippi Land Company. Report of Committee Judiciary on petition of the . . .	1	29	
New Jersey State troops of the revolution. Memorial of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the . .	1	12	
New Jersey, in favor of protective system. Memorial inhabitants of Woodbridge and Rahway, . .	3	157	
New Orleans. Documents relative to erection of barracks at	1	18	
Newspapers may be reduced. Memorial inhabitants of Boston, that postage on	2	59	
Newspapers. Report Committee on Post Office and Post Roads on bill to repeal the postage on	3	147	
New York in favor of granting pensions to all surviving persons who served in the revolution. Resolution of Legislature of	2	109	
New York for a specific duty on silks, &c. Memorial of merchants, &c., of	3	113	
New York for remission of debt due United States. Memorial of Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of	3	123	
New York, that duties on those article may not be reduced. Memorial of manufacturers of hair cloth, hair seating, and curled hair, of	3	152	
New York, that duty on said article may not be reduced. Memorial of manufacturers of hats, of . .	3	163	
New York in favor of protective system. Memorial inhabitants of	3	166	
New York that duty on paper hanging may be reduced. Memorial of sundry merchants of . . .	3	177	
Nicklin and others, children of General William Macpherson, praying remuneration for services and sacrifices during the revolutionary war. Memorial of Julia . .	3	137	
Northeastern boundary between United States and Great Britain. On settlement of	1	1	
Norwalk, Connecticut, in favor of protective system. Memorial inhabitants of	3	165	
Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, for commission for disbursing public money as agent of the Treasury Department, &c. Report Committee on the Judiciary on petition of Joseph	3	146	

O.

Office by the Executive, without sufficient cause. Motion by Mr. Ewing, censuring removals from . .	1	41	
Officers and soldiers of the New Jersey State troops for remuneration. Memorial of certain surviving revolutionary	1	12	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1831. Annual report of the work done in improving the navigation of the	1	1	90
Ohio relative to construction of national road from Zanesville, in that State, to Florence in Alabama. Memorial Legislature of	2	69	1
Ordnance Department in 1831. From Secretary War on the duties and operations of the	1	1	23
Ordnance Department in 1831. Report of the Chief of Ordnance on the operations of the	1	1	121
Ordnance Department in 1831. Disbursements through the	1	1	126
Ordnance Department. Report of the views of the Chief of Ordnance, and draught of a bill for the reorganization of the	1	1	139

P.

Paper hangings may be reduced. Memorial of sundry merchants of New York, praying that the duties on	3	177	1
Pay of the army United States. Statement of the	1	1	74
Pay and emoluments of artillery and ordnance officers, &c.	1	1	144
Pay on account of revolutionary services. Letter from P. Hagner, Third Auditor, on claims for half pay for life or full	2	94	1
Pay and emoluments. Memorial of certain Captains and Masters Commandant of the navy for increase of	3	128	1
Paymaster General's office in 1831. Report on the operations of the	1	1	120
Patent Office in 1831. From Secretary State and Superintendent on the state of the	1	1	49
Patent right to Henry Alexander. Report Committee Judiciary on extension of	1	11	1
Patents to be issued in the General Land Office. Report on number of land	1	45	1
Pespatch, in the Delaware river. Report Committee on Judiciary on securing the title to an island on which Fort Delaware has been erected, called the	3	124	1
Pennsylvania in favor of protective system and Bank United States. Resolution of Legislature of	3	161	1
Pennsylvania for modification of the tariff. Memorial of certain citizens of	2	87	1
Pennsylvania, praying that duty on slates may not be reduced. Memorial of J. M. Porter and others, of	3	149	1
Pennsylvania in favor of the protective system. Memorial, &c., from inhabitants of	3	153	1
	3	167	1
	3	171	1
	3	172	1
	3	173	1
Pension fund. Report of the management of the privateer	1	1	265
Pension fund. Report of Commissioners on applications for pensions from the navy	2	77	1
Pension and hospital funds. *On the management of* the navy	1	1	43

	Vol.	No.	Pag
Pension Office, War Department, showing the number of invalid and revolutionary pensioners United States, deaths in 1831, &c From the principal clerk of the .	1	1	1(
Pensions on petition of D. Reddington to be restored to roll of revolutionary pensioners. Report of Committee on	1	7	
Pensions to State troops, volunteers, or militia of the revolution. Report Committee on Pensions on granting .	1	33	
Pensions to all surviving persons that served in the revolution. Resolution of Legislature of New York in favor of granting	2	109	
Pensions on petition David Hendricks for pension, on account of injury in service under General Wayne in 1793, '5. Report Committee on . . .	3	140	
Pensions to officers and soldiers of the revolution, with regulations for applicants under late act. Report from Secretary of War relative to construction and execution of acts granting	3	170	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name John Blake to roll of revolutionary	2	83	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name Abijah Crane to roll of revolutionary	2	84	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name of Daniel Burr to roll of revolutionary	2	88	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name of Daniel Wyman to roll of revolutionary	2	89	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name of S. Andrews to roll of revolutionary	2	95	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name of James Clark to roll of revolutionary	2	99	
Pensioners. Report committee to restore name of Andrew Cushman to roll of revolutionary	2	100	
Pension to Bradford Steele for revolutionary services. Report Committee on Pensions in favor of allowing a .	2	70	
Peru. In message President on affairs with . .	1	1	
Peters to print a stereotype edition of the laws of the United States. Report of the Library Committee on proposition of Richard	2	102	
Philadelphia that the duty on that article may not be reduced. Memorial of certain manufacturers of, and dealers in leather of	3	148	
Philadelphia that duty on said article may not be reduced. Memorial of sundry manufacturers of hats of . .	3	150	
Philadelphia that duties on said article may not be reduced. Memorial of wrought iron bridle-bit makers, platers, &c., of	3	151	
Philadelphia, adverse to reduction of duties on article of foreign manufacture. Proceedings of the friends of the protective system, of	3	153	
Philadelphia that duties on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere, may be equalized. Memorial of sundry inhabitants of	3	154	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Philadelphia, that duty on said article be reduced. Memorial of sundry manufacturers of iron, of	3	176	1
Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, in favor of protective system. Memorial of inhabitants of	3	167	1
Piers, &c., under care of that department in 1831. From Chief Engineer, on construction and repair of	1	1	79
Piers in 1831. Disbursements through the Engineer Department on	1	1	104
Piracies in the West Indies had taken place in 1831. From Secretary Navy, that no	1	1	37
Platers and others, praying that duties on these articles may not be reduced. Memorial of wrought iron bridle-bit makers,	3	151	1
Pleasanton for extra pay as agent of the Treasury. Report Committee Judiciary on petition of Stephen	1	32	1
Poindexter's resolutions for fixing rates of duties on imports. Mr.	1	6	1
Population of the United States, in different States, under census of 1820 and 1830. Statement of comparative progress of	3	198	17
Porte. In message President on affairs with the	1	1	8
Porter that duty on imported slates may not be reduced. Memorial of J. M.	3	149	1
Portugal. In message President United States on claims on	1	1	4, 8
Postage on newspapers may be reduced. Memorial inhabitants of Boston that	2	59	1
Postage on newspapers. Report Committee on Post Office and Post Roads on bill to repeal the	3	147	1
Post Offices are located. Report committee on petition of R. Blodget for dower in land in Washington city on which General and City	3	141	1
Postmaster General, with the President's message at the commencement of the 1st session, 22d Congress, on the progress and condition of that department in 1831. From the	1	1	46
Postmaster General, relative to condition, importance, &c., of the mail road between Louisville and St. Louis. Letters from the	3	117	2
Postmaster General to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, showing the increased facilities in the transportation of the mail, &c. Report from the	2	147	1
President United States at commencement of 1st session, 22d Congress. Message from the	1	1	1
President and Vice President of the United States. From the President, recommending an amendment of the Constitution relative to election of	1	1	13
President United States, relative to capture, abduction, and imprisonment of citizens United States by the British authorities of New Brunswick. Message from the	1	8	1
President, without sufficient cause. Motion by Mr. Ewing, censuring removals *from office by the*	1	41	

	Vol.	No	Page.
President in executing laws for protecting the Indians. Motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen relative to duties of the	1	43	1
President, with sundry statements of imports, exports, and tonnage of the West Indies and British American Colonies. Message from the	2	80	1
President, with documents relating to the fur trade and inland trade to Mexico. Message from the . .	2	90	1
President, relative to employment of agents among the Indians for their removal. Message from the . .	2	101	1
President, with schedules of duties on imports into British American Colonies and West Indies. Message from the	2	85	1
President, with correspondence between American Minister and British Government on the colonial trade. Message from the	3	118	1
President, with correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and Minister of United States, relative to duty on cotton by British Government. Message from the .	3	121	1
President United States, with statement of imports, exports, and tonnage in trade between United States and European possessions of Great Britain in 1831. Message from the	3	130	1
President, with certain instructions and correspondence respecting the British Colonial trade, not before communicated. Message from the	3	132	1
President, with statements in reply to certain resolutions of the Senate concerning the acquisition, quantity, sales, disposition, &c. of the public lands. Message from the	3	133	1
President, with his objections to the bill to modify and continue the Bank United States. Message from the .	3	180	1
Print a stereotype edition of the laws of the United States. Report Library Committee on proposition R. Peters to	2	102	1
Printed by Congress. From Gales & Seaton, with two volumes of Congressional Documents ordered to be .	1	16	1
Printed for House of Representatives. On repealing resolution for obtaining additional copies of documents .	1	23	1
Printing the Journals of the Senate, and the Secret Journal of the Old Congress. Proposition of Duff Green for	1	8	1
Property destroyed late war. Report Committee Claims for payment to heirs of Edward Barry for . . .	1	53	1
Property destroyed by hostile Indians. Memorial of half breed Creek Indians for pay for	2	65	1
Property destroyed by the enemy during late war. Report Committee on Claims of Henry Waller on account of .	2	97	1
Protective system, adverse to reduction of the duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Proceedings of a meeting of the friends of the	3	153	1
Protective system may not be abandoned. Memorial of citizens of Woodbridge and Rahway, New Jersey, praying that the	3	157	1
Protective system, and adverse to reduction of duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Memorial of inhabitants of Mason county, Kentucky, in favor of . .	3	160	1

	Vol.	No.	Page.
e system and Bank United States. Resolutions of slature of Pennsylvania in favor of . .	3	161	1
e system. Proceedings of citizens of Rhode Island vor of the	3	162	1
e system. Do. Fairfield county, Connecticut, in of the	3	164	1
e system. Do. Norwalk, Connecticut, do. .	3	165	1
e system. Do. New York, do. .	3	166	1
e system. Do. Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, do. .	3	167	1
e system. Do. Sharon, Connecticut. do. .	3	169	1
e system, and rechartering the Bank United States. eedings of citizens of Delaware county, Pennsyl-, in favor of the	3	171	1
e system. Proceedings of citizens of Bedford coun- Pennsylvania, in favor of the . . .	3	172	1
e system. Proceedings of citizens of Montgomery ty, Pennsylvania, in favor of the . .	3	173	1
e system. Resolutions do. New Canaan, Fairfield ty, Connecticut, do.	3	175	1
In message President on affairs with . .	1	1	8
oney in Bank United States in 1817, &c. Amount of s in 1831. Operations of the office of the Com- ary General of	1	36	1
n the Navy." Documents relating to the "bill re- ing the duties, and providing for compensation of	1	1	152
	1	42	1

Q.

aster General's Department in 1831. Report on operations and disbursements of the . .	1	1	116

R.

New Jersey, in favor of protective system. Me- ial of sundry inhabitants of Woodbridge and .	3	157	1
Company for a subscription to its stock. Memo- of Baltimore and Ohio	2	63	1
n, daughter of Thomas Jefferson. Report commit- on claim of Martha	2	107	1
on. Report Committee Pensions on petition of iel	1	7	1
s from office by the Executive, without sufficient e. Motion of Mr. Ewing censuring . .	1	41	1
ntatives in Congress under the last census. Calcu- on by E. H. Cummins for the ratio of . .	1	17	1
ntatives in Congress under fifth census, and vetoed of 1792, laid on table by Mr. Webster. Docu- nts relative to apportionment of . . .	2 2 3	75 92 126	1 1 1
ntatives in Congress under fifth census, laid on table Mr. Clayton. Documents relating to . .	2 3	91 127	1 1
ntatives among the several States according to the census." Report Select Committee on bill "for apportionment of	3	119	1
From the President, relative to increase of the	1	1	12

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Revenue in obtaining drawbacks on fish, bounties on fishing vessels, &c. Report Secretary Treasury relative to frauds upon the	3		120
Revenue, by passage of bill to repeal, in part, duties on imports. Report from Secretary Treasury, showing probable reduction of the	3		125
Revenue from imports in 1831, and probable amount in 1832. Report Secretary Treasury, showing the amount of	3		155
Revolution. Memorial of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the New Jersey State troops of the	1		12
Revolution. Report Committee of Claims, allowing land to heir of an officer of the	2		60
Revolution, with regulations for applicants under late act. From Secretary War, relative to construction and execution of acts granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the	3		170
Revolutionary War. Report of committee on allowing pensions to State troops, volunteers, and militia of the	1		33
Revolutionary army. Calculation of the number of troops that served in the	1		33
Revolutionary services. Letter from P. Hagner, Third Auditor, relative to claims for half pay for life, or full pay on account of	2		94
Revolutionary war. On claims for half pay by surgeons, or those in the Hospital Department in the	2		94
Revolutionary war. Resolution of Legislature New York in favor of granting pensions to all surviving persons that served in the	2		109
Rhode Island in favor of the protective system. Memorial of sundry inhabitants of	3		162
Road. From Secretary War, relative to propriety of devising measures for repair and keeping of the Cumberland	1		1
Roads under care of that department in 1831. From Chief Engineer, on condition and progress of constructing	1		1
Roads constructing under care of that department in 1831. Statement of disbursements through Engineer Department on	1		1
Roads under care of Quartermaster General's Department in 1831. Progress on, and condition of	1		1
Road west of Zanesville. Report Secretary War on progress of Cumberland	2		58
Road from Zanesville, in that State, to Florence, Alabama. Memorial of Legislature of Ohio for a national	2		69
Road between Louisville and St. Louis. Documents relating to the bill for the improvement of the mail	3		117
Roberts for pay on account of revolutionary services. On claim of Major John	2		94
Roddy, surety of Samuel Chaplin. Report Committee on Judiciary on petition of executors of James	1		44
Ropewalks for the use of the Navy United States. From Secretary Navy relative to	1		1
Rule of the Senate. Motion of Mr. Foot to amend the 9th	1		35

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Sprague, condemnatory of the late "arrangement" by the Executive with Great Britain, relative to the Colonial Trade. Motion by Mr.	1	52	
State, with the President's message at the commencement of the 1st session, 22d Congress, on the state of the Patent Office. From the Secretary of . .	1	1	
State, with message from President, relative to schedule of duties on imports into British American Colonies and West Indies. Report from Secretary of . .	2	85	
State, relative to intention of French Government to lay additional duties on cotton imported into France. Report from Secretary of	2	106	
State, with correspondence concerning the British Colonial Trade. Report from Secretary of . . .	3	118	
States and Territories for internal improvements, education, or charitable institutions. Statement of quantity of public lands granted to several	3	128	
State of the proceeds of the public lands, according to distribution proposed by Committee on Manufactures. Dividend of each	3	128	
Steele, a revolutionary soldier. Report Committee on Pensions in favor of Bradford	3	70	
Stock of the United States. Report Secretary Treasury on subject of the three per cent.	1	36	
Subsistence in 1831. Operations of the office of the Commissary General of	1	1	
Sugar in the United States in the form of sirup. Report Secretary Treasury, relative to frauds in introducing .	3	139	
Sumatra, in the East Indies. The United States' frigate Potomac sent to obtain indemnity for a wanton outrage upon an American vessel by the inhabitants of .	1	1	
Surety from penalty. Report of Committee on Judiciary on petition of J. H. Harrison, for release as . .	1	8	
Surety, from penalty. Report Committee on Judiciary on petition of E. Earle, as	1	26	
Surety, from penalty. Report Committee on Judiciary on petition of executors of James Roddy . .	1	44	
Surgeon General of the Army. From Secretary War, on condition and operations of the office of the . .	1	1	
Surgeon General of the Army in 1831. Operations of the office of the	1	1	
Surgeons of the revolution. On claims for half pay by .	2	94	
Surveying the coast United States. On subject of employing the officers of the navy in	1	1	
Surveyor of public lands, suggesting improvements in mode of conducting the surveying business. Letter from Gideon Fitz, ...	1	54	
Surveys by the Topographical Engineers in 1831, &c. From the Chief of the Topographical Bureau, relative to .	1	1	
Surveys of the Wabash river, &c., in Indiana. Report Secretary War, relative to	1	21	
Sweden. *In message President* on claims United States on	1	1	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
T.			
ailors for reduction of duties on woollens. Petition of certain journeymen	1	39	1
ariff. From the President, relative to a modification of the	1	1	12
ariff of 1828. Duties returnable on bill to exempt certain merchandise from the operation of the	1	25	1
ariff of duties. Memorial of the Free Trade Convention for reduction of present	1	55	1
ariff of duties on imports into British American Colonies and West Indies	2	85	1
ariff of duties. Memorial of sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania for a certain modification of the	2	87	1
ariff of 1828. Documents relating to exemption of merchandise, imported under certain circumstances, from operation of the	2	104	1
ariff. Motion by Mr. Clay, with amendments, and report of Committee on Manufactures on modification of the	3	116	1
ariff of duties on imports. Correspondence between Secretary of the Treasury and Collectors of Customs, on construction of laws regulating	2 3	64 129	1 1
ariff. Report Secretary of the Senate, with comparative statement of duties proposed by bills of Senate and Secretary of the Treasury, and the present	3	144	1
ariff. Report Secretary Senate, with comparative statement of duties proposed by bills of the Senate, Secretary of the Treasury, House of Representatives, and the present	3	174	1
ariff. Report Secretary Treasury, with comparative statement of duties proposed by bills of the Senate, No. 167 and 190, and those under the present	3	178	1
eas. Report of Committee on Finance on memorial of certain importers of, and dealers in	1	4	1
ennille, late Quartermaster General in service of Georgia, for disbursing funds of the United States, &c. Report Committee on Military Affairs in favor of claim of William A.	2	71	1
imber for the navy on hand. From Secretary Navy, relative to the value of	1	1	40
onnage from West Indies and British Colonies Statements of imports, exports, and	2	80	1
onnage engaged in trade between United States and European possessions of Great Britain. American and foreign	3	130	1
opographical Engineers in 1831. Operations of the	1	1	22 158
opographical Bureau in 1831. Disbursements through the	1	1	162
rade with Colonies of Great Britain. In message President on	1	1	4
rade United States in different parts of the world. Employment of public vessels in protection of the	1	1	36

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Trade with the British Colonies and the West Indies. Mr. Holmes's resolutions concerning the . . .	1	5	
Trade Instructions to Collectors of the Customs respecting the British Colonial	1	28	
Trade. Motion Mr. Sprague, condemnatory of the late arrangement between the Executive and the British Government relative to the Colonial . . .	1	52	
Trade with Colonies of Great Britain and the West India Islands. Report Secretary Treasury, with statements of imports, exports, and tonnage in	2	80	
Trade with British Colonies and West Indies, statement of duties on imports therein, &c. Message from President, relative to the	2	85	
Trade, and inland trade to Mexico. Message from President, with documents relative to the fur	2	90	
Trade. Message from President, with correspondence between American Minister and British Government concerning the Colonial	3	118	
Trade in cotton, &c., between United States and Great Britain. Correspondence relative to direct and indirect .	3	121	
Trade between United States and European possessions of Great Britain in 1831. Statement showing the imports, exports, and tonnage engaged in the . .	3	130	
Trade not before communicated. Message from President, with correspondence between Ministers United States and Great Britain, relative to Colonial and West India .	3	132	
Treasury to Chairman Committee on Finance on regulating duties on teas. Letter from Secretary of the . .	1	4	
Treasury, with statement of drawback on pickled fish, allowances to fishing vessels, and exports of fish, beef, pork, and bacon, from 1791 to 1830. From Secretary of the	1	20	
Treasury, with report of amount of duties returnable on bill to exempt certain merchandise from tariff of 1828. From Secretary of the	1	25	
Treasury, with monthly statements of the Bank United States for 1831. From Secretary of the . .	1	27	
Treasury, with instructions to Collectors of the Customs respecting the British Colonial trade. Report from Secretary of the	1	28	
Treasury, with names of stockholders and directors of, debts due to, and specie in the Bank United States. From Secretary	1	31	
Treasury, on subject of 3 per cent. stock, public money in Bank United States, and payments of public debt from 1817 to 1831, &c. Report Secretary of the . .	1	36	
Treasury and Collectors of the Customs, on construction of laws regulating duties on imports. Correspondence Secretary of the	2	64	
Treasury, relative to delay in reporting the annual statements on commerce and navigation. Report Secretary of the	2	67	
Treasury, concerning orders drawn by the Bank United States and its branches. Report Secretary of the .	2	78	

	Vol.	No.	Page
Treasury, on branch bank orders in circulation, where same are not receivable, and amount of gold and silver annually remitted to the Bank United States from said branches. Report from Secretary of the . .	2	79	1
Treasury, with statements of imports, exports, and tonnage in trade with Colonies of Great Britain and the West India Islands. Report Secretary of the . .	2	80	1
Treasury, with monthly statements Bank United States for January and February, 1832. Report Secretary of the	2	96	1
Treasury, relative to frauds upon the revenue in obtaining drawbacks on fish, meats, and bounties on fishing vessels. Report Secretary of the . . .	3	120	1
Treasury, showing probable reduction of revenue, should the "bill to repeal, in part, the duties on imports," pass. Report Secretary of the . . .	3	125	1
Treasury, with correspondence showing construction of laws levying duties on imports. Report from Secretary of the	3	129	1
Treasury, with statements of imports, exports, and tonnage in trade between United States and European possessions of Great Britain in 1831. From Secretary of the	3	130	1
Treasury, with instructions to Collectors of Customs relative to duty on iron, and manufactures of iron. Report Secretary of the	3	131	1
Treasury Department. Report Committee of Finance on subject of abolishing the offices of the Second Comptroller and Second Auditor of the . . .	3	138	1
Treasury, relative to frauds in introducing sugar into the United States in the form of sirup. Report of the Secretary of the	3	139	1
Treasury, showing the amount of revenue from imports in 1831, and probable amount in 1832. Report from Secretary of the	3	155	1
Treasury, with monthly statements of Bank United States for April and May, 1832. Report from Secretary of the	3	156	1
Treasury, in compliance with resolution of the Senate, with result of examination of the weights and measures used in the several custom-houses of the United States. Report Secretary of the	3	168	
Treasury, with comparative statement of duties proposed by bills of the Senate, No 167 and 190, and those under the present tariff. Report from the Secretary of the	3	178	1
Turkey. In message of President on affairs with . .	1	1	8

V.

Vawters for pay on account of revolutionary services. On claim of Lieutenant William	2	94	1
Vessels in navy United States in 1831. From Secretary Navy, on the condition, stations, &c., of the . .	1	1	36 240 253 257

	Vol.	No. Pa
Colonial trade. With instructions to Collectors of the Customs, &c., respecting the British	1	28
Bank United States, in compliance with a resolution of Senate. Information respecting the	1	31
Bank United States. Relative to the public debt, 3 per cent. stock, and public money in the	1	36
Duties on imports. On correspondence with Collectors of the Customs on construction of acts regulating	2	64
Commerce and navigation. Relative to delay in transmitting annual statements on	2	67
Bank United States, and its branches. Concerning orders, &c., drawn by the	2	78
Bank United States. With information on various points concerning the affairs of the	2	79
Bank United States for January and February, 1832. With monthly statements of	2	96
Drawbacks, premiums, &c., on fish, beef, pork, &c., allowance to fishing vessels, frauds on the revenue detected, &c. Relating to	3	120
Duties on imports," should pass. Showing amount of duties that would be repealed in the "bill to repeal in part the	3	125
Duties on imports. With additional correspondence showing the construction of laws relating to	3	129
Iron and manufactures of iron. With instructions to Collectors of the Customs concerning	3	131
Sugar into United States in form of sirup. Relative to frauds in introducing	3	139
Revenue from imports in 1831. With report showing the	3	155
Bank United States for March, April, and May, 1832. With monthly statements of the	3	156
Weights and measures used at the several custom-houses in the United States. With result of comparison of	3	168
Duties that would be repealed by the bills of the Senate, and that proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Showing the amount of	3	178
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.		
Annual with the President's Message at commencement of the session	1	1
New Orleans. On subject of erecting barracks, store-houses, &c., at	1	18
Survey of the Wabash river in Indiana. With report of the	1	21
Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in Ohio. With report of Superintendent of the	2	58
Canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Wabash river, in Indiana. On subject of examination for a	3	143
Revolution." Relative to the execution of the "Act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the	3	170
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.		
Annual, with the President's Message at commencement of the session	1	1

	Vol.	No.	Page.
rks in the Navy Department and Navy Commissioners' Office. With the names, salaries, &c., of . .	1	15	1
rsers in the Navy. To Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, relative to the pay and duties of	1	42	1
umen of United States on foreign stations. In obedience to resolution of Senate concerning . . .	1	46	1
lop clothing of United States condemned within ten years. On losses on	2	103	1
leport of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, relative to applications for pensions from that fund, &c.	2	77	1
REPORTS FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.			
lnnual, with the President's Message at commencement of session	1	1	46
REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.			
Land claims in Missouri. On the subject of unconfirmed .	1	14	1
Land Office. On employing additional clerks, &c., &c., in the General	1	45	1
Lands of United States to States, Territories, corporate bodies, and individuals. With statement of donations of the .	3	142	1
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.			
On contingent expenses, names, clerks, messenger, &c. .	1	2	1
Duties on imports, from 1790 to 1830, prepared in Office Secretary Senate. Comparative statement of . .	1	24	1
Duties on imports under present tariff, and those proposed by bills of the Senate and Secretary of the Treasury. Comparative statement of	3	144	1
Duties on imports under present tariff, and those proposed by bills of the Senate, and Secretary of the Treasury, and that passed by the House of Representatives. Comparative statement of	3	174	1
MOTIONS OR RESOLUTIONS IN SENATE.			
Colonial and West India trade. By Mr. Holmes for information concerning the	1	5	1
Duties on imports. By Mr. Poindexter for regulating the	1	6	1
Duties on imports. By Mr. Clay for abolition and reduction of certain	1	23	1
Duties on imports. With Mr. Hayne's amendment .	1	23	1
Rule of the Senate. By Mr. Foot for amending the ninth	1	35	1
Removals and appointments by the Executive. By Mr. Ewing on subject of	1	41	1
Indians. By Mr. Frelinghuysen on protection of, and duty of the Executive regarding the . . .	1	43	1
Colonial trade. By Mr. Sprague concerning the "arrangement" made between the Executive and Government of Great Britain, relative to the *West India* and .	1	52	1
Commercial laws and *regulations of foreign countries* regarding *duties on imports. By Mr. Wilkins* to obtain the	3	111	1

	Vol.	No.	Pa
Duties, ad valorem duties, non-enumerated articles, &c. By Mr. Wilkins relating to credits on . . .	3	112	
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.			
Teas, of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, on regulating duty on that artitle. On memorial of importers and dealers in	1	4	
Lewis to refund certain duties. On memorial of John F. .	1	38	
Debt, deposites in Bank United States, reduction of the revenue, sinking fund, &c. On subject of the public .	1	50	
Offices of Second Comptroller and Second Auditor. On subject of abolishing the	3	138	
COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.			
Salt. On bill to abolish duty on alum	2	105	
Duties on imports. On motion Mr. Clay for abolishing and reducing certain	3	116	
Lands, and of ceding them to the States in which they lie; also, upon the general policy regarding the public lands of the United States. On expediency of reducing the price of the public	3	128	
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.			
Tennille, late Quartermaster General of Georgia, &c. On petition of William A.	2	71	
COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.			
Lands of the United States." On bill reported by Committee on Manufactures "to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public . .	3	145	
Indiana, relative to reservations of public land. On resolutions of the Legislature of	3	158	
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.			
Ware, claiming land in district west of Pearl river. On petition of Nathaniel A.	1	49	
COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.			
Allen, late Marshal of Vermont, for poundage fees. On petition Heman	1	19	
Barry, deceased, for property destroyed late war. On petition widow and children of Edward . .	1	53	
Scott, representative of W. Blackwell, a Captain revolutionary war. On petition of Elizabeth . . .	2	60	
Waller, for property destroyed late war. On petition of Henry	2	97	
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.			
Harrison, as surety of F. Adams. On petition of John H.	1	8	
Alexander, on patent right. On petition of Henry .	1	11	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
xecutor of Elias Earle, deceased, as surety of Adam rruth. On petition of Elias	1	26	1
ngland Mississippi Land Company. On petition of omas L. Winthrop and others, Directors of the .	1	29	1
ton, for additional compensation as Agent of the easury. On petition of Stephen	1	32	1
as surety of a Paymaster, &c. On petition of exe-tors of James	1	44	1
elaware has been erected. On bill to authorize the cretary of War to secure title to island on which .	3	124	1
an, late Collector of the Customs, in case of libel. n petition of executor of Thomas	3	134	1
t, for dower in property held by United States. On tition of Rebecca	3	141	1
, late Register of the Treasury. On petition of Joseph	3	146	1
for remuneration for merchandise seized at the com-encement of the late war. On petition of David .	3	179	1
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.			
e on newspapers. On the bill to repeal the .	3	147	1
COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND CANALS.			
between Louisville and St. Louis. On bill for im-rovement of mail	3	117	1
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.			
gton, a revolutionary soldier. On petition of Daniel	1	7	1
ition. On bill House Representatives supplementary act for relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers the	1	33	1
a revolutionary soldier. On the petition of Bradford	2	70	1
to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On pe-tion of John	2	83	1
to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On pe-tion of Abijah	2	84	1
to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On pe-tion of Daniel	2	88	1
n, to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On tition of Daniel	2	89	1
ally a soldier under General Wayne in Indian war. n petition of Andrew	2	93	1
ws, to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On tition of Samuel	2	95	1
, to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On pe tion of James	2	99	1
an, to be restored to revolutionary pension roll. On tition of Andrew	2	100	1
icks, a soldier under General Wayne in Indian war. n petition of David	3	140	1
COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT FUND.			
ealing *resolution to obtain extra copies of* documents *inted for the House of Representatives* . . .	1	28	1

	Vol.	No.	Pag
COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.			
Peters' proposition to print a stereotype edition of the Laws United States. On Richard	2		102
Report of Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the celebration of the Centennial Birthday of George Washington	2		62
Report of Select Committee on "bill concerning Martha Randolph, daughter and only surviving child of Thomas Jefferson"	2		107
Report of Select Committee on bill from House Representatives "for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the fifth census" .	3		119
MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.			
Proposals by Duff Green for printing Journals of the Senate, and of the Secret Journal, of the Old Congress .	1		9
Navy Agents. Laid on table by Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, relating to	1		13
Gales and Seaton, with 2 volumes of Compilation of Congressional Documents. Letter from Messrs. .	1		16
Cummins, with table showing ratio of Representation, &c. From Ebenezer H.	1		17
New Orleans. Relating to erection barracks, quarters, &c., at	1		18
Duties on imports, from 1790 to 1830, laid on table by Chairman Committee on Finance. Comparative statement of	1		24
Pursers in the Navy, laid on table by Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs. Documents relating to duties, pay, &c., of	1		42
Spoliations by France prior to 1800. Reports made in the Senate and House of Representatives United States by committees thereof on subject of	1		51
Fitz, Surveyor of public lands, suggesting improvements in manner of surveying and regulating the public lands. Letter from Gideon	1		54
Salt, from J. R. London, of North Carolina. Observations on the manufacture of	2		66
Representatives among the several States under the fifth census. Documents laid on the table by Mr. Webster, relative to apportionment of	2		75
Representatives among the several States under the fifth census. Documents laid on the table by Mr. Clayton, relative to apportionment of	2		91
Representatives among the several States under the fifth census. Documents laid on the table by Mr. Webster, relative to apportionment of	2		92
Representatives among the several States under the fifth census. Documents laid on the table by Mr. Webster, relative to apportionment of	3		126
Representatives among the several States under the fifth census. Documents laid on the table by Mr. Clayton, relative to apportionment of	3		127

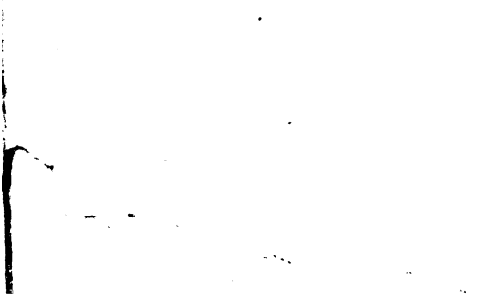
	Vol.	No.	Page.
Half pay for life, or five years' full pay for revolutionary services. Letter P. Hagner, Third Auditor, to Chairman Committee Claims, relative to claims of . .	2	94	1
Bank United States, in reply to certain resolutions of the Senate. Letter to Chairman of Select Committee from the President of the	2	98	1
duties under act of 19th May, 1828. Documents laid on table by Mr. Silsbee, relating to exemption of merchandise, in certain cases, from paying . . .	2	104	1
duties, and those free of duty. Alphabetical statement of articles imported into the United States, showing those paying	2	110	1
Judiciary fund from 1824 to 1831. Statement laid on table by Mr. Smith, relating to expenditures on account of the	3	114	1
Florida to open canals between Chipola river and St. Andrews bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax river. Documents relating to bill to authorize . . .	3	136	1

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Woolley, for interposition of Congress in his favor. Colonel A. R.	1	10	1
Revolutionary war, for remuneration for services and sacrifices. Surviving officers and soldiers of New Jersey in	1	12	1
Chaplains in the Navy for increase of compensation. Of the	1	30	1
South Carolina, opposed to nullification, that the duties on imports may be reduced. Of the members of Legislature of	1	34	1
Banking Company, to take effect on expiration of charter of Bank United States. Of David Henshaw and others to be incorporated as a	1	37	1
Banking Company, to take effect on expiration of charter of Bank United States. Citizens of Salem, Massachusetts, to be incorporated as a	1	40	1
Tailors of Philadelphia, for reduction of duties on woollens. Of the	1	89	1
Bank United States. Of Charles Carroll and others, of Baltimore, for renewal of the charter of the . . .	1	47	1
Bank United States. Of citizens of Boston, for renewal of the charter of the	1	48	1
Free Trade Convention of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the existing tariff of duties. Of the . .	1	55	1
Bank United States. Of citizens of Hartford county, Connecticut, against re-chartering the . . .	2	56	1
Bank United States. Of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, in favor of re-chartering the	2	57	1
Postage on newspapers, &c., may be reduced. Of sundry inhabitants of Boston that	2	59	1
Cherokee Indians may be protected in their rights, &c. Of citizens of Pennsylvania that . . .	2	61	1
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for subscription to its stock. Of the	2	63	1

	Vol.	No.	Page
Alabama on behalf of sundry half-breed Creeks. Of the Legislature of	2	65	
Bank United States. Of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati in favor of renewal of charter of	2	68	
Ohio, relative to a national road from Zanesville, in that State, to Florence, in Alabama. Of the Legislature of	2	69	
Indiana, that public land be sold in tracts of forty acres. Of Legislature of	2	72	
Indiana for cession of public lands in that State. Of Legislature of	2	73	
Bank United States. Of the Bank of North America in favor of renewal of charter of	2	74	
Indiana, for donation of land for improvement of the Wabash and White rivers. Of the Legislature of	2	76	
Baltimore for aid in improving the harbor of that city. Of Corporation of	2	81	
Duty on imported raw flax, and an increase on thread and twine. Of Garsed, Raines, & Co., of Philadelphia, for a repeal of the	2	82	
Bank United States. Of Bank of Windham county, Connecticut, in favor of renewal of charter of	2	86	
Duties Of sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania for a modification of the tariff of	2	87	
Bank United States. Of New Orleans Canal and Banking Company in favor of renewing charter of the	2	108	
New York, in favor of granting pensions to all surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. Of the Legislature of	2	109	
Duty be imposed upon silk goods. Of merchants and others of New York, that a specific	3	113	
Bank United States. Of inhabitants of Hamilton county, Ohio, against re-chartering the	3	115	
Navy United States. for increase of pay and emoluments. Of Captains and Masters Commandant of	3	122	
Juvenile Delinquents in New York. Of Managers of Society for Reforming	3	123	
Bank United States. Of sundry citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, against the renewal of charter of the	3	135	
McPherson, for remuneration on account of services and sacrifices of the deceased during the revolutionary war. Memorial of Julia Nicklen and others, children of General William	3	137	
Duty on that article. Of sundry manufacturers and dealers in leather of Philadelphia, for reduction of the	3	148	
Duty on imported slates may not be reduced. Of J. M. Porter that the	3	149	
Duty on hats may not be reduced. Of manufacturers of hats, Philadelphia, that the	3	150	
Duty on those articles may not be reduced. Of sundry wrought iron bridle-bit makers and platers, that the	3	151	
Duty on those articles may not be reduced. Of manufacturers of hair cloth, hair seating, and curled hair, that the	3	152	

	Vol.	No.	Page.
Duties on imports. Of the Friends of the Protecting System of Philadelphia, adverse to the passage of the bill reported in House Representatives, and that proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for regulating .	3	153	1
Duties be equalized on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere. Of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, that	3	154	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of Woodbridge and Rahway, New Jersey, in favor of the protective system, or	3	157	1
Bridge, in connection with the aqueduct for the Alexandria Canal Company. Of the Corporation of Georgetown for a free	3	159	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of inhabitants of Mason county, Kentucky, in favor of protective system, or	3	160	1
Bank United States. Of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of the protective system, and of re chartering the	3	161	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of Rhode Island in favor of the protective system, or .	3	162	1
Duties on foreign hats may not be reduced. Of sundry manufacturers of hats of New York, that the .	3	163	1
Duties on imports. Of inhabitants of Fairfield county, Connecticut, adverse to the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury for regulating	3	164	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of Norwalk, Connecticut, in favor of the protective system, or	3	165	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of New York in favor of the protective system, or .	3	166	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of Pennsylvania, manufacturers of iron, &c. in favor of the protective system, or	3	167	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of inhabitants of Sharon, Connecticut, in favor of the protective system, or	3	169	1
Bank United States. Of citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the protective system, and of rechartering the	3	171	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the protective system, or	3	172	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the protective system, or	3	173	1
Duties on articles of foreign manufacture. Of citizens Fairfield county, Connecticut, in favor of the protective system, or	3	175	1
Duties on iron. Of manufacturers of iron, &c., of Philadelphia, for a reduction of the	3	176	1
Duties on paper-hangings may be reduced. Of sundry merchants of New York, that the . . .	3	177	1



MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF

SUNDRY CITIZENS OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Adverse to the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

FEBRUARY 10, 1832.

Referred to the select committee on the Memorial of the Bank of the United States, and ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, a committee, inhabitants of the town of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, beg leave respectfully to present the resolutions herewith transmitted, as the memorial of the citizens of Hartford, on the application of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States for a renewal of their present charter. The committee would only remark, that the meeting which adopted the resolutions, was called by public notice, without distinction of party, and held in the city of Hartford on the 27th January, 1832.

The resolutions are as follows, viz.

Resolved, That we view with deep interest the application of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States for a renewal of their present charter.

Resolved, That we object to the renewal of the bank charter, as at present organized, for the following reasons:

1. The powers of the bank over the circulating medium are dangerous, from its enormous capital, subject to the will of a single board, and enabling them, for purposes of speculation in stocks and exchange, suddenly to check their own issues and those of the State banks.

2. It has unlimited power to locate branches in all the States, without the consent or approbation of the same, having already located no less than three branches in one State.

3. The credit given by its federal incorporation at Washington, and the interest held by the United States in the bank, enables it to borrow in foreign countries money at three per cent.; to establish offices of discount in every town of importance in the Union, returning annually from 8 to 12 per cent. profit, while our State institutions can, with difficulty, make 6 per cent.

4. The bank refuses to furnish assessors a list of stockholders residing in the several towns in this State, and denies the right of the States to tax such resident stockholders.

5. The branches refuse to receive the notes of other branches, and o parent bank, in payment of debts due themselves, although they are p leged to issue, and do actually, in some cases, (when advantageous,) p circulation the notes of such other branches, and of the parent bank.

6. The bank has power to issue bills of small denomination, and, b superior credit, derived from the patronage of the Government, ca will drive out of circulation the notes of State banks, (though equally and redeemable in specie,) thereby monopolizing the currency of the c try to themselves.

7. The bank claims the right to issue, and does issue, an unrepo amount of currency, called branch bank orders, not "signed by the p dent, and countersigned by the principal cashier or the treasurer."

8. The capital is unnecessarily large, for the purpose of facilita the operations of the Treasury Department, and affording facilities of mestic exchange.

9. The bank receives the deposites of the nation, without making adequate compensation for the many millions constantly standing to the dit of the Government.

10. In case of need by the Government, during war, the control of bank might, and probably would, be in the hands of rival foreigners, if actual enemies. For, while the rate of interest is so low in Europe, stock will, of course, get into the hands of foreigners who are satisfied investments that pay not more than half what may be obtained by our zens on undoubted security at home.

Resolved, That there exists no necessity for a bank, with such power the present; for a bank, with less capital and essential modifications, wo it is believed, be acceptable to American stockholders, and afford suffic bank facilities.

Resolved, That Samuel Tudor, H. Alden, H. L. Ellsworth, I. Perk and E. Averill, be a committee to address and present the resolu adopted by this meeting to the honorable Senate and House of Repres tives in Congress, as a memorial of the citizens of Hartford, on the pet of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United St for a renewal of their present charter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL TUDOR.
HORATIO ALDEN.
HENRY L. ELLSWORT
ISAAC PERKINS.
ELIPHALET AVERILL

MEMORIAL

OF

THE MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE,

ing that the Charter of the Bank of the United States may be renewed.

FEBRUARY 7, 1832.
Referred to the select committee on the subject.

FEBRUARY 10, 1832.
Ordered to be printed.

e Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States:

memorial of the President and Directors of the Marine Bank of Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

your memorialists regard, with much interest and concern, the ap of the period when the charter of the Bank of the United States ure; and that, from their knowledge of the concerns of that institution, view of the important interests interwoven with its existence, and conviction that extensive loss, embarrassment, and ruin would follow solution, they are induced on this occasion to address you.

praying for a renewal of the charter, your memorialists will concisely to a few of the facts which tend to prove that the present institution ly accomplished the prominent objects for which it was established. charter was granted by Congress, without original applications or so- ions from any source. It was the offspring of the Government itself, was produced by the necessity resulting from the circumstances in the country was placed. The executive officer of the Treasury had edly made known to Congress, his inability to collect the dues of Go- ent in gold or silver, or in notes equivalent thereto. All the means in wer had been used, without success, to make the funds received in one available for the expenditures in another. He had proposed to the banks many plans for returning to a specie payment; but they were so ly without concert and co-operation among themselves, that they could mence the process of reformation. All the specie had been hoarded orted, or had become merchandise, and ceased to circulate as money. evenue was injured, and the operations of the Government were em- ed, in as much as the funds received at one place became useless, or not able, for the payments which were to be made at any other. Thus blic faith was jeoparded, the public credit was materially impaired, and ate of rapid declension, and the Government found that a medium of m and standard value was indispensable to its strength and honor, if

not to its existence. To correct these ruinous evils, and as a last reso
national bank was incorporated. The institution was bound to rede
its notes with specie; and by the influence of its operations, the State
throughout the United States were soon enabled to resume speci
ments, and the ruin which threatened the Government and peopl
averted. From the capacity and influence of the national bank, an
the judicious provisions of its charter, the happiest effects have been
rienced. It has afforded to the Treasury all necessary aid in the m
ment of the finances, and in the transmission of the public funds.
yielded very extensive and satisfactory facilities to mercantile inter
among our own citizens, and with other countries. It has establi
standard value to all the property in the United States, by supporti
currency, and settling exchange on its proper basis. It has render
local bank notes generally equivalent to specie within their resp
spheres of circulation, and added a large mass of sound currency for g
circulation. It has made the paper medium of this country equal,
many respects superior, in value, to any metallic currency of the same a
It has brought its resources so powerfully in aid of the real business
parts of this nation, that we may safely pronounce the period of its
tions to have been the period of greatest safety and prosperity to the m
concerns of the United States.

From the views here expressed, it is apparent that it is the earn
sire of your memorialists that a renewal of the charter of the Bank
United States may be granted as a measure for preserving and pro
public confidence, private tranquillity, general credit, and national pros

By the unanimous order of the board of directors.

HEZ. WATERS, *Presid*

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

WITH

the superintendent of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, Ohio, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate.

FEBRUARY 13, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
February 9, 1832.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the first instant, I have the honor to transmit "the report of the superintendent of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, for the year 1831."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEW. CASS.

PRESIDENT *of the Senate U. S.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *February* 9, 1832.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, referred to this office, I have the honor to hand you herewith the report of the acting superintendent of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, for the year 1831.

I am very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. GRATIOT, *Brig. Gen.*

LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

(*Extract.*)

NATIONAL ROAD OFFICE,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO, *October* 4, 183

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was, during the last month, may probably be during the present month, employed in the superinte ence of the Cumberland road west of the Muskingum river, in Ohio.

I returned, on the morning of the 2d, from a tour of inspection and mination of the different quarries near the site of the commissioner's l tion of the Cumberland road.

I find the stone of those quarries prove much better than was anticip and sufficiently near to the respective positions, say not exceeding 6 I forward by this day's mail several specimens, which may be take fair sample of the good stone of all the quarries. It must be observed, ever, that these stone run in veins of good and bad qualities, and that care will be required in selecting them. I think that, although these are not as good as could be wished, yet that they are durable, and that are the best to be procured within any reasonable distance.

The grade of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th miles west of Columbu been completed, and those sections have been received. The grade of sections, and in fact of the sections generally, is admirably well execu

It is supposed, that, by this time, the 4th, 6th, and 11th miles are like completed in the same manner. The 1st and 2d sections were in a st great forwardness, and will shortly be completed with a covering of coarse screened limestone gravel.

The 3d and 13th miles are still much behind, and but little work in gress on either.

The culverts and small bridges are in progress, but they are not progr ing as rapidly as I could wish.

The bridge over Big Darby creek will be received as finished on my tour of inspection, it being reported completed.

The bridge over Little Darby creek is in progress, and its abutments ne half done.

The 21 miles west of the Muskingum are completed and received, the travelling is allowed upon them, with the exception of the 17th which has not been received on account of the inferior quality of the s this stone being broken subsequent to the commencement of the summe

If the stratum of 3 inches of good stone of either lime or flint shou added to the present 6 inches, it is my opinion that this road would p equal to any of the ordinary road east of this place.

During the month much time has been devoted to retracing the com sioner's location, to replacing the stakes with the proper marks of cut and filling, to preparations for new contracts and general examination.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. TUTTLE,
Lieut. U. S. Corps of En

P. S. I omitted to state that the grade of the 25th mile west of the M kingum is supposed to be completed at this time.

MEMORIAL

OF

SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF BOSTON,

praying that the postage on newspapers, &c. may be reduced, &c.

FEBRUARY 13, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a number of citizens of Boston, engaged or interested in the publication of newspapers, and other periodical works,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS:

That your memorialists, being informed that the subject of the reduction of postage is now under discussion before the Congress of the United States, and being engaged or interested in the publication and circulation of various periodical works, both in the newspaper and pamphlet form, which are usually conveyed by mail, and being also persuaded that this question is one of great importance to the progress of the knowledge of our country, would respectfully submit the following considerations.

While your memorialists cannot unite with those who desire the *entire* abolition of postage, and believe that the security of transmission and delivery would be increased by giving to each postmaster a direct interest in the safety of every package, they would respectfully offer some reasons which appear to them decisive in favor of a *reduction of postage* on newspapers and other periodical publications.

It appears from the late report of the Postmaster General, that, during the last year, the Post Office Department has produced a nett revenue of

It appears also, that, in former years, there has been a surplus revenue which has been applied to the establishment of new routes.

It is ascertained that there are profits derived from the transmission of letters and periodicals on the great routes, which are constantly applied to pay the expenses of unproductive routes.

In addition to this, it is well known that a large mass of public documents both written and printed, is continually conveyed by mail, free of charge to the Government, and to its officers in every part of our country.

All these, your memorialists conceive, are objects of *universal interest*, which ought to be accomplished at the *public expense*.

In contradiction to *this simple principle of a republican government*, your memorialists find, *on examining the facts above stated*, that those who transmit and receive letters, *or newspapers and other periodicals*, by mail, on the

Your memorialists would also respectfully propose, as a means of r
ing the mail from all those documents of considerable weight, whether
ten or printed, public or private, for which *rapidity* is not importan
which are forwarded by mail, because no other *secure* conveyance is of
the establishment of a subordinate *mail chest*, travelling perhaps at ha
present rate of our mails, and conveying packages of books, manusc
and periodicals, of a limited weight, at a fair rate of carriage. They
also represent, that serious inconvenience is often experienced by publi
editors, and authors, as well as other individuals, from the fact, that,
to the necessary division of the mail contracts, no proprietor can eng
transmit a package beyond a certain point; and that important packages
been delayed for weeks, or entirely lost, and the circulation of know
greatly obstructed.

Your memorialists would therefore pray, that, in this or some other
those facilities may be afforded for the easy and secure transmission o
articles, which are enjoyed by all countries in central Europe, and by
the interests of truth, and the cause of justice, may often be materiall
moted.

Your memorialists deem it superfluous to attempt to show tha
knowledge conveyed by larger publications is not less valuable to th
ple of the United States, in enlarging and elevating those minds whi
to form or direct our Government, than that contained in our newsp
in applying these principles, and rousing the people to action. C
same grounds, they cannot but consider the great distinction made
rates of postage between newspapers and other periodicals as no
founded.

The less frequent publication cannot be deemed a sufficient reaso
yet the difference of form, or the issuing of several sheets in a singl
instead of several successive days. The discussion of the same topi
newspaper, and a periodical work, cannot be supposed to render thei
essentially different—the one being more direct and immediate, but
transient, in its effects; the other, less rapid, but more permanent, in
fluence. Nor is it maintained that those subjects of *science* and *
literature* and *education*, which newspapers *cannot fully discuss*, a
essential to our national character and prosperity. Both classes of p
cals your memorialists regard as *indispensable* to our national well
prevent our falling behind the rest of the world in *knowledge and im
ment*. It is believed to be capable of proof, that so long as a periodi
not existed on any particular subject, we have continued to be in ar
other nations on that subject.

Your memorialists cannot do justice to the *pamphlet periodicals*,
out stating, that, in consequence of the small size and dryness of the
each sheet weighs less than the average of newspapers; and that it mi
this ground be claimed, that, as they are less burdensome to the mai
should not be charged a higher rate.

They ought also to state, that pamphlet periodicals are not allow
same reduction of postage, when printed on an enlarged sheet, which
ceded to newspapers.

It will appear from the document herewith submitted, that while 4
sheets of pamphlet periodicals, weighing 21,625 pounds, pay a pos
$9,037 31, an equal number of newspapers would pay only $5,5
leaving an excess of charge on the pamphlet periodicals issued from t

$3,437 89; and that an equal weight of newspapers, from the ates which can be made, is only charged $3,698 72, leaving an $5,338 59 postage on the pamphlet periodicals. In addition to s of newspapers receive all other papers free of postage; while her periodicals are refused this privilege.

morialists trust, that at this period of the world, and in this will be felt that it is the duty of the Government to emulate some ghtened governments of Europe in rendering every species of accessible to every citizen of the United States, in facilitating ns of those on whom it devolves to circulate information, and g every *unnecessary obstacle* in the way of those who are ender themselves *wiser men* and *better citizens.*

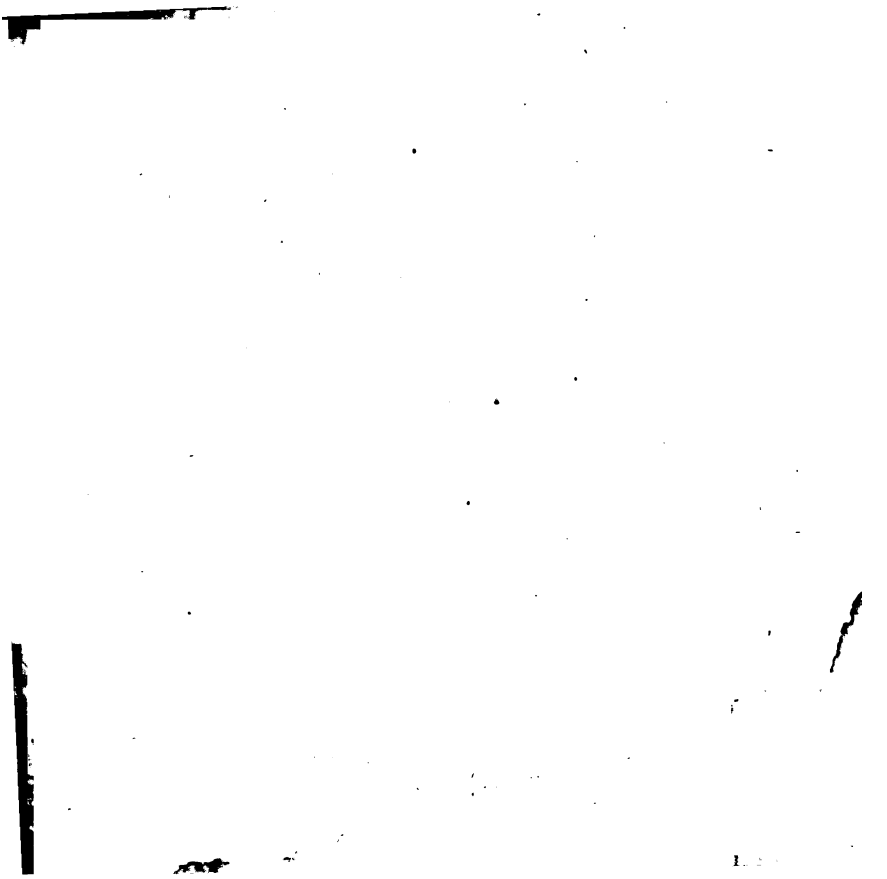
January 17, 1832.

STATEMENT of periodicals sent yearly by mail from Boston.

	No. of sheets under 100 miles.	Postage at 1½ cents.	Weight.	Expense by stage at 3 cts. per lb., the same as passengers.	Excess pd. to mail over land carriage.	Excess of what is p for the s No. of she of news pers.
	177,501	$2,662 51	8,875 lbs.	$266 25	$2,396 26	$887
	No. of sheets over 100 miles.	Postage of 2½ cents.	Weight.	Expense by stage at 9 cts. per lb., averaging 300 miles.	Excess pd. to mail over land carriage.	Excess of what is p for the s No. of she of news pers.
	254,992	$6,374 80	12,750 lbs.	$1,147 50	$5,126 30	$2,549
Total	432,493	$9,037 31	21,625 lbs.	$1,413 75	$7,522 56	$3,437

ESTIMATE of newspapers sent yearly by mail from Boston.

	No. of sheets under 100 miles.	Postage at 1 cent.	Weight.	Expense by stage at 3 cts. per lb., the same as passengers.	Excess paid to mail over land carriage.	Amount p less than would be p for the sa number sheets of p odicals.
	525,000	$5,250 00	41,000 lbs.	$1,230 00	$4,020 00	$2,625
	No. of sheets over 100 miles.	Postage at 1½ cents.	Weight.	Expense by stage at 9 cts. per lb., averaging 300 miles.	Excess pd. to mail over land carriage.	Amount less th would be for perio cals.
	750,000	11,250 00	55,469 lbs.	$4,992 21	$6,257 79	$7,50
Total	1,275,000	$16,500 00	96,469 lbs.	$6,222 21	$10,277 79	$10,125



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 13, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NAUDAIN made the following

REPORT:

mmittee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of Eliza-th Scott, sole representative of William Blackwell, report:

William Blackwell, the father of the petitioner, was appointed a in a regiment of the Virginia line, on the continental establishment, ie month of July, 1776, which regiment was commanded by Col. on. He served in the campaign of 1777, and was present at the of Brandywine and Germantown. When the army went into winter s at Valley Forge, Captain Blackwell went home to Virginia, and it ot appear that he ever returned to the service. In 1778, the 11th ia regiment in which Captain Blackwell served during the campaign 7, was consolidated with other troops, to form the 7th Virginia regi-ind this made many supernumerary officers.

re is no positive testimony before the committee, whether Captain vell retired from the service on furlough, as a supernumerary, or r he resigned. The weight of testimony, however, is that he did as a supernumerary, and was not afterwards called into service. ustice Marshall, who was a lieutenant under the command of Captain ell until he retired from the service, says, "I do not know certainly, r Captain Blackwell resigned, or became a supernumerary officer, o be again called into service. I certainly have no recollection of going, and think my situation in the company would have induced otice it, had the fact occurred." Gen. Porterfield says, "whether Blackwell resigned his commission, obtained a furlough, or retired erarymerary, I have now no distinct recollection; but I am under the sion that he retired as a supernumerary." Captain Thomas Black-ys, "I never have heard, that I can now recollect, that Captain ell resigned. It is my belief that he returned home as a supernu-. Had he resigned, from the relationship and intimacy between us, deep impression that the resignation of a friend would have made y mind at that critical and important crisis in our revolutionary e, it seems to me that I should have retained a recollection of it." ing then, from all the testimony laid before them, that Captain Black-id not resign, but retired from the service as a supernumerary, and t afterwards called into the service of his country, the committee eported a bill, allowing *to the petitioner three hundred acres of land,* ich Captain *Blackwell was entitled by a resolution* of Congress of *mber the 16th, 1776.*

MEMORIAL

FROM

SUNDRY CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PRAYING

that the Cherokee Indians may be protected in their rights, &c.

FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That in common with their brethren, the people of this Republic, they have for some time past, had their attention directed to, and their sympathies awakened for, the Indian race, with whom the Government has had intercourse, and to whom it is bound, in faith and friendship, by the most solemn treaties, and by other manifestations of public law and sentiment. Among the various families and tribes of aboriginal inhabitants on this continent, the Cherokee Indians have been especially objects of notice and favor. They were recommended to our good will by peculiar circumstances, at a moment when their strength and position was not to be contemned. Moreover, they existed under the influence of those noble and generous principles which animated the mind, and controlled the measures, of the wise and good WASHINGTON, and his compatriots, to adopt civilized habits and pursuits, and repose with confidence in this new and interesting relation beside the protecting shield of the United States. The guarantee of Washington and the Congress of that day was held to be sacred by successive administrations down to the present time; but now other doctrines and principles are made to bear upon the condition of those Indians.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to reproduce the abundant testimony familiar to every citizen of the Union, in order to show the relation in which the Cherokees stand with the United States, and the duties which that relation owe to those people. Heaven and earth bear witness to the mutual obligations of the parties; and it has never been pretended, from any quarter, that the Cherokees have, in any degree, violated their pledges and fidelity to this Government.

In pursuance of this recommendation of the committee, the chair
respectively submit to the two Houses of Congress a resolution t
into effect.

All which is respectfully reported.

H. CLAY,
Chairman of the committee of the S
PHIL'N THOMAS,
Chairman of the committee of the House of Represent

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of th
States of America in Congress assembled, That the President
nate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be hereby auth
make application to John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, for
of George Washington, to be removed and deposited in the Capitol,
ington city, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the
cember, 1799; and that, if they obtain the requisite consent to t
val thereof, they be further authorized to cause it to be removed,
posited in the Capitol on the 22d day of February, 1832.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the
Representatives, be also authorized to prescribe the order of such
nies as they may deem suitable to the occasion of the interme
body of George Washington in the Capitol, on the day above menti
that the two Houses of Congress will attend and assist in the perfor
those ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, *February 9,*

SIR: The Senate and House of Representatives of the United S
ing appointed a joint committee, "for the purpose of making arra
for the celebration of the centennial birthday of George Washingto
dersigned, chairmen of the committees of the two Houses, have
rected by the committees to request that you will, on the 22d inst
ver an oration in commemoration of that great event.

The considerations which have prompted the committees to di
attention to you, sir, thus to assist in honoring the memory of the
his country, are obvious, and peculiarly appropriate; and the un
unite, to the general wish, an expression of theirs, that it may be
to you to comply with the request which they now have the hono
municate.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servants,
H. CLAY,
Chairman of the committee of the S
PHIL'N THOMAS,
Chairman of the committee of the House of Represent

The Hon. JOHN MARSHALL,
Chief Justice of the United States.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 10, 1832.

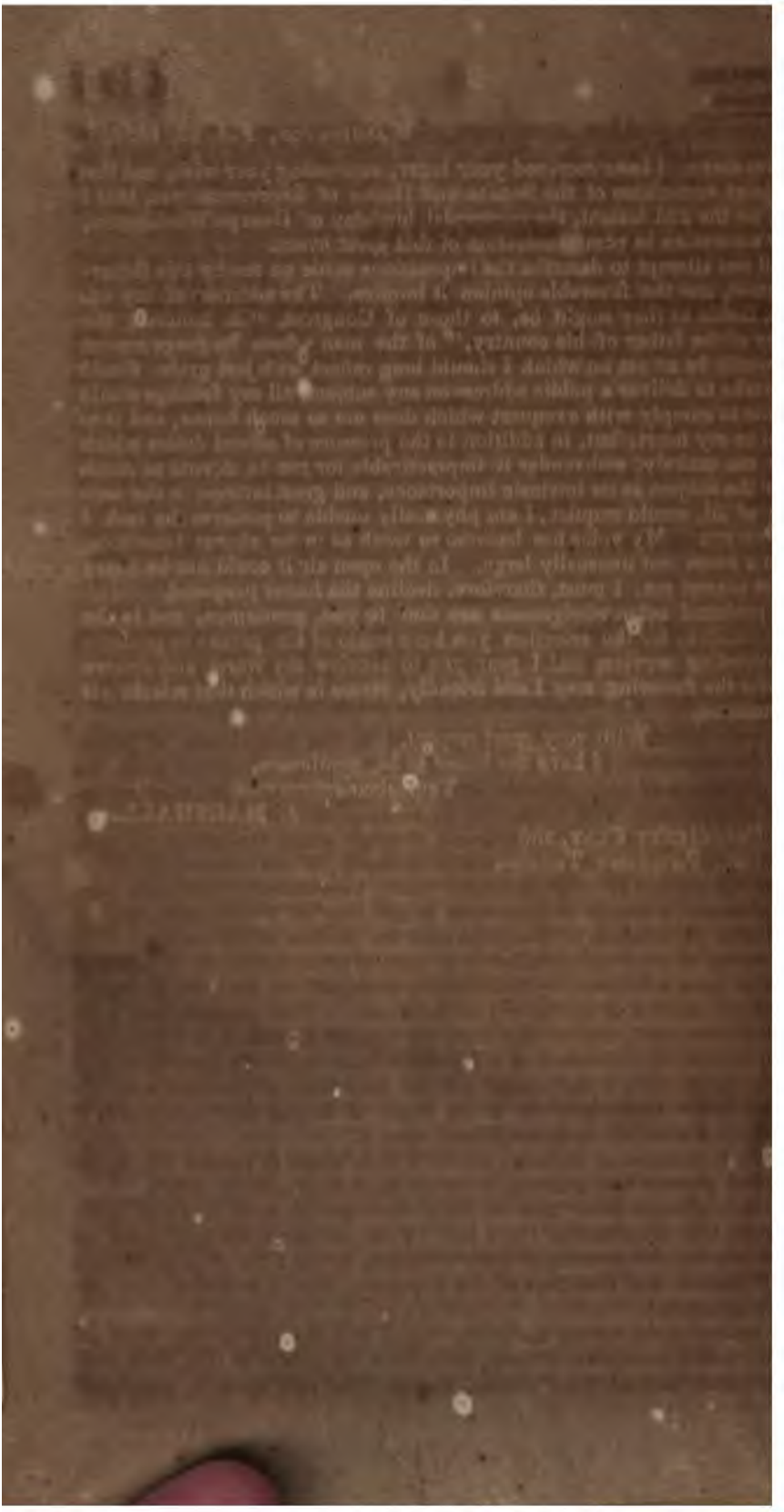
TLEMEN: I have received your letter, expressing your wish, and that oint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, that I on the 22d instant, the centennial birthday of George Washington, an oration in commemoration of that great event.

I not attempt to describe the impressions made on me by this flatter- uest, and the favorable opinion it implies. The addition of my ex- feeble as they might be, to those of Congress, "in honoring the y of the father of his country," of the man whom language cannot would be an act on which I should long reflect with just pride. Could take to deliver a public address on any subject, all my feelings would e to comply with a request which does me so much honor, and is so to my heart; but, in addition to the pressure of official duties which me entirely, and render it impracticable for me to devote so much the subject as its intrinsic importance, and great interest in the esti- of all, would require, I am physically unable to perform the task I assume. My voice has become so weak as to be almost inaudible, room not unusually large. In the open air it could not be heard e nearest me. I must, therefore, decline the honor proposed.

profound acknowledgments are due to you, gentlemen, and to the mmittee, for the selection you have made of the person to perform teresting service; and I pray you to receive my warm and sincere for the flattering, may I add friendly, terms in which that selection is nicated.

With very great respect,
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. MARSHALL.

HON. HENRY CLAY, and
HON. PHILEMON THOMAS.



MEMORIAL

OF

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

For a subscription to its stock.

JANUARY 11, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

Ordered to be printed with the report from the Railroad Company to the Governor of Maryland.

The memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to the Congress of the United States,

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That your memorialists were incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in the year 1827, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Baltimore to some suitable point on the Ohio river; and were subsequently incorporated, with a view to the accomplishment of this object, by the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, through whose territories the contemplated road, when completed, would probably, if not necessarily, pass.

At the last session of your honorable body, your memorialists were permitted to extend a branch of their road to the city of Washington, within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the District of Columbia.

The capital of your memorialists is at present $4,000,000, $3,000,000 of which have been subscribed by individuals, $500,000 by the State of Maryland, and the same sum by the city of Baltimore. Your memorialists have completed their road, at this time, from the city of Baltimore to Frederick-town, in Maryland, a distance of sixty miles, so as to permit a constant and regular trade between these points; and the main stem of the road is so far completed to the Potomac river at the Point of Rocks, that cars could, if necessary, in a short time, be employed upon it.

The whole distance of railway, which is thus made to permit the transportation of persons and produce, is rather more than seventy miles.

The result of experience thus far fully confirms the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors of the road. Your memorialists beg leave to refer for a particular account of their situation, to the Fifth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Company, that is herewith most respectfully presented.

Your memorialists, acting under the belief that the law of the State of Maryland which incorporated them, gave them the power to take their road on the north bank of the Potomac, located their road upon it, purchased

the land that was requisite from the proprietors, and had commenced th construction of the work, when they were stopped by an injunction issu on the claim of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to a right of pr choice to a route for their canal.

The litigation consequent upon this, and in which your memorialists b came actors, has recently terminated by the court's sustaining the claims the Canal Company.

But although thus excluded from the north bank of the river, as the are other routes practicable for a railroad to the Ohio, the Baltimore an Ohio Railroad Company is determined, zealously, to prosecute the wo which has been begun, to its final termination.

The means, however, at the command of your memorialists are not sufficie to accomplish the object which they have undertaken; and they respectfull solicit from Congress such subscription to the capital stock of the compan as will either enable it to complete the road to its termination on the Oh or will so far advance it as to make the completion a matter within t easier reach of individual or corporate enterprise.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

Report from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Oh Railroad Company, to the Executive of the State of Maryland.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RAILROAD COMPANY,
20th December, 1831.

To his Excellency the Governor, and the honorable Executive Counc of Maryland:

Since the last report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore an Ohio Railroad Company to the Executive of the State, the operations o this company have been continued with unremitted activity, and the ra road has been opened for travel as far as to Frederick, a distance of sixt one miles from the depot of the company at the head of the basin in th city of Baltimore; a single line of tracks has also been so nearly complet to "the Point of Rocks," on the Potomac river, as to afford a full assu ance that the communication between the tide waters of the Chesapeak bay and that river will very soon be opened through this channel.

The President and Directors believe it due to the interests of the gre work over which they preside, as well as to the Legislature of the Stat that they should, on this occasion, refer to some of the circumstances whic led to the formation of this company.

The establishment of an efficient, speedy, and economical means of inte nal communication between the different sections of our country, had been a long time deemed of such importance as to involve, not only the well b ing, but perhaps the very existence of our social compact. The citizens Baltimore, deeply sensible of this truth, and appreciating the great bene which would be derived from a participation in the commerce of the valle of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, which commerce has been forced seek an outlet through several difficult and circuitous channels, were de ous of securing a more direct and easy means of communication with th

ions. It was, therefore, with intense anxiety they awaited the ion of the official report of the United States' engineers upon the the proposed canal between the river Ohio and the waters of the e bay. The facts, however, disclosed in that report, only served e whatever favorable anticipations had been cherished in regard communication with the west. They saw, with dismay, that a mbered with 400 locks, a considerable portion of which would be om 1200 to more than 2000 feet above tide, and which would be with frost three or four months in the year, with only a limited ious supply of water in summer, must be wholly inadequate to ds of the immense trade it was destined to accommodate.

ning, therefore, all reliance upon such an insufficient means of ation, a number of the citizens of Baltimore held a meeting on ay of February, 1827, for the purpose of devising the most effec- of improving the intercourse between that city and the western which occasion various documents and statements were submitted, the efficiency of railroads for the conveyance of articles of hea- e at a small expense, which being examined, and the superior ad- of this mode of transportation over turnpike roads and canals factorily shown, the documents were referred to a committee, who tly reported a mass of facts, derived principally from English au- of a highly interesting character; observing, in conclusion, "that of information now in possession of this committee, is admitted very extensive; but they have gleaned from several communica- reports, which they have examined upon this interesting subject, leave no doubt upon their minds that these roads are far better our situation and circumstances than a canal across the mountains: refore, recommend that measures be taken to construct a double etween the city of Baltimore and some suitable point on the Ohio the most eligible and direct route; and that a charter to incorporate y to execute this work be obtained as early as possible."

ts developed on this occasion were deemed so weighty and con- at it was unanimously resolved to apply to the Legislatures of the ates through which the contemplated railroad might pass, for acts oration, authorizing the company to construct such a road. The res of Maryland and Virginia, then in session, with a promptness itles them to the public gratitude, concurred in an act incorporat- pany as desired, and investing it with ample powers. This act quently acceded to by the legislature of Pennsylvania in the same rit.

ate of Maryland having provided, as a condition of its subscription to of the company, that the road should be so located "that it shall go ike the Potomac river, at some point between the mouth of the Mo- iver and the town of Cumberland, in Alleghany county, and that it nto Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany counties," the road was ccordingly; subsequent examinations having demonstrated that the presented the only feasible route along which it could be carried irection, consistently with correct scientific principles.

ommissioners appointed having opened subscriptions for the stock, nat required by the charter *was immediately* filled; whereupon, a f directors *was elected, and the company*, being duly organized, pro-

ceeded, without delay, to cause the necessary examinations and surveys to be made for the location of the road.

On the 4th of July, 1828, the ceremony of laying the first stone was performed; but it was not until the autumn of that year that active operations towards the construction of the work were commenced; since that period its prosecution has been pursued with energy and zeal.

Owing to the peculiarly unfavorable topography of the country on the first division of the road, the difficulties there have been very great, and have necessarily involved a considerable delay and expense Taking into view, however, the extent of the excavations, embankments, viaducts, bridges, and culverts, all of which have been accomplished in a manner not surpassed in this or any other country, it is confidently believed that no similar undertaking has been advanced with greater despatch, either here or abroad.

Now that the company have accomplished the most difficult part of their undertaking, and acquired, by experience, much valuable information and many facilities, which, from the novelty of the subject, could only be gained from a course of practical experiments, all doubts have been removed; and they are encouraged, by the most cheering confidence, in the entire success of their enterprise: at the same time, judging from the results ascertained since the valley of the Patapsco has been gained, they entertain no doubt but that the graduation, masonry, and construction with a double set of tracks, may be accomplished between the present termination of the road and the Ohio river, at or nearly within the original estimated cost of $20,000 per mile, and that, in the event of the requisite funds being placed at the disposal of this company, the whole work might be completed and put into operation in five years.

From the extremely unfavorable surface over which the road was necessarily to pass for the first eight miles, in order to reach the valley of the Patapsco, it was early perceived that the expenses across that district would be very heavy; but it had been ascertained, that, in adopting this route, a line of road would be secured, which, by some extensive embankments and deep cuttings near to the city of Baltimore, could be located with but a single summit for a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, and with only two summits requiring stationary power along the entire line to the Ohio river—a result which, it is believed, has not been attained on any line of railroad projected for the same extent, in any other country. The approach to the first of these summits is by an acclivity so gradual as not to exceed an average of about eighteen feet to the mile; and as the amount of tonnage passing westward will not be as great as that passing eastward, this line will consequently be more advantageous than if it were a perfect level.

The inclined planes over the first summit, at Par Spring ridge, will be passed by an additional local power; and from the western side of that ridge to the coal mines near Cumberland, the route is so favorable as to be adapted along the whole distance to locomotive steam engines. Taking, therefore, the entire line together, it will be decidedly superior to a level road, since, like that on the eastern side of the Par ridge, the acclivity, for a very great portion of the distance, is in the direction of the lesser tonnage which will pass upon the road.

From the eastern base of the Alleghany mountain, a series of inclined planes will be required to overcome a summit of about twelve hundred feet; from thence it has been ascertained that the road may be conducted to the

o river, upon a line so nearly level, as to be traversed without difficulty locomotive steam power.

Although, at the time of the commencement of this great national work, individuals who embarked in the undertaking had arrived at the conion that the system was capable of affording greater facilities for the portation of both merchandise and passengers than could be attained, by the best constructed turnpike roads or canals, yet the anticipations formed of its capabilities have been vastly more than realized; the y important improvements introduced within the last few years, both the construction of railroads and in the application of machinery upon m, having perhaps doubled their effective power. It is honorable to our ntry that the system is indebted for several of these improvements to the ius and science of American citizens.

The ordinary speed now attained upon the Liverpool and Manchester rail-d, which work has not been so well executed as that part of our road laid stone rails, is from fifteen to thirty miles an hour, according to the hori-tal position and structure of the road; and it is even asserted that the whole tance of thirty-two miles, between these places, has been run in thirty-e minutes, or at the rate of fifty-eight miles an hour.

From the experiments made upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, there o reason to doubt but that the travelling on it may at least be safely car-d at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour by the aid of steam wer, and that passengers may be conveyed from Baltimore to the Ohio er within from twenty-four to thirty hours, at all seasons of the year.

The successful accomplishment of this work, so far as it has been extend-d, and within so short a time, under the numerous and complicated difficul-es which opposed its progress, cannot but yield a high gratification to the ople of Maryland, and affords a satisfactory guarantee that the resources the State, added to the aid which may be relied on from other quarters, e fully adequate to the early and triumphant completion of the magnifi-nt undertaking in which we have embarked.

Maryland has the honor of being the first State in the Union to incorpo-a company for the construction of a railroad. She was the first State to ark the public resources in support of this system; and she may now boast having within her limits the longest continuous railway in the world. It ly necessary that she should continue her patronage to this great enter-e, and she will certainly secure to herself the full development of all advantages which her geographical position gives her, in relation to the t and rapidly increasing commerce of the west. She is happily so situa-d as to afford the shortest, and by far the most convenient, route of com-nication between the navigable waters of the west and the ocean, and in-d between the Atlantic and those great inland seas which border upon northern frontier, and which, at no distant day, are destined to become theatre of an immense commerce; and although limited in her territory a much smaller extent than some of her sister States, by securing to her-the channel through which the interchange of commodities between the tern and western States will mainly pass, and which her position gives an opportunity of effecting, she will soon find herself, in point of com-ercial activity and capital, second to no State in the Union.

It is certain, that whatever advantages may be anticipated from the rail-d system in Europe, *they will be of minor importance* when compared h the *benefits we are destined to derive from* the introduction of this

system into our country. By the easy, convenient, and rapid interc which these roads afford, they are capable of placing, almost in juxta sition, the most remote sections of our widely-extended republic, and thus do more to perpetuate our institutions, and preserve our Union, any political compacts or physical force could ever effect. The syste advantageously applied and sufficiently extended, will give to the peop the United States an identity of feeling, a harmony of interests, and a lity of social intercourse, which must long bind them together as one family; and secure to our country all the advantages resulting from the ductiveness of a mighty continent, with the conveniences of communic incident to a small island.

For a full and more detailed explanation of the operations of this co ny within the past year, we ask leave respectfully to refer the Exec to the Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors, a copy of whi herewith transmitted.

On behalf of the Board,

I am very respectfully, &c.

P. E. THOMAS,

President B. & O. R. R. C

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

WITH

of correspondence with Collectors of the Customs, showing the con-tion of the acts for regulating Duties on Imports, in compliance a resolution of the Senate, &c.

FEBRUARY 15, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 14, 1832.

r: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 23d ultimo, ting the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate any pondence which may have passed between the Treasury Department e collectors of the customs, or either of them, showing the construc- rhich has been placed by that department upon the act, entitled 'An amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' approved the f May, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress imposing duties on s passed since that day, including the act of the 19th of May, 1830;" the honor to transmit copies of the correspondence showing the con- ion placed upon the act of the 22d of May, 1824, "to amend the seve- imposing duties on imports," the act of 19th of May, 1828, "in f the several acts imposing duties on imports," and the act of the f May, 1830, "for the more effectual collection of the impost du- which are supposed to be the acts intended by the resolution.

e correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury is contained in the numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, and that of the First Comptroller in numbered 28.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

he Honorable the PRESIDENT
of the Senate.

number of the pieces of the goods, so as to be satisfied, on the one hand, the number of running yards included in the invoice is correct, and o other, that, by taking the average number of the square yards in the p measured, a fair estimate may be made of the number contained in al pieces in each package.

In the measurement to ascertain the number of square yards contai any given piece of goods, the lists, fringes, and selvages, are not to cluded. In order to the better preparation of this letter, a correspon was maintained with the collectors of the principal ports of the Unio ring the past summer, in relation to the execution of the act of the 1 May; and it appears, among other things, that their practice differs above point, some including these appendages in their measurements, others have excluded them. On fully weighing the reasons applica the case, those for exclusion have been adopted. The list of woollen is a coarse border, for the purpose of distending the web in the loom, a its contrast of colors, exhibiting the cloth to advantage in the piece; the conversion of the cloth into garments, it is torn off and rejected less. If included in the measurement, the operation would indeed times be favorable to the revenue, but not always, or perhaps genera the minimum under which the cloth would be classed by including th would reduce the cost in proportion to the increase in the number of yards—the difference under this principle might sometimes prove to ry great against the revenue. The reason for excluding fringe is cons to be equally strong, although, as an ornamental appendage, it can called useless; yet, if fringe is to be included in the square yard surement, the foreign manufacturer will be furnished with a motive large its dimensions and reduce its cost. Thus, whilst the main fabri be greatly enhanced in value, it may, nevertheless, by the effect fringe, be completely reduced from one minimum to another, to the m disadvantage of the revenue.

The enclosed documents, lettered A, furnished by Collector Jo Philadelphia, exemplifies the effect of including and excluding selvag fringe in the measurement.

It appears to have been a long established usage of trade in some po allow a per centage, not however exceeding five per cent. for meas broadcloths in the running yard; in other ports, the same per centa been allowed as discount from the price, on the same kind of cloths. is no direct provision in the revenue laws relative to these discounts, appear, under the one or the other form, to have been always allowe the collection law provides that the ad valorem rates of duty shall b mated on the *actual cost* of the goods. Hence it has been deemed nant to the spirit of the law, to allow all fair discounts or deductions a made on the face of the invoice; such allowances may, therefore, b tinued, as being deemed reasonable, as well as heretofore sanctioned Government. The usage, however, must be confined to broadcloth extended to cassimeres or other narrow goods, nor must it exceed the limit.

In regard to the measure or length to be used, Congress having est ed none for the United States, the English standard, as being the o nerally in use in all the States of the Union, must be the standard ed. You will, therefore, continue to resort to this, until otherwise dir in manner as you have heretofore done in your district.

xecution of the duties assigned by law to the appraisers, it will be that they should make certain returns to the collectors, and keep ords in their own office. In furtherance of these objects, forms ed herewith, numbered 1 and 2.

1 supposes a case wherein woollen goods are measured for an and consists of seventeen columns, including the column for re- The columns being filled up according to the facts elicited in the ent, will exhibit, it is believed, all the information required by tor for ascertaining the duties correctly. Similar returns will, be made by the appraisers to the collectors, in relation to other raised and measured.

the form of the record book, to be kept in the office of the ap- nd is intended to exhibit a full view of their proceedings during ar. In preparing this form, it has not been thought necessary to ery description of goods that will be appraised and measured; the will, themselves, make such additional columns, as their experi- point out to be necessary.

ncipal object of this record book is, to have under one view, the hich differences may have been discovered between the running invoice, and the running yard, per measurement; and the addi- to the invoice value of goods.

regoing remarks are more immediately intended for the ports at re are public appraisers already appointed under existing laws, but y also, in part, to ports where there are none. For example: the by law, as to the number of packages to be opened and examined, upon all the collectors; but it does not follow that, in every portation, a *formal* appraisement is to be made, subjecting the to expense. This, in both description of ports, must depend disclosed by an examination of the invoices, and opening and the packages subjected by law to these operations. There is only ose, that, at the ports where there are public appraisers, these of- conjunction with the collectors, will judge of the correctness of e prices, as well in relation to the packages not opened and in- to those that are; and will be governed by the result, as to whe- al appraisement is necessary or not. At the ports where there ic appraisers, the collectors themselves must be the judges on question, and act accordingly.

on those who are thus to decide and act, to make themselves all the means in their power, with the qualities of the goods valorem duties, and their current market value at the place of Microscopic or magnifying glasses, sometimes called 'counters,' orted to, as useful aids in determining the true quality and va- of whatever material composed, that are of a fine texture. Ma- in Europe use them, as well as common purchasers. You are to procure such glasses for the use of your office, contrived in the r for answering the purpose in view; a permission that will na- only to those offices where, from the amount of importations, suppose that these instruments will prove advantageous.

er remarks are deemed necessary to be made to you at this time. ity, as far as it may be practicable in the rules and forms to be ob- in the several collection districts in executing the act, is very de- Even where it may be supposed that the ends proposed by the act

may be equally attained by the pursuit of different means, the principle uniformity is still desirable, on account of the numerous returns made the Treasury from all the districts of the Union.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. RUSH,

Secretary of the Treasury

To ——— ———, Esq.

Collector of ———.

No. 2.

Circular to Collectors of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 16th, 1830.

SIR: I transmit, for the information of the collectors and other officers the customs, a copy of "An act for the more effectual collection of the post duties," approved on the 28th of May, 1830; and I deem it incumb on me, to enjoin upon them, in an especial manner, a diligent and faith execution of its provisions.

The changes produced by this law are very important; but its enactm are generally so clear, as to require but little explanation from this dep ment.

In respect to the 3d section, though it will not take effect until after 30th of September next, there is one point upon which it may be desira that the opinion of the department should be known without delay. section enacts that "whenever goods of which wool or cotton is a com nent part, of a similar kind, but different quality, are found in the package, if not imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, it shall the duty of the appraisers to adopt the best article contained in such p kage as the average value of the whole." As neither the size of the pack nor the quantity which it shall contain, has been fixed, it is the opinion the department that the different qualities of a similar kind may be put to different packages of such size as the owner may see proper; and that their better conveyance, or other good cause, these different packages m be put together into larger packages; and if the goods are clearly and di tinctly referred to in the invoices, according to the packages of the fir mentioned description, such packages will be considered as within the meaning of the law.

It is deemed unnecessary, at present to give any authority to the collec tors to take additional bonds under the 8th section of the act. Whenever any case occurs in which a collector may think it expedient, with a view to the objects intended by that section, that such bond should be required, he will make report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The kind of proof which will be required under the 9th section, to entitle railroad iron to the drawback, will be hereafter prescribed.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

act for the more effectual collection of the Impost Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of d States of America in Congress assembled, That the President ited States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is thorized to appoint an additional appraiser of merchandise for the w York, who shall take a similar oath, and have like power and ion, and perform the same duties, with the appraisers now autho- w to be appointed at that place.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury int, not exceeding four assistant appraisers in New York, two in ia, and two in Boston, who shall be practically acquainted with y and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importa- ct to appraisement, to be employed in appraising goods in such shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall subscribe an oath diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect s, wares, or merchandise, as the principal appraisers may direct, to report to them, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the thereof, according to law; whereupon the principal appraisers shall correct the same as they may judge proper, and report to the col- ir decision thereon; but, if the collector shall deem any appraise- too low, he shall have power to order a re-appraisement, either ncipal appraisers, or by three merchants, designated by him for ose, who shall be citizens of the United States, and cause the be charged accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day next, whenever goods of which wool or cotton is a compon- similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same package, ted from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, it shall be the duty of to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package rage value of the whole; and if the owner, importer, consignee, or any goods appraised, shall consider any appraisement, made by the or other persons designated by the collector, too high, he may collector, in writing, stating the reasons for his opinion; and his oath that the said appraisement is higher than the actual cost and ges on which duty is to be charged, and also, that he verily be- higher than the current value of the said goods, including said the place of exportation, the collector shall designate one mer- in the value of such goods, and the owner, importer, consignee, designate another, both of whom shall be citizens of the Uni- who, if they cannot agree in an appraisement, may designate an who shall also be a citizen of the United States, and when they, or a them, shall have agreed, they shall report the result to the col- if their appraisements shall not agree with that of the United raisers, the collector shall decide between them.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs e at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at every twenty packages of each invoice, and a greater number, s deem it necessary, of goods imported into the respective districts, kage or packages he shall have first designated on the invoice, to d and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with ce, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, the collector shall order,

forthwith, all the goods contained in the same entry to be inspected; and such goods be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the voice, or if such package or invoice be made up with intent by a false va tion, or extension or otherwise, to evade or defraud the revenue, the shall be forfeited, and the fifteenth section of the "Act supplementary to act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties imports and tonnage,' passed second March, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine, and for other purposes," passed first March, one thousand e hundred and twenty-three; and also so much of any act of Congress as poses an additional duty or penalty of fifty per centum on duties upon go which may be appraised at twenty-five per centum, or ten per centum, ab their invoice price, is hereby repealed; and no goods liable to be inspec or appraised as aforesaid, shall be delivered from the custody of the offic of the customs, until the same shall have been inspected or appraised, or u the packages sent to be inspected or appraised, shall be found correctly fairly invoiced and put up, and so reported to the collector: *Provided*, T the collector may, at the request of the owner, importer, consignee, or age take bonds, with approved security, in double the estimated value of s goods, conditioned that they shall be delivered to the order of the collect at any time within ten days after the package or packages sent to the pu stores shall have been appraised and reported to the collector. And if, the mean time, any of the said packages shall be opened, without the sent of the collector of surveyor given in writing, and then in the pre of one of the inspectors of the customs, or if the said package or packages not be delivered to the order of the collector according to the condition of said bond, the bond shall, in either case, be forfeited.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the col lector to cause all goods entered for re-exportation, with the right of dra back, to be inspected, and the articles thereof compared with their respecti invoices, before a permit shall be given for lading the same; and where th goods so entered shall be found not to agree with the entry, they shall be forfeited: and every importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, who shall enter goods for importation, or for exportation, or transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, shall deposite with the collector the original invoice of such goods, if not before deposited with the collector, and in that case an authenticated invoice thereof to be filed and preserved by him in the archives of the custom-house, which shall be signed by such importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be made on the entry of such goods shall be annexed thereto.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks and all other persons employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That the appraisers and assistant ap

, shall in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture: *And d also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, ed to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no the revenue was intended.

8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of retary of the Treasury, it may be necessary in order to carry into full e laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collec- y district into which goods, wares, or merchandize, subject to duty, imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, or merchandize, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required , in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandize, that he will e, or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by d Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manu- or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandize, may y liable.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth eptember next, all iron manufuctured for railroads, shall be liable e rate of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of simi- facture; and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that d on iron in pigs: *Provided, however*, That when it shall be satis- proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any railroad d plane by any State or incorporated company, has been actually ently laid on any such railroad or inclined plane; that then, and e, he may allow to such State or company a drawback of the duty ilroad iron so laid, or, if the duty upon the same shall have been d, he may refund the same: *Provided*, Such drawback or repay- not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty-five d valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

[*Approved, May 28*, 1830.]

No. 3.

Letter from the Collector of New York to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the act of 28th May, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

New York, 16*th June*, 1830.

diately on the receipt of the late act for the more effectual col- the impost duties, officially promulgated in the Telegraph, I deemed y duty to act upon it, without waiting for the special instructions reasury on the subject. In this opinion, I was fully sustained by officer and district attorney.

der the previous acts, merchants and consignees had been permitted to their goods to their stores *and sell them, before* the sample packages

were examined and reported to the collector. Under the present act, goods subject to these examinations, must be retained in the custody of collector, or the parties are to be permitted to take them to their store they formerly did, by giving bonds to produce them, if required by the lector, within a given period. *This they peremptorily refuse to do:* the nine-tenths of them do, denying the right of Congress to pass such an &c. &c. Their intention, at present, is to compel the United States to inc the expenses of sending all their goods to the public stores—thus co plying with the law, but putting the Government to an expense more than *one hundred thousand dollars* per annum, besides requiri least twenty more inspectors to attend to the business. This law is p tive, and they may avail themselves of its provisions, in the way a stated, unless directions are immediately given by the Treasury to com them to pay these expenses.

Should such an order be issued by the Treasury, it would *compel* the ties to enter their goods and give their bonds, according to the provi of the act, rather than incur the expenses attending their being sent to public stores.

There are now several vessels laying at the wharves without unladi single package—the merchants being determined to try their strength w the Government. The consequence of their not taking out their permi season. will be, that, after five days, the owners of the vessels will req all the goods remaining on board to be sent to the public stores; and they must be compelled, agreeably to the provisions of the 56th secti the act of 1799, to pay the expenses, or leave their goods with us nine mo when they will be sold.

The gentlemen who have already made so much difficulty about charges on the sample packages, are determined to question the right of collector to detain their goods, exact the bond, or receive any portion of expenses incurred in procuring their bonds, permits, or any other char the custom house. The resistance which these gentlemen have made to former charges, has led them and others to believe, although we have deavored to satisfy them to the contrary, that we are liable for all cha made on the entry or clearance of goods. This levelling system is inten to be persisted in, to use their own language, until the merchants shall their goods from on board ship free from trouble, detention, or expense.

In this state of things, I must provide stores and receive the goods w sent in masses from the vessels, but I entreat you to advise me, as s as possible, of the course I am to pursue with respect to the *expens* which may be two thousand dollars, or more, a week. If whole car are to be crammed promiscuously into large buldings, we shall requir great many men to select the packages that are to be examined. In a wo it will lead to endless trouble, expense and vexation.

I would therefore advise you, by all means, to insist that if, after the p vilege is offered the merchants of taking their goods on giving bon agreeably to the provisions of the act itself, they should refuse to take the from the ship, all expenses incurred thereon thereafter, should be borne them. If you will issue such instructions to the collectors, the mercha will conform at once, I think, to the provisions of the act, and all will well.

The owner of one of the Liverpool packets, now in port, has been i

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington City, D. C.

No. 4.

of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collector of New York, in answer to his letter of the 16th of June.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1830.

Your letter of the 16th instant has been received. The belief which present as entertained by some importers, that, by not availing themof the option of receiving their goods on bond, under the provision in section of the "act for the more effectual collection of the impost they will cause them to be landed and stored at the public expense, erroneous.

goods are not landed within 15 days, they will be taken possession proper officers of the customs, under the 56th section of the collecof 1799; or after 5 days' notice to the collector, they will, with the of either of the parties mentioned in that section, be so taken possesand, in either case, at the charge and risk of the owner.

goods be landed on a permit obtained after a bond given for the esduties (commonly called a gross bond) under the 49th section of the law of 1799, as they cannot be delivered to the owners until the packages have been examined agreeably to the 4th section of the late will, should it be necessary for the safety of the goods, or other suf-

No. 5.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of New York, to the Secretary of Treasury, in relation to the provisions of the 5th section of the ac 28th May, 1830, respecting debenture goods.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, 17th June, 183

SIR: By the 5th section of the act, recently passed, for the more effe collection of the import duties, "It shall be the duty of the collector to g all goods, entered for exportation, with the right of drawback, to be insp ed, and the articles thereof to be compared with their respective invo before a permit shall be given for lading the same."

This section of the new law is more important than any other in it; it is singularly defective in its provisions and phraseology. It should directed, that all such packages, after the examination and inspection th of, at the expense and risk of the owner, and found to be correct, sh be sen from our store *direct* to the ship, under *our* inspection. Hith the packages intended for exportation, after their examination, have b sent to the merchant's store; and *thence at his pleasure*, within two ten days, as the case might be, to the vessels. In this way, they m send the goods, thus inspected in them, or not, as they chose; for *we* ha opportunity, (the goods being out of our possession) of detecting any fr they might choose to practice upon us. It was to prevent the possibili committing these frauds, that the law was passed; but if the goods ar be sent back to the merchant, *after* examination, there is no manner of in proceeding to the trouble and expense of the inspection. There is provision made to put the expenses of these examinations upon the m chants. The charges upon *all* goods, thus exported, will be enormou the course of a year. I must require your instructions, therefore, as t manner in which I am to act on this head. I would advise you to di them to be paid by the parties.

I must intreat your indulgence for these repeated intrusions. The rations in detail, of many of the public acts, cannot be understood by department, without these occasional explanations. I hope this one ma satisfactory.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT

Hon. S. D. INGHAM, *Sec'y of the Treasury,*
Washington, D. C.

No. 6.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collecto New York, in reply to his letter of the 17th June, 1830, *respecting benture goods.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 23d, 183

SIR: I have received your favor of the 17th inst. in relation to the e *ination of goods entered for* re-exportation.

It may be observed that under the former, as well as the present law, it was the duty of the collector to cause all such goods to be inspected, not merely to identify the marks of the packages with the entry, but the articles with the invoice. This provision is now to be executed strictly: the late act is undoubtedly intended to leave nothing to discretion. You will therefore cause these goods to be inspected according to the letter of the law. This may be done in the stores of the exporters, but if it be objected to, they may be sent to the public stores. In either case, the goods, after being inspected, must be kept in the custody of an officer until laden on board-ship. Storage, porterage, &c. must be paid for by the owners.

For economy and convenience, as to labor and storage, you will cause the inspections to be made as near the time when it is desired by the exporter to lade the goods as practicable. You will observe that the provision requiring one package in twenty, or one in each invoice, to be sent to the office of appraisement, is still in force, but it is understood to refer only to goods subject to ad valorem duty, and intended in aid of the inspection to identify these goods by a knowledge of their value, more accurately than was to be expected from the skill of inspectors. All other goods, being examined by inspectors, are not to be sent to the appraiser's office.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, &c. New York.

No. 7.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of Philadelphia, respecting act of 28th May, 1830, dated 22d June, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, 22d June, 1830.

SIR: In reference to your circular, of the 16th instant, permit me to request a further explanation of the 3d section of the act for the more effectual collection of the import duties, approved the 28th of May, 1830.

As neither the size of a package, nor the quantity it shall contain, has been fixed, nor any definition given, of what shall constitute a package within the meaning of the law, may not any number of articles, or any quantity of merchandise be so considered, in whatever manner put up and secured for conveyance, if clearly and distinctly referred to in the invoice by mark, number, and price? I would mention, for example, the articles cotton stockings, of a similar kind, but each dozen being a separate package, put up in the usual way, and containing but one quality, and clearly and distinctly referred to in the invoice.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 8.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Philadelphia, dated 24th June, 1830, *respecting act of 28th May,* 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24th,* 1830.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d instant has been received, and also a letter from Messrs. Vezin & Von Lengerke, of the 23d, on the same subject. A copy of this last letter is now transmitted to you, with a request that you will obtain from the appraisers an explanation of their alleged understanding of the circular instructions of the 16th instant, and communicate it to the department, with your views on the same subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

J. N. BARKER, Esq.
Collector of the Customs, Philadelphia.

No. 9.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of Philadelphia to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the construction of the act of 28th of May, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
29th June, 1830.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing a copy of the communication of Messrs. Vezin and Von Lengerke, have been submitted to the appraisers; and to their letter, herewith enclosed, I beg leave to refer. In compliance with your request, I proceed to offer my views on the subject.

Among the questions submitted by the importers of goods, the following are noted:

1. Cotton stockings put up in paper, a dozen pairs in each, numbered according to the quality, on the paper wrapper, the number stated in the invoice, and the fair cost or value annexed to each different kind. The case may contain 50 or more dozens, and 8, 10, or more qualities, but each quality is kept separate, and so designated that the price of each number is known by the invoice according to the respective qualities. Whether the dozens thus put up, will be considered as packages?

2. Cloth and cassimeres put up in tillots, each piece designated by number, and the number given in the invoice, with the quantity in yards, and the price per yard, affording a fair index of the value of each piece. The bale may contain ten or more pieces, but each piece is put up in tillots, and clearly and distinctly designated. Can cloths and cassimeres thus put up, be considered as imported in separate packages? There are many articles put up in the same way, and invoiced in the manner described, but the foregoing

examples are deemed sufficient. My opinion is, that goods thus put up, and clearly and distinctly designated, may be considered as packages within the meaning of the law.

I submit the suggestion, that when goods are entered, of which wool or cotton forms a component part, *varying in quality, but averaged in price,* and packed in the same packages: whether it does not *then only* become the duty of the appraiser to adopt the value of the best article in that package, as the average of the whole? But that, when a distinct specification of price and quality is fairly given: whether the law is not fully complied with on the part of the importers, the simple duty remaining with the appraisers, to return the actual value of the several articles? If such construction can be given to the law, the importers may continue to bring many articles, not interfering with domestic fabrics, which, under a different construction, will be entirely prohibited; such, for instance, is the article of cotton fringes, mentioned in the letter of Vezin and Von Lengerke, which are put up in paper boxes or cartoons, 6 or 8 cartoons being put into a box or case. The cartoon contains 15 or 20 pieces of fringe, and frequently no two pieces are of the same value, the prices varying from ¼ to 3 rix dollars per piece; yet, under the latter construction, the appraisers must return the value of a piece costing 23 cents, as having cost $2 07, because one piece of the latter value was contained in the same cartoon.

The necessity of such rigorous proceedings, is not perceived. If the parties, with a view to take advantages, choose to average goods at a certain price per yard or piece, when the qualities are essentially different, it has the appearance of sinister design, and some preventive to its execution should be adopted. This would be done by the application of the harsher rule, which would subject the lowest priced article to the same duty as that charged on the article highest priced in the same package, and might prevent future similar attempts. But when an honest exhibit is given of all the circumstances connected with the importation, and no appearance of deception, concealment, or intended fraud exists, the case seems to present a totally different aspect, and to merit a favorable consideration.

As regards worsted stuffs, such as bombazetts, &c., I conceive that they are not to be considered as woollen goods, and have given it as my opinion that worsted stuff goods do not come within the operation of the 3d section of the act of 28th May, 1830. Should I have erred in this, you will please to signify your opinion, that I may take the earliest means of correcting the impression given to importers.

In reference to the remark of Messrs. Vezin and Von Lengerke, on the insufficiency of time allowed to give the proper instructions to their correspondents abroad, I would observe, that goods ordered from some parts of the continent of Europe, say Switzerland and the interior of Germany, shew, by their invoice, a lapse of five months from the time they leave the place of manufacture to the date of their arrival in the United States; and, by existing laws, in cases where invoices do not accompany the goods received, the shortest time allowed for their production, is eight months.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
J. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 10.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector Philadelphia, in reply to his letter of the 29th June, 1830, relative the construction of the act of 28th May, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3d*, 18

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ult., enclosing one from the appraisers gesting a modification of the instructions of the 16th ult., in relation first clause of the third section of the act for the more effectual collecti the impost duties, was duly received.

It may be observed, that the law provides as follows: "From and the 30th September next, whenever goods, of which wool or cotton component part, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the package, if not imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, it sha the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article conta in such package, as the average value of the whole." The only points w appear to require explanation, are, first, as to the kind of goods embra the words are so clear and comprehensive, that no reasonable doubt can e of the legislative intention to make no exception, which is not expres unless there may be some articles of which wool or cotton is a compo part, not liable to ad valorem duty; as no other than ad valorem goods subject to appraisement, it is presumed that these only are embraced. second point is, the size of the package: as this is not fixed by law, a may cause great inconvenience to require the most valuable goods, in portion to their bulk, to be put up in packages of the usual size, contai articles all of the same value, it was deemed within the proper powers the department, and in conformity with the intention of the act, to auth rize a diminution of the size of the package, as a substitute for assort packages; which have been adopted, for the convenience of trade, in t importation of certain descriptions of articles.

The provision of the law applicable to this point, is as follows: "The ap praisers shall adopt the value of the best article in the package, as the avera value of the whole." Neither the terms of the act, nor the common ac ceptation of the word package, admit of its being considered as synonimou with articles or piece; it was not, therefore, intended, by the instruction of the 16th, to authorize the putting up of goods, in single pieces, under the designation of packages.

The law evidently intends, that after the 30th September, the goods em braced in its provisions shall be imported in packages containing ar uniform value; not only with a view to prevent frauds on the revenue, bu to promote uniformity and despatch at the custom-house, and facilitate an simplify the business of appraisement: all these objects will be frustrated, if each article or piece of goods is deemed to be a package: it is as easy to affix a false value to each piece, as to average the whole.

In the construction given to the meaning of the term package, the de partment has sought, as far as was consistent with the intention of Congress, to conform the operation of the law to the customs of trade among fair dealers. It is believed that the only proper object of making assorted pack ages, may certainly be accomplished, by putting up the articles of the same kind and quality, by themselves, into packages suited to the convenience of trade. It would certainly be less difficult to assort laces, (which are selected

example of the inconvenience of the law,) according to their respec-
ities, and put up each quality separately, than to mix them; and so of
ers goods.

circular of the 16th ult., it is believed, will have removed every real
ty; but if any attempts be made, under color of the construction
given, to violate, or evade, the law, the party making such attempt
bject himself to the penalty of the fourth section of the act which
es, that "if any package, or invoice, be made up, with intent, by a
stuation, or extension, or otherwise, to evade and defraud the revenue,
me shall be forfeited."

pecial inquiry is suggested, in your communication, as to what may
sidered a package of hosiery: upon this point, I have to remark, that
nciples on which the instruction is based, have been so fully explained,
ere can be no difficulty on the part of the fair trader in complying
e requirements; but it is not to be expected, from the Treasury De-
ent, to give special instructions upon any stated case. The intention
party, and various other circumstances, which cannot be anticipated,
hich must be judged of, when the case occurs, perhaps by another
, must determine the legality of the transaction.

should be found that the time fixed in the act, (30th September next,)
rrying into effect the provisions of the third section, will have been
ort for a due notice to all who may be effected by it, Congress alone
ant relief. But it may be proper, in the mean time, to adopt measures
ertaining, at the respective custom-houses, when the goods are ap-
ed, the amount of the increase of duty which may accrue from the
ge, upon the best article in each package, as to all goods ordered before
promulgation of the act; and instructions for this purpose will be pre-
in due time.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. BARKER, *Collector, Philadelphia.*

No. 11.

of a letter from the Collector of New York to the Secretary of Treasury, relative to invoices under 5th section of the act of 28th May, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, 12th July, 1830.

I beg permission to call your attention to the 5th section of the act May, 1830, and to request from you an opinion with respect to that which declares "that every importer, owner, consignee, agent, or who shall enter goods for importation or for exportation, or trans- from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, with the collector, the *original* invoice of such goods, *if not deposited with the collector, &c.*"

The wording of the *act admits of the construction*, that *all* invoices, on of *goods at the time of importation*, as well as *exportation*, are to be

deposited in the custom-house. As the 5th section seems to me solely to *export* entr , it is my opinion that the invoices are to be ed here *only* at the time of exportation, although Mr. Hamilton, th attorney, Mr. Ferguson, the naval officer, and Mr. Lyon, first de decidedly of opinion that all *inward*, as well as export entries, ar ed. It is quite reasonable that the export entries should be accomp a deposit of the invoice; but to retain the invoices of all the goods entered on importation, will subject, not only the merchants, but th to e pense and endless trouble.

One most insuperable objection exists to the original invoices posited in this office, or any one building; their liability to destruct fire. Should a fire happen in this office, and the original invoices collection be destroyed, the merchants would loose the only do which the law recognizes as authority for us to allow debenture goods on exportation.

Besides, the goods described in one invoice, are sold in separate at different periods, some for home consumption, and some for exp with benefit of drawback. When goods are entered on importatio voices are always examined in this office, and returned to the own are required, by law, to present the same on the exportation of any of the goods described therein; and, *hitherto*, as often as any pa goods contained in an invoice, were entered for exportation, the par compelled to exhibit these invoices at our desks, with all the custo stamps, checks, and marks, originally made upon them, in order might identify them. These invoices being retained in the hand original importers or consignees, could also be exhibited to the p as evidence of their right to debenture. The facility, too, with w business was transacted at our office, by the merchants making t own export entries, and presenting their original invoices at our offi out the trouble or the delay which must attend the selection of any p one, at the call of the exporter, under the new regulation, enabled pense with at least one clerk, which we must now employ for this p business. The original being deposited in this office, on notice be by the importer or consignee, that he wishes to export one packa from, our clerk must go into the loft above, and examine, among t sand invoices, to find the one required; and this process must be re often as the importer shall sell a single package for exportation from voice. The delay and trouble will be very great.

To obviate those difficulties, and for the purposes of security, it is fully suggested that a *copy* of the original invoice be deposited in t and that the merchant be permitted to retain the original. The ment would then possess all the evidence they now do of the v these documents, and the merchants would retain the only documen to the laws as authority for right to drawback, and no danger could to the originals in mass.

Understanding that many letters have been written to you from t on this subject, I thought it well to give you my impressions of the n as well as operation, of the 5th section of the act alluded to.

I am, sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L SWARTWOUT, *Coll*

Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Washington city.

No. 12.

...f a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of ... York, in answer to the Collector's letter of the 12th of July, 1830, ...tive to depositing invoices at the custom-house.

T. D. 15 *July*, 1830.

Your favor of the 12th instant is duly received, asking for an explana- a part of the 5th section of the act in relation to a deposit of the ... upon importation of goods, in which you have given your opinion ...e original invoices ought not to be retained. I have only to observe ...is in vain for us to discuss the expediency of a measure, when the ...so plain as to admit of no alteration. The words original invoices ... by Executive construction, be made to mean a "copy." I appre- ...hat most of the inconveniences to which you refer, will attend the use ...es as well as originals; it cannot certainly be more difficult to refer to ...ginals than to copies for any information contained in them: arrange- ...nd method in the classing and filing of papers will soon overcome this ...on, and I have no doubt you will be able to conquer it. The hazard ... and other inconveniences, to which the importer will be subjected, ...ly problematical; it will be prudent, however, for the merchant to re- ...copy, duly compared and authenticated by some responsible person in ...stom-house, to guard, as well as the nature of the case will admit, ...t accidents, until the importers can adopt the plan generally of requir- ...plicate invoices, one of which may be deposited and the other retain- ...That they will readily fall into this plan, I have no doubt.

Yours respectfully,

S. D. I.

...UEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

No. 13.

...of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the with- ...entioned collectors, relative to appraisements of goods under act ...28th May, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

August 5, 1830.

It will be observed that the 2d section of the act of 28th of May, ..."for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," empowers ...llector whenever he shall deem any appraisement of goods too low, to ... re-appraisment. But as it will be impracticable for the collector to ...ne in person, all the goods appraised, it is essential to the objects of this ...ion, that efficient means be adopted by which he may obtain the infor- ...n necessary to enable him to determine when it will be proper to order ...-appraisement contemplated. You will, therefore, detail one or more ... most competent officers under your exclusive direction, to examine all ... which have been appraised and before they are re-packed; and if such

officer shall be of opinion that they have been appraised too low, he or
shall report the same to the collector, by annexing to the appraiser's re
a list of the articles or packages so appraised. And in all cases where
or they shall deem the appraisement not too low, he or they will endor
appraiser's report with the word "approved," dated and signed with
their name and office. And whenever any appraisement shall be repor
above, *too low*, you will cause a re-appraisement of such goods to be
according to the provisions of the act, either by the principal appraise
by three merchants designated by you; and, when so appraised, you will
the duties to be charged thereon accordingly.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasu

To the COLLECTORS of *New York*, *Boston*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, *Charleston*, *Savannah*, *New Orleans*. } Sent to these collectors on t
of August.

No. 14.

*Copy of a letter from the Collector of Baltimore to the Secretary
Treasury, relative to the appraisement of goods, under the act o
May*, 1830.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE,
August 11, 1

SIR: After mature reflection upon the subject of your letter of t
inst. respecting the method of carrying into operation the second sec
the act of May, 1830, "for the more effectual collection of the impo
ties;" I beg leave, respectfully, to suggest to you certain difficulti
much embarrassment in executing the provisions of that law, except i
where special information has been given to the collector.

In the first place, having the highest confidence in the integrity
sworn appraisers, we cannot believe they could be ever guilty of frau
appraisements of goods, and if they could ever become so base, what gua
could we have, that another person set over them, would not be e
culpable? If, by error of judgment, the appraisers might under va
the value of goods, we consider such cases to be extremely rare, and,
they occur, they must be suffered to pass as one of those unavoidable
belonging to human institutions, for which no suitable remedy can b
if the information that such is the case should be brought to us, we ca
request suitable persons to examine their appraisement, and decide the
tion of value.

We have no officers in any degree qualified to judge of the values o
cloths, casimeres, &c., for such examinations. Not only are men of p

ed, but such as have been brought up dealers in such fabrics, and who ntinually practised in the fluctuations of foreign markets, the improve- in manufacturing, &c.

true, that if a sufficient salary be given, we can find persons who, like praisers, are qualified for such examinations, but it will, in fact, be ing the utility of the appraisers by making another officer, or set of s, of paramount authority.

ow me, therefore, to recommend that no persons be appointed to the ous office of approving the acts of the appraisers, but should suspicion or should information be given, that then, we will procure, from dis- sted merchants, a proper appraisment.

e with great reluctance that these remarks have been made, but con- g it our duty to make the statement, we respectfully submit it to your eration.

collector having being summoned home at an earlier hour than usual, pproving the contents of this letter, has directed me, in his name, to be myself,

Your obedient servant,
J. H. McCULLOCH, Jr.

ex. D. Ingham, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 15.

of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of timore, in reply to the Collector's letter, dated 11th August, 1830.

Treasury Department,
16*th August,* 1830.

: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, respecting the orde is department, directing a re-examination of the appraisement by the hors, and urging various arguments to show that such a re-examination proper, as implying a distrust of the competency of the appraisers, and ticable for want of the necessary qualifications in any officer of stom-house to perform the duty.

must be aware that before a circular instruction is given to officers the direction of the Treasury Department, the subject must neces- have been considered with some attention, and that it is very incon- nt, at least for a department so heavily pressed with duties as this is, to ain discussion with the various officers to whom such orders are given. present case, however, I waive this and all other considerations, and your attention, in the first place, to the fact, that the Legislature have en, by their revision of the law, and imposing a new responsibility upon llector for the accuracy of the appraisement, that they were not satis- with the former guards provided for this branch of the custom-house ce. The regulation was therefore adopted with a view to carry into full the intention of the new law, and in a form deemed most convenient officer charged with its execution.

It is not competent to Executive officers under such circumstances, to de cide upon the propriety of carrying the law into effect, whatever may be the supposed unfavorable implication as to the capacity of the appraisers. But in fact, there can be no such implication inferred from a general pro vision which embraces all the custom-houses in the United States, and ob jections founded on the considerations of delicacy towards the appraisers to which you have referred with so much stress, are not less misplaced and unwarranted than would be an objection by the Comptroller of the Treasu ry to employing his clerks to re-examine the work of an Auditor.

The other objection, viz: that no officer in the custom-house is compe tent to the duty of re-examining the appraisement, is still more extraordina ry. When a duty is prescribed by law to an officer, he cannot be permitte to refsue obedience on account of his incompetency. The law is not thus to b rendered a dead letter: every officer charged with public duty must eithe qualify to permit it, or expect to give place to some one more competent. I need not enlarge on this topic: the matters are to plain for comment: an I regret to have had occasion for such discussion.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury

JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Esq.
Collector of the Customs, Baltimore.

No. 16.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of New York to the Secretary of th Treasury, relative to the appraisement of goods, under act of 28t *May*, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
25th August, 1830.

SIR: In conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of th 5th instant, I have given directions to several of the persons employed i the appraiser's office who are competent judges of cloths, to give me informa tion of the appraisement of any goods when supposed to be too low. But, unt I receive further advices from you, I shall omit to have the appraisement the appraisers *endorsed* by them. The appraisers and myself are harmoni ing very well now, and I should be sorry to take a step that would mortif them to the extent which, I think, the approval of their report by unskilled agents would do. I have the matter so well arranged, that I shall have i formation of all the cloths that are examined, of woollens, silks, cottons, a linens.

The prospect of obtaining certain information upon all subjects connecte with appraisements, is so good, that I should be afraid to hazard the step yo propose, without first writing to you on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L SWARTWOUT,
Collector.

Hon. S. D. INGHAM.

No. 17.

... of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of ... York, in answer to his letter of the 25th August, 1830, relative ... the appraisement of goods under act of 28th May, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

28th August, 1830.

...: I have received yours, of the 25th instant, objecting to the mode ...ribed for revising the appraisement, under the authority of the collector, ...uggesting that you have "given directions to several persons employed ...e appraiser's office, who are competent judges of cloths, to give you in... ...tion of the appraisement of any goods when supposed to be too low." ...not consent to such a modification of the order. The law makes the ...tor responsible for the correctness of the appraisements; and it is no ... of umbrage to any officer that the proper means should be employed to ...ise the power conferred by law. The mode proposed was in conformi... ...th the principle of keeping separate the business of the office, making ...officer responsible for what the law requires of him, without inconveni... ...terference. The mode suggested by you, of ascertaining whether ... are appraised too low, is altogether inadmissible, being nothing less ...the employment of secret agents in the character, more of spies than ... officers, to give information. It would be productive of the worst ...equences.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

...M'L SWARTWOUT, Esq.,
Collector, &c., New York.

No. 18.

... of a letter from the Collector of New York to the Secretary of the ...easury, asking information relative to act of 28th May, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

New York, 22d Sept., 1830.

...: I have the honor to enclose you copies of a correspondence which ...place a few days since between the district attorney and myself. I ...nclose an invoice, with the return of the appraisers endorsed thereon, ...her with the entry, bill of lading, and oath in the same case; which last ...s I request you to return as soon as you shall have had time to examine ...

... this invoice and return, it appears, that in a package containing goods ...e value of 685 florins, (about $277,) there are 15 collars more in the ...ge than were described in the invoice; the value of which is 51 40 flo... ...(about $24,) and the duties upon which amount to about $6.

These goods, and the whole package, are clearly forfeited by law, a
Hamilton justly observes; but inasmuch as cases of similar or even les
sequence to the revenue, occur daily, I am desirous of ascertaining wh
I have any right or privilege to permit so trifling an excess of goods t
and pay duty or not.

I am sensible, that I possess no power to remit, and the only ques
how far (if at all) I am authorized, under the different acts of Congr
forbear to prosecute? If all packages must be libelled that are found t
tain small quantities of goods not described in the invoice, this case is ev
ly one; but, if any discretion be allowed the collector, under circumst
he may fairly exercise it in this and similar cases.

The frequent recurrence of these cases is such, that I am most anxi
know from you, the existence and extent, if it be possible to define
my discretionary powers; or whether no remedy can be applied wit
direct recurrence to the Treasury.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L SWARTWOUT, *Collec*

Hon. S. D. Ingham.

No. 19.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of New York to the District A
ney, asking his opinion upon the act of 28th of May, 1830.

Custom-house, *September* 17, 18

Sir: I enclose to you the invoice and entry, with the appraiser's c
cate, in the case of goods imported by John C. Dunte, from Hamburg
By these papers, it is found (which is admitted by the importers) that
are 15 dollars excess, worth about $20, the duty on which would amo
$5 more on the packages, than are stated in the invoice, and, consequ
according to the interpretation of the act of 28th May, 1830, a forfei
incurred.

I wish you to give me your opinion, whether the collector, being
fied, from the character of the party and the circumstances of the cas
there was no intention to commit a fraud or evade the payment of the
can, in the exercise of a sound discretion, forbear to seize, or, having s
forbear a prosecution, and remit the forfeiture?

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
SAM'L SWARTWOUT, *Collec*

James A. Hamilton, Esq., *U. S. District Attorney.*

No. 20.

Copy of a letter from the District Attorney to the Collector of New

New York, *September* 20, 18

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, requesting my o
whether you can, in the exercise of a sound discretion, *where a forf*
is incurred, forbear to seize, or, having seized, forbear to prosecute,

that, in my opinion, you have no power, *where a forfeiture from ...use is incurred*, to forbear to do what the law has directed you to do. ...rds of the 89th section of the collection law of 1799, are, "And the ...or within whose judicial district the seizure has been made, or forfeit... incurred, is hereby enjoined to cause suits for the same to be commenc... without delay, and prosecute with effect;" further: "All ships or vessels, ...wares, or merchandises, which shall become forfeited in virtue of ..., shall be seized, libelled, and prosecuted, as aforesaid, in the proper ... having cognizance aforesaid." These provisions seem to me so im... as not to require illustration or argument; by them, no discretion is ... to you, if a forfeiture is incurred, to forbear to seize, to withhold the ...tion, or to remit the forfeiture.

... may be added, if illustration or argument is necessary, that, as the ... to remit or mitigate, in cases where there is no wilful negligence or ...tional fraud, is given, by the act of the 3d March, 1797, to the Secre... of the Treasury, that the exercise of a discretion, by any other officer ... Government, is to be deemed forbidden.

... your authority is derived from the acts of Congress, and unless there ... provisions of which I am ignorant, I cannot conceive that there can ...uestion on the subject.

...dmit that there are cases in which you are by law constituted the judge ...ation or motive; as, for instance, by the 67th section of the collection ... it is provided "that the said forfeiture (when packages are found to ... in their contents from the entry) shall not be incurred, if it shall be ... to appear, to the satisfaction of the collector, that such difference pro... from accident or mistake, and not from intention to defraud the reve... On the other hand, by the 28th section of the act of 20th April, 1818, ...eclared, "if any package is found to contain any articles not de... in the invoice, the whole package shall be forfeited."

... the section of the law first referred to, where packages differed ... entry, your only course was to seize and prosecute, unless you ...be satisfied that the difference resulted from mistake or accident; and ... being so satisfied, you had no power to withhold the operation of ... It is true, that a slight difference in the contents, the character of ..., the peculiar circumstances under which the packages were made ... various other events, might properly be considered by you in mak... your opinion whether the difference resulted from mistake or acci... or not: whereas under the 22d section of the law of 1818, (which has ...judged to have repealed the section of 1799 referred to,) if the fact ... was found to contain *any articles* not described in the in... ...d no power, however unimportant the article might be, what ...acter of the party was, or under what circumstances the package was ... to refrain from seizing and directing a prosecution. So, accord... ...e 18th section of the act of March, 1823, if a package was found to ... any article not in the invoice, a forfeiture was incurred, which you ... power to remit. By the same section, that authority was given to ...retary, in case of mistake, or the absence of intention to defraud the ...

... the laws in relation to seamen in the merchant service, penalties are ...red for not producing the seamen who were enrolled in the crew list, ... excuses are also pointed out, and the evidence of the facts on which ... excuses rest, as *when seamen are left in a foreign port*, the master

is required to produce a consular certificate, and if there be no cons
ther certificate is pointed out; in such case you have no power to
any discretion, if such evidence of the ground alleged as affording th
are not produced, you are bound to prosecute, and the power of r
is left with the Secretary. I might refer to various other cases of li
and some of them of great hardship to parties, when it would be
vious to you that the Secretary would remit the penalty, fine, or fo
and yet you would have no power to withhold the exercise of tho
which the law, as I have quoted it, imposes upon you.

In the performance of his duties, every public officer in our coun
it is a source of congratulation that it is so, is bound to look to th
his guide, and whatever power that law gives him, he can exercise,
other or greater power.

I considered this question in the case of the *Loyalist*, and then
you more fully my views, to which letter I beg leave to refer you.

I have forborne to express any opinion as to the causes of forfeitu
the law of May, 1830, but proceed upon the supposition that, in yo
ment, a forfeiture has been incurred. That being so, I state most
tatingly, that you have no choice but to seize as forfeited, and to
prosecution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HAMIL

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

No. 21.

*Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Coll
New York, in reply to the Collector's letter of the 22d of Sept.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Sept.* 30,

SIR: In reply to your inquiries as to the nature and extent of th
tion of the collector in seizing and prosecuting goods for a violatio
revenue laws, I would observe, that the act of 28th May, 1830, may
sidered as superseding the provisions of all previous acts which ar
siste. t with it. You will therefore look into that act for your gui
the cases to which it refers. The words of it are, "If the (pack
found not to correspond with the invoices, or to be falsely charged
invoice, the collector shall order forthwith all the goods contained
same entry to be inspected"—"and if any package shall be found t
any article not described in the invoice, or if such package or in
made up *with intent*, by *false valuation*, or *extension*, or *other*
evade or defraud the revenue, the same *shall be forfeited.*"

The true construction of this clause, I apprehend, leaves no d
with the collector, when the *package does not correspond with the*
In that case, the goods must be seized and forfeited: the only reme
the remitting power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, by
of 3d March, 1797, and the 7th section of the act of 28th May, 1
in the cases specified in the latter part of the clause, viz. "the *in*
false valuation, or *extension*, or *otherwise*," to evade or defraud t

mous with "*actual cost*," the words used, in former acts, to indi-
utiable value of goods. This idea is corroborated by the 3d sec-
e act of 1830, where it is provided that before the importer can
m the appraisement made under that act by the public appraisers,
ake oath "that the appraisement is higher than the actual cost and
rges, and that he verily believes it is higher than the *current va-*
said goods." This clause may be considered as a legislative con-
f the power conferred on the appraisers to estimate the goods
r actual cost; but it is not to be presumed that there is an intent, by
tion, to defraud the revenue, when the goods are invoiced at the
t: hence I think it is clear that an appraisement of goods at a
ce than that of the invoice, is not *of itself* such conclusive evi-
fraudulent intent to require of the collector to seize them; to
nay be added, that this circumstance not being declared evidence
ntent by law, cannot be so rendered by construction. These cases
fore be addressed to the sound discretion of the collector, in the
of which the amount of difference between the invoice and ap-
at will be a circumstance to be duly considered. With respect to
of your inquiry which relates to the power of the collector to for-
ecutions already commenced, although an unlimited discretion of
would not be properly conceded, yet I apprehend that no princi-
ey would be violated, nor any public injury incurred, by forbear-
ecute the libels in those cases in which the judgment of the col-
be satisfied that there was no legal ground for the seizure at the
s made.

bet to the case of Mr. J. C. Dunte, presented in your letter, it is
ry for me to say more than refer you to the principles laid down
munication. The papers in that case are not returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WARTWOUT, Esq.
ector of the Customs. New York.

The law prescribes that, from and after the 30th of September, 18[illegible] ever goods, of which wool or cotton is a component part, of simila[illegible] different quality, are found in the same package, if not imported fro[illegible] the Cape of Good Hope, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt [illegible] of the best articles contained in such package as the average [illegible] whole.

The first point upon which explanation has been sought, is, as t[illegible] of goods embraced in this clause. The words of the law, howe[illegible] clear and comprehensive as to show no exception was intended by [illegible] lature which is not expressed—unless there be articles, of whic[illegible] cotton is a component part, that are not liable to an ad valorem du[illegible] other than ad valorem goods are subject to appraisement, it is pre[illegible] these only are embraced in the clause.

The second point is, as to the size of the package. As this is n[illegible] law, and as it might cause great inconvenience to require good[illegible] description to be put up in packages of the usual size, each conta[illegible] cles all of the same value, it was deemed within the proper powers [illegible] partment, and in conformity with the intention of the act, to a[illegible] diminution of the size of the package as a substitute for the asso[illegible] ages, which were before used for the convenience of trade in the i[illegible] of certain descriptions of articles. But, neither the terms of th[illegible] the common acceptation of the word package, will admit of its b[illegible] dered synonymous with the words article or piece. It was, the[illegible] the intention of the department, by the instruction of the 16th o[illegible] authorize the putting up of goods in single pieces, under the den[illegible] of packages.

In the construction given to the meaning of the term packa[illegible] partment has sought, as far as might be consistent with the intenti[illegible] gress, to conform the operation of the law to the customs of trade[illegible] dealers; and it is believed, that the circular of the 16th of June wi[illegible] moved all real difficulties. But if any attempts be made, under c[illegible] construction therein given, to violate or evade the law, the part[illegible] such attempts will subject himself to the penalty of the 4th sec[illegible] act, which provides that "if any package or invoice be made up w[illegible] by a false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade and d[illegible] revenue, the same shall be forfeited."

If it be found that the time fixed in the act, (30th September, 1[illegible] carrying into effect the provisions of the 3d section, will have al[illegible] short a notice to all who may be affected by it, Congress alone ca[illegible] lief. But it may be proper, in the meantime, to adopt measures [illegible] taining at the respective custom-houses when the goods are appr[illegible] amount of the increase of duty which may accrue from the averag[illegible] best aricles in each package, as to all goods ordered before the [illegible] tion of the act. For this purpose you will, in all cases where the[illegible] been, or may be, charged upon such goods according to the value o[illegible] articles contained in the package, cause all such goods to be exam[illegible] appraised in the same manner as if they had not been subjected t[illegible] such valuation, and will cause a register to be kept of such apprais[illegible] that if Congress should see proper, the duty may be charged acc[illegible] This proceeding, however, is not in any way to interrupt the ex[illegible] the 3d section of the act in the meantime, but the duties on all suc[illegible] are to be charged and paid, or secured, in the same manner as i[illegible]

as is herein directed had been made. This additional appraise-
discontinued at the close of the present year.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LECTOR *of the Customs.*

No. 23.

the Collectors of Customs relative to the construction of the act of 28th May, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1830.

formation having been requested as to the nature and extent of the of the collector, in seizing and prosecuting goods for a violation nue laws, I would observe that the act of 28th of May, 1830, sidered as superseding the provisions of all previous acts which tent with it. You will, therefore, look into that act for your the cases to which it refers. The words are, "if the [packages] to correspond with the invoice, or to be falsely charged in such collector shall order forthwith all the goods contained in the to be inspected;" "and if any packages shall be found to con- got described in the invoice; or if such package or invoice be intent, by false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade revenue, the same shall be forfeited."

onstruction of this clause, I apprehend, leaves no discretion with where the package contains any article not described in the in- at case the goods must be seized. If no fraud was intended, a ovided in the remitting power conferred on the Secretary of by the act of 3d of March, 1797, and the 7th section of the act 1830. But, in the cases specified in the latter part of the clause, ntent, by false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade or revenue," a responsible discretion is necessarily to be exercised er directing the seizure. If, from a view of all the facts and cir- which may come to his knowledge, there shall appear to him use to believe that any package or invoice had been made up by false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade or defraud it is his duty to make the seizure.

sion to add, that the decision of the appraisers that goods have too low, is not of itself conclusive evidence of fraudulent in- t of 1828 directs the appraisers to ascertain the "true value," believed was not intended to be synonymous with "actual cost" s used in former acts to indicate the dutiable value of goods, is corroborated by the 3d section of the act of 1830, where it is hat, before the importer can appeal from the appraisement made ct, he must make oath "that the appraisement is higher than the l proper charges on which duty is to be charged, and that he lieves that it is *higher than the 'current value'* of the said goods, *said charges at the place of exportation.*" This clause may be

considered as a legialative construction of the powers conferred on th praisers to estimate the goods above their actual cost; but it is not to b sumed that there is an intent, by false valuation, to defraud the rev when the goods are invoiced at the actual cost. These cases will. then be addressed to the sound discretion of the collector, in the exercise of v the amount of difference between the invoice and appraisement will b cumstances to be duly considered.

With respect to that part of the inquiry which relates to the power collector to forbear prosecutions already commenced, although an unli discretion of this nature could not be properly conceded, yet I appre that no principle of policy would be violated, nor any public injury i red, by forbearing to prosecute the libels in those cases in which the ment of the collector may be subsequently satisfied that there was no ground for the seizure at the time it was made.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treas

No. 24.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of Philadelphia to the Secreta the Treasury, asking information relative to certain provisions act of 28th May, 1830.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
23d October, 183

SIR: A question has arisen, growing out of the operation of the rev law of the 28th May, 1830, which I am induced respectfully submitted

The 3d section of that act, provides that "whenever goods, of w wool, or cotton, is a component part, of *similar kind* but *different qua* are found in the same package, it shall be the duty of the appraiser adopt the value of the best article, contained in such package, as the ave value of the whole."

The circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 16th of J 1830, after reciting the foregoing clause, adds—"as neither the size of package, nor the quantity which it shall contain has been fixed, it is the nion of the department that the different packages may be put together larger packages, and if the goods are clearly and distinctly referred to the invoices, according to the packages of the first mentioned descrip such packages will be considered as within the meaning of the law."

In further explanation of this provision, the Secretary of the Treas under date of the 3d July, after reciting the clause of the 3d section, alr referred to, adds "the law evidently intends, that after, the 30th September goods embraced in its provisions shall be imported in packages contai articles of uniform *value*, not with a view to prevent frauds on the reve but to promote uniformity and despatch at the custom-house, and facil the business of appraisement."

In the printed circular, dated 8th October, embracing most of the pr contained in the letter of the 3d July, the above clause in reference to

ne articles in a package are similar in kind, and *not* different in
, and if different in *value*, from the circumstance of color, that differ-
arly and distinctly noted in the invoice, the articles shall not be con-
f similar quality in the view of the law?

have been invoices presented in which a scarlet color has given a
24*s* per piece, to an article *inferior* in *quality* or texture, to another
plain color invoiced at 19*s*; and if color is to regulate or govern the
s in the adoption of the best articles, it will, it is conceived, pro-
cts contrary to those contemplated by the law.

er aspect of the question is presented by the invoice, and report
enclosed. It will be perceived that cases numbered 68, 69, 70, con-
ies of "sundry colors," and are averaged in price. On examina-
h case or package is found to contain articles of the same *kind* and
(as to texture,) and the invoice average price is found to be nearly
one. But the articles vary, as to value, from the circumstance of
It is submitted whether the value of the article highest in price,
package, shall be adopted as the average value of the whole.

eturn of the enclosed papers is requested.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. BARKER,
Collector.

n. S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 25.

tter from the Collector of Philadelphia to the Secretary of

cation, with much inconvenience to the merchant. Whether he can ther relieved, must depend upon your construction of the clause of section, quoted in the enclosed. I can only say, that permitting have an assortment of colors in his package, would, I think, remove jection, on his part, to the law.

Very truly and respectfully,

Dear sir, yours, faithfully,

J. N. BARK

Hon. S. D. INGHAM.

No. 26.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Colle Philadelphia, in answer to information asked for in his letters and 24th October, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

29th October, 1

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 24th inst. asking further expla as to the 3d section of the act of 1830, I have to observe that, in the se quoted from the letter of the 3d of July, which refers to the reason of t these is an omission of one word, either in the hurry of compositio copying, which is necessary to explain the meaning. It should rea "shall be imported in packages containing articles of uniform val (*only*) with a view to prevent frauds on the revenue," &c. The re the law, therefore, is understood to refer chiefly to frauds on the re and I find it impossible under that, or indeed any other view of the st to construe the word *quality* as meaning in this case, any thing but t gregate of elements which determine the *value*. To give it any meaning would introduce new and irremediable difficulties. Quality refer to the *staple* of the wool; the texture of the yarn; the *thickn finish* of the cloth, as well as to *color*. But every difficulty on this seems to be removed by the subsequent part of the clause, which re the adoption of the *value* of the "best article" in the package, as the a *value* of the whole.

Value is the only element for the judgment of the appraisers, or which duty is determined, and it would be difficult, if not impossible fine quality, in this case by any other word. As to woollen goods im in classes, there can be little ground for complaint: the classes give enough for an honest importation, and if attempts are made after full t to introduce goods belonging to a higher class, at an average which re them to a lower one, it is a circumstance which might, under the 4th se lead to the forfeiture of the whole; but, though no forfeiture be incurre average on the best article, that is, the article of highest value, is un able.

I am aware that there is great difficulty in regard to stuff goods; but, this cannot be obviated by the construction which has been given to t by the department, relief can be had only by application to Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM

Secretary of the Treasu

J. N. BARKER, Esq., Collector Philadelphia.

No. 27.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of [illegible], transmitting his decision in the case of Messrs. Wat[illegible] of 18th May, 1830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 29, 1831.

[illegible] you a letter addressed to Messrs. C. C. Watson & Sons, the decision of the department in their case, which, after perusal, [illegible] you to deliver to those gentlemen. The invoice of the goods forwarded.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[illegible]ARKER, Esq.
[illegible]ctor of the Customs, Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 29, 1831.

Since the receipt of the collector's report in your case, [illegible]en under consideration, with a view to such relief as it [illegible]wer of the department to afford. It is found, however, [illegible]tion of which you complain, has been uniformly given to [illegible] into operation, and, that even in cases where the pack[illegible]e up as yours are, and shipped to this country before the [illegible] was known, the department did not consider itself at [illegible]relief, but referred the subject to Congress.

[illegible] circumstances, I cannot disturb the construction under which [illegible]hiladelphia has acted, in charging the duty on your two [illegible]which are contained in the same bale, according to the valu[illegible]

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[illegible]TSON & SONS, *Philadelphia.*

No. 28.

Comptroller of the Treasury to the Secretary of the [illegible]mitting so much of the information called for by the Senate of the 23d ult. as emanated from that office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, February 7, 1832.

[illegible]on of the Senate of the United States of the 23d [illegible] to me, it is required "that the Secretary of

the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any cor
which may have passed between the Treasury Department and
ors of the customs, or either of them, showing the construction
been placed by that department upon the act entitled "An
the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th
or upon any other act of Congress imposing duties on imports
that day, including the act of the 19th day of May, 1830."

In obedience to the resolution, I have the honor to transm
the following documents:

1. Copy of a circular from this office to the officers of the cus
the 28th July, 1824, with a copy of the alphabetical tariff whic
nied it.
2. Ditto ditto dated the 16th Au
3. Ditto ditto dated 10th December,
4. Extract from a circular to ditto, dated 3d June, 1825.
5. Ditto ditto 15th August, 1826.
6. Ditto ditto 12th April, 1827.
7. Ditto ditto 1st September, 18
8. Copy of a circular to ditto, dated the 12th August,
with the alphabetical tariff which accompanied it.
9. Extract from a circular dated the 15th October, 1828.
10. Ditto ditto 26th January, 1829.
11. Ditto ditto 20th June, "
12. Copy of a circular dated the 28th May, 1830.
13. Extract from a circular dated the 25th June, 1830.
14. Ditto ditto 15th November, 1830.
15. Ditto ditto 27th December, "
16. Ditto ditto 25th March, 1831.
17. Ditto ditto 9th May, "
18. Copy of circular, (with copies of the documents alluded to
dated 8th October, 1831.

It is deemed proper to observe, that it is the general rule of this
embody its decisions on revenue questions resulting from a corre
with individuals, as well as with the collectors of the customs, in
which are communicated to those officers.

According to the resolution of the Senate, copies of the corresp
between the collectors and this office, are called for.

Having caused an examination to be made in relation to that co
ence, it is found to be so extensive that I am apprehensive it will
greater length of time to prepare the copies thereof, than may su
venience of the Senate to delay acting on the subject to which
spondence relates.

I have, therefore, concluded to transmit to you the circulars, and
from circulars, containing the decisions on questions arising under
of 22d May, 1824, and other acts passed since that time, including
of 28th May, 1830; which circulars and extracts virtually compre
is believed, the information sought for by the resolution of the Se
to the 9th May, 1831.

Copies of the correspondence upon questions arising out of the
luded to in the resolution, since the last mentioned day, are tra
herewith, and are as follows:

of a letter from the Collector at New York, dated the 9th May,
and of the answer thereto, dated the 11th of the month.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at New York, dated
May, 1831.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at New York, dated
1831.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Philadelphia, dated
June, 1831.
of a letter from the Collector at New Bedford, dated the 9th
1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 17th of the month.
of a letter from the Collector at Champlain, dated the 13th June,
and of the answer thereto, of the 20th of the month.
a letter from the Collector at New York, dated the 26th May,
and of the answer thereto, of the 20th June following.
of a letter from the Collector at Philadelphia, dated the 20th
1831, and of the answer of the 23d of the month.
a letter from the Collector at Philadelphia, dated the 21st
1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 25th of the month.
a letter from the Collector at Passamaquoddy, dated the 14th
1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 29th of the month.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Philadelphia, dated
July, 1831.
of a letter to ditto, dated the 7th July, 1831.
of a letter to ditto, dated the 14th July, 1831.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at New York, dated
August, 1831.
of a letter from this Office to ditto, dated the 9th August, 1831.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Plattsburg, dated the
gust, 1831.
of a letter from this Office to the Collector at New York, dated
gust, 1831.
a letter from this Office to ditto, dated the 16th August, 1831.
a letter from this Office to ditto, dated the 24th August, 1831.
of a letter from this Office to ditto, dated the 3d September, 1831,
the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to therein.
a letter from this Office to the Collector at Philadelphia, dated
ember, 1831.
letter from this Office to the Collector at New York, dated
eptember, 1831.
er from this Office to ditto, dated the 8th October, 1831.
letter from the Collector at Newburyport, dated the 16th
1831, and of the answer thereto, dated the 11th October
from this Office to the Collector at Philadelphia, dated
ober, 1831.
letter from the Collector at New York, dated the 15th Oc-
and of the answer thereto, of the 17th of the month.
a letter from this Office to the Collector at Boston, dated the
er, 1831.
letter from the Collector at Key West, dated the 3d October,
the answer thereto, of the 2d November following.

c. Copy of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Charleston, date 2d November, 1831.
d. Copy of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Philadelphia, d the 9th November, 1831.
e. Copies of a letter from the Collector at Philadelphia, dated the 14th vember, 1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 17th of the month
f. Copies of a letter from the Collector at Philadelphia, dated the 3d vember, 1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 28th of the month
g. Copy of a letter to the Collector at New York, dated the 3d Decem 1831.
h. Copy of a circular to the Collectors at Boston, New York, Philadel Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and New Orleans, dated the 23d De ber, 1831.
i. Copies of a letter from the Collector at Philadelphia, dated the 3d cember, 1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 14th of the month
j. Copy of a letter from this Office to the Collector at New York, d the 16th December, 1831.
k. Copies of a letter from the Collector at New York, dated the 15th cember, 1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 17th of the month
l. Copy of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Philadelphia, d the 3d January, 1832.
m. Copies of a letter from the Collector at New York, dated the 19th cember, 1831, and of the answer thereto, of the 4th January follow
n. Copy of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Charleston, d the 9th January, 1832.
o. Copy of a letter from this Office to the Collector at Burlington, mont, dated the 11th January, 1832.
p. Copies of a letter from the Collector at New York, dated the 11th uary, 1832, and of the answer thereto, of the 17th of the month.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroll*

Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

No. 1.

Circular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, July 28, 182

SIR: An alphabetical tariff, conformably to the existing laws, having prepared, as was heretofore promised, a copy of it is enclosed for you formation and government.

A number of communications having been received, requesting the nion of this department as to the rates of duty payable on the following ticles, I take the occasion to state the decisions thereon, in order that un mity in those cases may prevail, viz:

position rods, bolts, spikes, and nails, to pay duty as manufac- *brass, iron, steel, pewter, &c.,"* or of which either of these me- component material.

bottoms; that is to say, those which are merely cut round and the edge, are not to be considered in the light of "vessels of yet as "manufactures of copper," within the meaning of the to pay duty as non-enumerated articles.

ing knives"—technically so termed, and which are to pay an uty of 30 per cent., are understood to be knives used for cut- and *hay.* Neither currier's knives, nor drawing knives come nomination.

and old junk to pay duty as non-enumerated articles.

glass bottles:" The whole of the paragraph in the act of 22d mencing with the words quoted, is considered as having re- hat description of bottles, but of different sizes, the rate of duty ding to the size.

than *black glass bottles* are liable to duty either as "cut glass," ther articles of glass," as the case may be.

to pay duty as manufactures of "*brass, iron, steel, pewter,* which either of these metals is a component material.

, flageolets, bassoons, clarionets, fifes, piano fortes, organs, and y duty as manufactures of wood.

made entirely of *ivory,* to pay duty as non enumerated articles.

cables or chains." This term is considered as applying to e same thing, namely, iron chains suited for cables, or what are lled *chain cables,* and not to iron chains *generally.*

ted castors, with glass bottles imported in them, to pay duty as ares of all kinds."

mps, with *brass* pillars and *glass* chimneys or domes imported in ay duty as manufactures of "*brass, iron, steel, pewter, &c.,*" or ither of these metals is a component material.

enter's braces and bits, same as preceding.

beads, that is to say, such as are entirely of glass, to pay duty her articles of glass;" but if connected with some other material, composition metal, &c., then they must pay duty as manufac- *brass, iron, steel, pewter, &c.,"* or of which either of these me- mponent material.

ng glass plates, not silvered, to pay duty as "all wares of cut

commode knobs, with brass or composition *shanks* imported y duty as manufactures of "*brass, iron, steel, pewter, &c.*" either of these metals is a component material.

rometers, telescopes, magic and other lanthorns, and similar osed of tin, glass, wood, brass, copper, &c. to pay duty as the

spreads or covers, made of the scraps or waste ends of printed ved together, to pay duty as *manufactures of cotton;* but not e regulation respecting *cotton cloths,* the cost of which, with tions, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard.

ted stuff goods;" to come under that denomination, the article posed entirely of *worsted;* and be of that class of goods well understood by merchants as coming under the denomination of

"*worsted stuff goods;*" namely, such as *worsted plaids, bombe*
the like.

20. Articles composed of *cotton* and *worsted* or *wool*, and of
wool, to pay duty as "*manufactures of wool.*"

21. Articles composed of *silk* and *cotton*, to pay duty as "
tures of cotton."

22. Worsted stockings to pay duty as manufactures of wool,
not considered to be embraced under the term "*worsted stuff*
which is to be understood a different class of goods, as before ex

23. Worsted bindings, same as preceding, and for the same re

24. Iron cannon to pay duty as "manufactures of iron."

25. Hearth rugs to pay duty as "manufactures of wool."

26. Silk goods, as well as all other goods, *manufactured* in
yond, but *imported* from places on this side, the Cape of Good
Cape Horn, are considered to have been liable to the new rates o
since the 1st instant; and when so *imported*, the addition to be made
cost or value and charges (except insurance) is to be 10 per cent.
in the case of importations from such places.

27. The exemption from the operation of that provision in the
May last, which directs that all cotton cloths, or of which cotto
a component material, the cost of which, with certain additions
less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, nevertheless, with
tions, be deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and
charged with duty accordingly, being applicable only to *nankeen*
ed directly from China; all nankeens *imported* from any ot
without regard to their place of manufacture, are considered to be
the provision alluded to.

Respectfully,

Comp

rates of duty, conformably to the existing laws, on the 1st of July, 1824.

—Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty. (a)

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with *American* vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
A.		
- - - - -	12½	13¾
all other - - - - (b)	30	33
- - - - -	30	33
all composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of *gold, silver, pearl,* and *precious stones* - - -	12½	13¾
other, of glass, in addition to two cents pound - - - - - (c)	20	22
flowers - - - - *	30	33
not free, and not subject to any other duty *(see gold leaf)*. - - *	15	16½

The ad valorem rates of duty are, agreeably to the terms of the 5th section ental collection law, of the first of March, 1823, to be estimated in the follow- to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and where purchased, or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if in cases where goods are subject to the penalty provided for in the of this act, shall be added all *charges*, except *insurance;* and, also, twen- the said cost or value and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good beyond that, or from beyond Cape Horn, or ten per centum if from any country; and the said rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate that, in all cases where any goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to shall have been imported from a country, other than that in which the or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current exportation, in the country where the same may have been originally ced."

"*all other*," is to be understood *all other* than *muskets* and *rifles;* diately before in the law, and pay *specific* rates of duty.

"all *other* articles of glass," is to be understood as meaning *all other glass*, besides certain descriptions of *glass* paying *specific* rates of duty.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

		Per cent.
	B.	
Baizes—until the 30th of June, 1825	- -	30
after that time	- - - -	33
Balsams	- - - - - *	30
Blank books	- - - - - *	30
Blankets	- - - - - -	25
Black lead pencils	- - - - -	40
Bleached or colored *(see cotton yarn, &c.)*		
Blue, Prussian	- - - - *	20
Bolting cloths	- - - - -	15
Bonnets, *Leghorn*, and all bonnets of *straw*, *chip*, or *grass (see hats)*		
Bonnets for women	- - - - *d	30
Books, blank	- - - - *	30
Braids, for making *hats* or *bonnets*	- - -	50
Brass, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *brass* is a component material	- -	25
Brass, in plates or sheets	- - - †	15
Brass wire	- - - - - †	25
Bridles	- - - - - *	30
Bristol stones	- - - - -	12½
Brushes	- - - - - *	30
Buckles	- - - - - (e)	25
Buttons	- - - - - (f)	25
Button moulds	- - - - *	20
Burlaps	- - - - -	15
	C.	
Cabinet wares	- - - - *	30
Canes	- - - - - *	30
Cannon	- - - - - †	25

* † For articles that have these references, see explanatory notes at the end.

*d By this is to be understood, *bonnets* for women, *other* than *Leghorn*, and all *straw*, *chip*, or *grass*, which pay a higher rate of duty.

(e) (f) In these cases, exceptions are to be made in relation to all such *buckles* and as do not come under the one or the other of the *manufactures* specified in the act of 1824.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE I.

Subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with *American* vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
- - - - *	30	33
- - - - *	30	33
wool - - - - *	30	33
fur - - - - *	30	33
leather - - - *	30	33
silk - - - - *	30	33
cloth, of every description - -	30	33
peting, *all other*, made of *tow, flags,* material - - - (g)	30	33
descriptions, and parts of carriages *	30	33
onnets of *(see hats.)*		
- - - - - -	20	22
- - - - - -	15	16½
hair seating - - - -	30	33
very description - - -	30	33
made of *tow, flags,* or any other material	30	33
made - - - *	30	33
cotton or other material - -	35	38½
ched *(see cotton yarn, &c.)*		
criptions, preserved in sugar or brandy *	30	33
ctures of all articles from, or of which *material of chief value* - (h)	25	27½
of - - - - -	35	38½
- - - - *	30	33
ces of - - - - -	35	38½
ufactures of, *not herein specified,* or of shall be a component part; with specific to *cotton cloths,* or of which *cotton* component material; (not including directly from China;) and as to or *thread;* for which provisions, articles - - -	25	27½

" *all other*" as here used, is to be understood *all other* than *oil cloth, carpeting, paying specific rates* of duty.

the act of 20th April, 1818, to which, it will be perceived, all vessels of *other articles of copper, paying specific rates* of duty, are an exception.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Cotton cloths, all, whatsoever, or *cloths* of which *cotton* shall be a component material, (excepting *nankeens* imported directly from China,) the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or any place beyond it, and of ten per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than 30 cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly - - -		25
Cotton twist Cotton yarn Cotton thread	All unbleached and uncolored, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly -	25
Cotton yarn Cotton twist Cotton thread	All bleached or colored, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly -	25
Cotton, stockings of - - - - -		25
Cutlery - - - - - -		25
Cut glass, all wares of, *not specified*, in addition to three cents per pound - - - -		20
Cutting knives, of *iron* or *steel* - - -		20
D.		
Duck, sail - - - - - - -		15
Dyeing drugs, and all materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty - - -		12½
E.		
Earthenware - - - - - -		20
Embroidery - - - - - -		12½
Epaulets - - - - - -		12½

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE 1.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and foreign vessels placed on an equality with American vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
F.		
s - - - - - *	30	33
thers, for beds - - - - †	15	16½
ornamental - - - *	30	33
e arms, *all other* - - - (b)	30	33
gs, carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths,		
ade of - - - - -	30	33
nnels, until the 30th June, 1825 - - -	30	33
after that time - - -	33⅓	36⅔
ts, for making *hats* or *bonnets* - - -	50	55
x, all manufactures of, *not herein specified*, or of		
which *flax* shall be a component part - -	25	27½
or cloths, made of *tow*, *flags*, or any other material	30	33
wers, artificial - - - - *	30	33
nes or sticks for umbrellas or parasols - *	30	33
, hats or caps of - - - - *	30	33
G.		
wares of all kinds - - - *i	20	22
s, cut, all wares of, *not specified*, in addition to		
ree cents per pound - - - -	30	33
s, on all *other* articles of, in addition to two cents		
er pound - - - - - (c)	20	22
s manufactures, or articles of glass, which cannot		
irly be brought within the operation of the act of		
2d May, 1824, such as looking-glasses in frames,		
nd looking-glass plates silvered; because it would		
e extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to ascer-		
in the precise weight of the glass separately from		
he other materials connected with it, in such man-		
er as to justify the exaction of the duty per pound		
n such glass articles - - - †	20	22
d, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of -	12½	13¾
d lace - - - - - -	12½	13¾

To this an exception is to be made in relation to such *gilt wares* as come under one or the of the manufactures specified in the act of 22d May, 1824, and to which a different rate ty is assigned therein.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Gold leaf, and all articles not free and not subject to any other rate of duty - - -	15
Gold watches, and parts of watches - - -	12½
Grass, *hats* or *bonnets* of *(see hats.)*	
Gum Arabic - - - - - -	12½
Gum Senegal - - - - - -	12½
H.	
Hair cloth - - - - - -	30
Hair seating - - - - - -	30
Hangings, paper - - - - -	40
Harness - - - - - -	30
Hats or bonnets, Leghorn, and all *hats* or *bonnets* of *straw, chip,* or *grass,* with special provisions as to such, the cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have been less than one dollar each - - -	50
Hats or bonnets, Leghorn, and all *hats* or *bonnets* of *straw, chip,* or *grass,* which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost *less* than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	50
Hats or caps of *wool* - - - -	30
fur - - - -	30
leather - - - -	30
silk - - - -	30
Head dresses, ornaments for - - -	30
Hemp, all manufactures of, not *herein specified,* or of which *hemp* shall be a component part - -	25
Hooks, reaping, of iron or steel - - -	30
I.	
Iron, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified,* or of which *iron* is a component material - -	25
Iron, cutting knives, scythes, sickles, and reaping *hooks, spades,* and shovels, of - - -	30

TARIFF OF 1824.—Continued.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with *American* vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
TABLE I.		
Subject to ad valorem rates of duty.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.
weighing 25 pounds, or upwards -	30	33
for wood, called wood screws -	30	33
J.		
es of all kinds. - - - - -	25	27½
- - - - - -	12½	13½
K.		
of iron or steel - - -	30	33
L.		
cotton, or other material - -	35	38½
- - - - (k)	12½	13½
- - - - -	12½	13½
- - - - -	12½	13½
- - - - (k)	12½	13½
- - - - (k)	12½	13½
- - - - (k)	12½	13½
factures of, *not otherwise specified*, or *ad* shall be a component material (l)	25	27½
black - - - - -	40	44
e gold leaf.)		
all manufactures thereof, or of which it rial of chief value - -	30	33
or hats of - - -	30	33
or bonnets, and all *hats* or *bonnets* of *grass (see hats.)*		
M.		
all of wool, or of which *wool* shall be a (except *worsted stuff goods* and h manufactures of *wool*, not includ- *aizes*, the actual value of which imported shall not exceed thirty- cts. per square yard,) until the 30th eight hundred and twenty-five -	30	33
e, 1825 - - - - -	33⅓	36⅔

(k) The term "all other laces" is considered to be so broad and general, as to include or *thread*, and *silk*, and to extend to *lace veils*, lace shawls, and lace *thread*, or *silk*.

(l) Not paying specific rates of duty.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Manufactures, all, of wool, (except *flannels* and *baizes*,) the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard - - - - (q)	25
Manufactures, all, *not herein specified*, of *cotton*, *flax*, or *hemp*, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part; with special provisions as to *cotton cloths*, or of which *cotton* shall be a component material; (excepting *nankeens* imported directly from China;) and as to *cotton twist*, *yarn*, or *thread*, for which provisions see these particular articles - - - - - - -	25
Manufactures, all, of *silk*, or of which *silk* shall be a component material, *coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope* - - - - (m)	25
Manufactures, *all other*, of *silk*, or of which *silk* shall be a component material - - - (m)	30
Manufactures, all, *not otherwise specified*, made of *brass*, *iron*, *steel*, *pewter*, *lead*, or *tin*, or of which either of these metals is a component material -	25
Manufactures, all, of *marble* - - - -	30
Manufactures of glass *(see glass.)*	
Manufactured or prepared *quills* - - -	25
Manufactures of all articles from *copper*, or of which *copper* is the material of *chief* value - (h)	25
Manufactures of wood - - - -	30
Manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value - - - -	30

(q) See manufactures of *wool*, say *carpets*, *carpeting*, &c., paying specific rates of

(m) As a question may arise, whether silk goods manufactured in places *beyond* to and sold *at* places on *this side*, the Cape of Good Hope, and hence brought to States, should be considered within the spirit and meaning of the law, as *coming* fro mentioned places, it may be proper to state, that, according to the views of this De they ought not to be considered as so *coming*, but as *coming* from places *beyond* the Good Hope. In other words, the *place of manufacture* must determine the place, w goods shall be considered as having come.

(m) By the term here, "all other manufactures of silk," is to be understood all *those coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.*

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE I.

f articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with *American* vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
ble - - - - - -	30	33
ble, all manufactures of - - - -	30	33
, made of *tow*, flags, or any other material -	30	33
rials for composing dyes, not subject to other es of duty - - - - -	12½	13¾
nery of all sorts - - - - n	30	33
lds, button - - - - *	20	22
tard - - - - - *	30	33
N.		
iles - - - - - -	25	27½
e - - - - - (o)	12½	13¾
O.		
cloth carpeting, of every description - -	30	33
cloths do. do. - - -	30	33
sallad - - - - - *	30	33
es - - - - - *	30	33
ments for head dresses - - - *	30	33
mental feathers - - - - *	30	33
burgs - - - - - -	15	16½
P.		
r hangings - - - - -	40	44
sols, of whatever materials made - *	30	33
sols, sticks or frames for - - *	30	33
hment - - - - - *	30	33
work - - - - - -	12½	13¾
ls of all kinds, *set* or *not set* - - -	12½	13¾
l, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of -	12½	13¾
ter, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, of which *pewter* is a component material -	25	27½
cils, black lead - - - - -	40	44
fumes - - - - - *	30	33
cles - - - - - - *	30	33
- - - - - - -	25	27½

To this rate, *Leghorn hats* or *bonnets*, and all hats and bonnets of *straw*, *chip*, or *grass*, all *flats*, *braids*, or *plats*, for making *hats* or *bonnets*, form an exception.

Refined sugar is an exception to this rate, this article paying a specific duty.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	Per cent.
Plats, for making *hats* or *bonnets*	50
Plated wares of all kinds	25
Plates or sheets, *brass* in †	15
tin in †	15
Porcelain *	20
Precious stones of all kinds, *set* or *not set*	12½
Precious stones, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of	12½
Prepared or manufactured *quills*	25
Preserves *(see sweetmeats.)*	
Printing types	25
Prussian blue *	20
Q.	
Quills, prepared or manufactured	25
R.	
Reaping hooks, of iron or steel	30
Rugs *(see manufactures of wool.)*	
S.	
Saddles *	30
Sail duck	15
Sallad oil *	30
Saltpetre (p)	12½
Seating hair	30
Senegal gum	12½
Screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds or upwards	30
Screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws	30
Screws, wood *(see preceding.)*	
Scythes, of iron or steel	30
Shades, lace †	12½
Shawls, lace †	12½
Sheets or plates, *brass* in †	15
tin in †	15
Shovels, of iron or steel	30
Sickles, of iron or steel	30

† *(p) Refined saltpetre* is an exception to this rate, this article paying a specific duty.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE I. *Subject to ad valorem rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels, placed on an equality with *American* vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
[illegible] - - - - - -	30	33
[illegible]ufactures of, or of which *silk* shall be a [illegible] material, *coming from beyond the Cape* [illegible] - - - - (m)	25	27½
[illegible] manufactures of, or of which *silk* shall [illegible]ent material - - - (m)	20	22
[illegible]s of - - - - *	30	33
[illegible]d parts of watches - -	12½	13¾
[illegible] - - - - -	12½	13¾
[illegible] composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of -	12½	13¾
[illegible] - - - - -	25	27½
[illegible] or steel - - - -	30	33
[illegible]ed in the manufacture of stretchers for [illegible] - - - - -	12	13½
[illegible]ufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or [illegible] is a component material - -	25	27½
[illegible] knives, scythes, sickles and reaping [illegible]s and shovels, of - - -	30	33
[illegible]s for umbrellas or parasols - *	30	33
[illegible] - - - - *	30	33
[illegible]otton - - - - -	25	27½
[illegible]ool *(see manufactures of wool.)*		
[illegible] of all kinds, *set or not set* - -	12½	13¾
[illegible] - - - - -	12½	13¾
[illegible]l articles composed *wholly* or *chief*- [illegible] - - - - -	12½	13¾
[illegible] - - - - *	20	22
[illegible]ets of *(see hats.)* [illegible] - - - - -	25	27½
[illegible] descriptions preserved in sugar or [illegible] - - - - *	30	33
[illegible]las *(see square wire.)*		
T.		
[illegible] - - - - -	15	16½
[illegible] - - - - -	25	27½

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS I	
	American vessels, and foreign vessels placed on an equality with American vessels.	
	Per cent.	Per
Tin, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *tin* shall be a component material - -	25	
Tin, in plates or sheets - - - †	15	
Tow, carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths, made of - - - - - -	30	
Twist, *(see cotton.)*		
Types, printing - - - - - -	25	
U.		
Umbrellas, of whatever material made - *	30	
sticks or frames for - - *	30	
Umbrellas, stretchers for *(see square wire.)*		
Unbleached and uncolored *(see cotton twist, &c.)*		
V.		
Veils, lace - - - - - (k)	12½	
Vellum - - - - - *	30	
Vessels of copper - - - - -	35	
W.		
Wafers - - - - - *	30	
Walking sticks - - - - *	30	
Wares of all kinds, *japanned* - - -	25	
plated - - - -	25	
Wares, all, of *cut glass (see glass.)*		
Wares, cabinet - - - - *	30	
Wares, gilt *(see gilt wares.)*		
Ware, china - - - - - *	20	
earthen - - - - *	20	
stone - - - - - *	20	
Washes - - - - - *	30	
Watches, of all kinds, and parts of watches - -	12½	
Whips - - - - - *	30	
Wire, brass - - - - - †	25	
Wire, square, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas - - - - - -	12	
Wood, all manufactures of - - - *	30	
Wood screws (see screws of iron.)		

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with *American* vessels.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
ol, all manufactures of, or of which *wool* shall be a mponent part, (except *worsted stuff goods* and *blan-ets*, and such manufactures of *wool*, not including *annels* and *baizes*, the actual value of which, at the ace whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three nd a third cents per square yard,) until the 30th of ne, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-ve - - - - - - (q)	30	33
fter the 30th June, 1825 - - - -	33⅓	36⅔
ol, all manufactures of, (except *flannel* and *baizes*,) he actual value of which, at the place whence im-rted, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third ents per square yard - - - - (q)	25	27½
ol, unmanufactured, (provided the actual value hereof, at the place whence imported, exceed ten ents per pound,) until the first day of June, one housand eight hundred and twenty-five - -	20	22
fterwards, until the first of June, one thousand ight hundred and twenty-six - - -	25	27½
fterwards - - - - -	30	33
ol, all, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall *not* exceed ten cents per ound, - - - - - - -	15	16½
ol, stockings of *(see all manufacures of wool.)*		
ol, caps or hats of - - - -	30	33
rsted stuff goods - - - - -	25	27½

Y.

rn *(see cotton)*

(q) See manufactures of *wool*, say *carpets*, *carpeting*, *&c.*, paying specific rates of duty.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		
	Cents.	Per	C
A.			
Ale in bottles	20	gallon	
otherwise than in bottles	15	—	
Almonds	3	pound	
Alum	250	cwt.	
Anchors	2	pound	
Anvils	2	—	
Apothecaries' vials (*see vials.*)			
B.			
Bacon, other, besides *hams*	3	pound	
Bagging, cotton	3½	sq. yrd	
Band iron, slit or rolled *iron*, for	3	pound	
Bars, *iron* in, *not* manufactured in whole or in part by *rolling*	90	112 lbs.	
Bars, *iron* in, when manufactured by *rolling*	150	cwt.	
Bars, *lead* in	2	pound	
Beef	2	—	
Beer in bottles	20	gallon	
otherwise than in bottles	15	—	
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	2½	pound	
Blue or Roman vitriol	4	—	
Bohea (*see teas.*)			
Bolts, *iron* in, *not* manufactured in whole or in part by *rolling*	90	112 lbs.	
Bolts, *iron* in, when manufactured by *rolling*	150	cwt.	
Bolts, *copper*	4	pound	
Books, all, which shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector to have been printed previous to the year 1775 (except books printed in *Latin* or *Greek*)	4	volume	
Books, all, printed in other languages than *English*, *Latin*, and *Greek*	4	—	
Books, all, printed in *Latin* or *Greek*, when bound	15	pound	
when not bound	13	—	

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II. *subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
ther, when bound - (1)	30	pound	33
sheets or boards - (1)	26	—	$26\frac{3}{5}$
lass.)			
- - - - *	150	pair	165
laced - - -	150	—	165
eding sixteen ounces to the			
- - - -	5	thousand	$5\frac{1}{2}$
sixteen ounces to the thou-			
- - - -	5	pound	$5\frac{1}{2}$
round iron of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{8}{16}$ of			
meter, *inclusive* - -	3	—	$1\frac{3}{100}$
- - - *	3	—	$3\frac{3}{100}$
- - *	3	—	$3\frac{3}{100}$
and carpeting - *	50	sq. yard	55
ioines.)			
- - - -	5	pound	$5\frac{1}{2}$
C.			
- - - -	4	pound	$4\frac{2}{5}$
iron, or parts thereof (2)	3	—	$3\frac{3}{100}$
- - - -	8	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$
- - - -	12	—	$13\frac{1}{5}$
- - - -	5	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
- - - *	6	—	$6\frac{3}{5}$
- - -	8	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$
- - -	12	—	$13\frac{1}{5}$
- - - *	30	pack	33
Brussels, Turkey, and			
- - -	50	sq. yard	55
Venetian and *ingrain*	25	—	27
all other kinds of, of			
p, or *cotton*, or parts			
- - - (3)	20	—	22

have reference here *to all other printed* books. For blank books,

of d

denied by the act of 22d May, 1824, on iron cables.

paying ad valorem rates of duty.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.	
	Cents.	Per
Casement rods, slit or rolled *iron* for -	3	pound
Cassia, Chinese - - - - *	6	—
Cast iron, vessels of, not otherwise specified	1½	—
Castings of *iron, all other,* not specified -	1	—
Castor oil - - - - -	40	gallon
Cayenne pepper - - - -	15	pound
Champaign (*see wines.*)		
Cheese - - - - *	9	—
Children, shoes and slippers for - *	15	pair
Chinese cassia - - - *	6	pound
Chocolate - - - - -	4	—
Cigars - - - - *	250	thousand
Cinnamon - - - - *	25	pound
Clayed, white, or powdered sugar - *	4	—
Cloves - - - - *	25	—
Coal - - - - -	6	heaped bushel
Cocoa - - - - *	2	pound
Coffee - - - - *	5	—
Copperas - - - - -	200	cwt.
Copper rods, bolts, spikes, or nails - *	4	pound
Cordage, *tarred* - - - -	4	—
untarred - - - -	5	—
Corks - - - - -	12	—
Cotton - - - - *	3	—
Cotton bagging - - - -	3¾	sq. yard
Cotton (*see carpets and carpeting.*)		
Cranks, mill, of wrought iron - -	4	pound
Crude camphor - - - -	8	—
Currants - - - - -	3	—
Cut glass, all wares of, not specified, in addition to an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. - - - -	3	—
D.		
Demijohns - - - - -	25	each
E.		
Epsom salts - - - -	4	pound

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II. *subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S. and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
F.			
nes.)			
- - - -	3	pound	$3\frac{3}{10}$
caught - - *(4)	100	quintal	110
- - - *	150	barrel	165
- - - *	200	—	220
pickled - - *	100	—	110
and carpeting.)			
- - - -	50	cwt.	55
G.			
- - - -	2	pound	$2\frac{1}{5}$
not above 8 by 10 inches -	300	100 sq. ft.	330
not above 10 by 12 inches -	350	—	385
above 10 by 12 inches -	400	—	440
in plates, *uncut* - -	400	—	440
black, *not* exceeding the capacity of *one* quart - -	200	groce	220
exceeding *one* quart, and not more than *two* quarts -	250	—	275
over *two* quarts, and not exceeding *one* gallon - -	300	—	330
wares of, not specified, in addition ad valorem duty of 30 per - - - -	3	pound	$3\frac{3}{10}$
articles of, in addition to duty of 20 per cent. -	2	—	$2\frac{1}{5}$
- - - -	2	—	$2\frac{1}{5}$
inted in (*see books.*)			
- - - *	5	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
t			
- - *	8	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$
H.			
- - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$

...such per quintal, it is conceived that foreign caught dried fish, or ... other than pickled fish, are here to be understood.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.	
	Cents.	Per
Hammers, blacksmiths'	2½	pound
Hemp	175	cwt.
Hemp (*see carpets and carpeting.*)		
Hempseed oil	25	gallon
Hoop iron	3	pound
Hyson (*see teas.*)		
I.		
Imperial (*see teas.*)		
Indigo	15	pound
Ingrain *carpets* and *carpeting*	25	sq. yard
Iron in *bars* or *bolts*, *not* manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling	90	112 lbs.
Iron in *bars* or *bolts*, when manufactured by rolling	150	cwt.
Iron, round, or brazier's rods, of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{8}{16}$ of an inch diameter, *inclusive*	3	pound
Iron in sheets	3	—
Iron, hoop	3	—
Iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods	3	—
Iron spikes	4	—
Iron nails, *cut* or *wrought*	5	—
Iron or steel *wire*, *not* exceeding number eighteen	5	—
Iron or steel *wire*, *over* number eighteen	9	—
Iron cables or chains, or parts thereof (2)	3	—
Irons, mill, of *wrought* iron	4	—
Iron, in nail or spike rods, *slit*	3	—
Iron, cast, vessels of, not otherwise specified	1½	—
Iron, castings of, *all other*, not specified	1	—
Iron in pigs (5)	50	cwt.
L.		
Laced boots or bootees	150	pair
Lard	3	pound

(5) Rate fixed by the act of 20th April, 1818, which remains unchanged.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

ubject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
oks printed (*see books.*)			
s, bars, or *sheets* - -	2	pound	2½
- - - -	3½	—	3 17/20
white, dry, or ground in *oil* -	4	—	4½
- - - -	25	gallon	27½
wines.)			
- - - - *	12	pound	13½
- - - -	10	—	11
M.			
- - - - *	100	—	110
- - - -	150	barrel	165
e wines.)			
d *tobacco,* other than *snuff* and			
s - - - *	10	pound	11
of wrought iron - -	4	—	4½
do do - -	4	—	4½
- - - - -	100	each	110
- - - - *	5	gallon	5½
sins - - - -	4	pound	4½
- - - - -	150	stand	165
N.			
r - - - *	4	pound	4½
cut or *wrought* - -	5	—	5½
e rods, iron in, *slit* - -	3	—	3 3/10
e shoes.)			
- - - - *	60	—	66
O.			
- - - - -	10	bushel	11
- - - - *	1	pound	1 1/10
- - - - *	1½	—	1 13/20
- - - - -	40	gallon	44
l, rape seed, and hemp seed -	25	—	27½
l - - - -	3	pound	3 3/10
n cuttle - - - *	25	gallon	27½
ieti, of foreign fishing - *	25	—	27½
r other fish oil, of foreign fishing*	15	15	16½
wines.)			

S

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II. *Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
P.			
Pack thread, untarred	5	pound	5½
Paper, folio, and quarto post, of all kinds	20	—	22
foolscap, and all drawing and writing	17	—	18 7/10
printing, copperplate, and stainer's	10	—	11
sheating, binders', and box-boards, and wrapping of all kinds	3	—	3 3/10
all other (6)	15	—	16½
Paper hangings (*see ad valorem rates.*)			
Paris white *	1	—	1 1/10
Pepper *	8	—	8⅘
Pepper, Cayenne	15	—	16½
Pickled (*see fish.*)			
Pigs, iron in *(5)	50	cwt.	55
Pigs, lead in	2	pound	2⅕
Pimento *	6	—	6⅖
Playing cards	30	pack	33
Plates, uncut, *window glass* in	400	100 sq. ft.	440
Plums	4	pound	4 4/10
Pork	2	—	2⅕
Porter, in bottles	20	gallon	22
otherwise than in bottles	15	—	16½
Portugal (*see wines.*)			
Potatoes	10	bushel	11
Powdered sugar, clayed or white	4	pound	4⅖
Prunes	4	—	4⅖
Prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen	25	pair	27½
R.			
Raisins, Muscatel	4	pound	4⅖
in jars and boxes	4	—	4⅖
all other	3	—	3 3/10
Rape seed oil	25	gallon	27½
Red lead, dry, or ground in oil	4	pound	4⅖

(6) This general term is considered as embracing *visiting cards, sand paper, pasteboards, fullers' boards, pressing boards, &c.*

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

rticles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
ined *saltpetre* - - - -	3	pound	$3\frac{8}{10}$
camphor - - - -	12	—	$13\frac{1}{3}$
nish (*see wines.*)			
es - - - - -	250	each	275
ls, spike or nail, *iron* in, *slit* - -	3	pound	$3\frac{3}{10}$
ls, casement, slit or rolled *iron* for -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$
ls, copper - - - *	4	—	$4\frac{2}{3}$
ls, braziers', or round iron, of $\frac{3}{10}$ to $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch diameter, *inclusive* - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$
led or slit iron, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods - - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$
nan or blue vitriol - - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$
nd iron, or braziers' rods (*see rods.*)			
S.			
t - - - - *	20	bushel of 26 lbs.	22
ts, glauber - - - -	2	pound	$2\frac{1}{3}$
epsom - - - -	4	—	$4\frac{2}{3}$
petre, refined - - - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$
non - - - - *(7)	150	barrel	165
rs, mill - - - - -	100	each	110
ell iron, slit or rolled *iron* for - -	3	pound	$3\frac{3}{10}$
nes, untarred - - - -	5	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
pars - - - - -	250	thousand	275
ets, *lead* in - - - -	2	pound	$2\frac{1}{3}$
iron in - - - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$
rry (*see wines.*)			
oes, of *silk* - - - *	30	pair	33
of *leather* - - - *	25	—	$27\frac{1}{2}$
for children - - - *	15	—	$16\frac{1}{2}$
oes or slippers, other, besides *prunelle*, of *stuff* or *nankeen* - - *	25	—	$27\frac{1}{2}$
ot, leaden - - - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$	pound	$3\frac{17}{20}$
ily (*see wines.*)			

(7) It is conceived that *pickled* salmon are here to be understood.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE H.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S. and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
Sledges, blacksmiths'	2½	pound	
Slippers, of *silk*	30	pair	
of *leather*	25	—	
for children	15	—	
other, besides *prunelle*, of *stuff* or *nankeen*	25	—	
Slit iron, in nail or spike rods	3	pound	
Slit or rolled iron, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods	3	—	
Snuff	12	—	
Soap (8)	4	—	
Souchong (*see teas.*)			
Spermaceti oil, of foreign fishing	25	gallon	
Spermaceti candles	8	pound	
Spikes, iron	4	—	
Spike rods, *iron* in, slit	3	—	
Spikes, copper	4	—	
Spirits from grain			
1st proof	42	gallon	
2d do	45	—	
3d do	48	—	
4th do	52	—	
5th do	60	—	
above 5th proof	75	—	
Spirits from other materials than *grain*			
1st proof	38	—	
2d do	38	—	
3d do	42	—	
4th do	48	—	
5th do	57	—	
above 5th proof	70	—	
Sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	thousand	

(8) This is not considered as including *Windsor* or any other *perfumed soaps, wash ball* which come under the classification of "cosmetics, washes, perfumes," &c. in the ad va rates.

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II. *subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
ding sixteen ounces to the thou-			
d - - - -	5	pound	5½
e wines.)			
- - - -	100	cwt.	110
ot exceeding number eighteen -	5	pound	5½
ver number eighteen - -	9	—	9 9/10
oes.)			
a - - - *	3	—	3 3/10
e, elayed, or powdered - *	4	—	4⅖
) - - - *	10	—	11
- - - - *	12	—	13⅕
y - - - *	12	—	13⅕
T.			
exceeding sixteen ounces to the			
usand - - - -	5	thousand	5½
ding sixteen ounces to the thou-			
d - - - -	5	pound	5½
- - - - *	1	—	1 1/10
les - - - -	5	—	5½
s - - - -	4	—	4⅖
ge - - - -	4	—	4⅖
hina			
- - - - *	12	—	14
ng and other black - *	25	—	34
l, gunpowder, and gomee *	50	—	68
and young hyson - *	40	—	56
skin and other green - *	28	—	38
ny other place than China			
- - - - *	14	—	15⅖
ng and other black - *	34	—	37⅖
l, gunpowder, and gomee *	68	—	74⅘
and young hyson - *	56	—	61⅖
skin and other green - *	38	—	41⅘
ee *wines.*)			
anufactured, other than snuff and			
rs - - - *	10	—	11

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		
	Cents.	Per	C
Tokay (*see wines.*)			
Turkey carpets and carpeting	50	sq. yard	
Twine, untarred	5	pound	
U.			
Untarred cordage, yarns, twine, packthread, and seines	5	pound	
V.			
Venetian carpets and carpeting	25	sq. yard	
Vessels of *cast iron*, not otherwise specified	1½	pound	
Vials, apothecaries', of the capacity of four ounces, and less	100	groce	
above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces	125	—	
Vinegar	8	gallon	
Vitriol, oil of	3	pound	
Vitriol, blue or Roman	4	—	
W.			
Wax candles *	6	pound	
Wheat	25	bushel	
Wheat flour	50	cwt.	
White, clayed, or powdered sugar *	4	pound	
White lead, dry, or ground in oil	4	—	
Whiting *	1	—	
White, Paris *	1	—	
Wilton carpets and carpeting	50	sq. yard	
Window glass (*see glass.*)			
Wines, Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay *	100	gallon	
Sherry and St. Lucar *	60	—	

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

cles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	Vessels of the U. S., and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
other, not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases - (9)	30	gallon	33
Lisbon Oporto, and other wines of Portugal and Sicily } *	50	—	55
Teneriffe Fayal, and other wines of the Western Islands } *	40	—	44
all other, when imported otherwise than in cases or bottles - (10)	15	—	16½
steel or iron, *not* exceeding number eighteen - - - - -	5	pound	5½
over number eighteen - -	9	—	9 9/10
see carpets and carpeting.) Y.			
untarred - - - - -	5	pound	5½

(9) Rates fixed by the act of 3d March, 1819.

TABLE III.

Of articles free of duty.

A.

Adhesive patent felt, *(until the 30th of June, 1826.)*
Anatomical preparations.
Animals imported for breed.
Antimony, regulus of
Antiquities, all collections of, specially imported, &c.*
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported by order and for t
any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes,
encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of
nary of learning, school, or college.
Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage in actual use.
Articles, all, imported for the use of the United States.

B.

Baggage, personal, in actual use.
Barilla.
Bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured.
Bars, brass in.
copper in.
tin in.
Botany, specimens in.
Books, specially imported, &c.
Brass, in pigs or bars.
old, fit only to be remanufactured.
Braziletto.
Brazil wood.
Breed, animals imported for.
Brimstone or sulphur.
Bullion.
Burr stones, unwrought.
Busts, specially imported, &c.

C.

Cabinets of coins, specially imported, &c.
Calaminaris lapis.
Camwood.
Casts, specially imported, &c.
Charts, do. do.
Clay, unwrought.
Cloth rags of any kind.
Coins, cabinets of, specially imported, &c
Coin, gold.
silver.
Collections of antiquities, specially imported, &c.

* N. B. In all cases where the articles are stated as "specially imported," they a
by the conditions and restrictions expressed under the head, "apparatus, philosophi

nported in any shape for the use of the mint.
pigs, bars or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships.
d, fit only to be remanufactured.
bark of, unmanufactured.

D.

le.
specially imported, &c.
, do. do.

E.

gs, specially imported, &c.
r engraving, do. do.

F.

nt adhesive, *(until the 30th of June,* 1826.*)*
ll kinds undressed.

G.

ecially imported, &c.
a.

H.

ew.

I.

nts of trade of persons arriving in the United States.
nts, philosophical, specially imported, &c.
s, models of.

L.

minaris.

M.

cially imported, &c.
do. do.
y, specimens in.
per in any shape imported for the use of.
f inventions.
f machinery.
s, specially imported, &c.

N.

history, specimens in.
a wood.

O.

s, fit only to be remanufactured.
per, fit only to be remanufactured.
ter, fit only to be remanufactured.

No. 2.

Circular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
August 16th, 18

SIR: I transmit herewith, for the use of your office, a copy of the passed at the last session of Congress.

Upon looking over the table of articles paying specific rates of d designated in the new tariff, it has been discovered that, under the term of "*fish*," salmon are put down at two dollars per barrel, w correct; but that under the letter S, they were, through an oversight at one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, which you will be pleased to two dollars in the first column, and to two dollars and twenty cents second.

It having been represented to this department that, at one of the houses, the article called "*Venetian red*," was charged with an ad duty of 15 per cent., whilst, at another, it was charged with "*Ochre.*" I deem it proper to state, that the latter classification is ed to be the correct one; the article, according to the best informa been able to obtain in relation to it, being an *Ochre*, in the broad which the term is used in the act of 27th April, 1816, as well as *brown.*

In relation to the last mentioned article, the views of this were fully communicated in the circular of the 23d January, 1818.

Respectfully,

Comptro

No. 3.

Circular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFIC
December 10, 1824.

SIR: Having ascertained that a difference of opinion exists as rates of duty chargeable on the following mentioned articles, it is d proper, in order that uniformity may prevail, to communicate the this department in relation to the duties legally demandable on the in question, viz:

Almond, Paste—considered to be liable to an ad valorem duty of cent. as coming under the general classification of "*cosmetics, washes, sams, perfumes.*"

Amber—not considered as coming under the denomination of "*pre stones,*" within the meaning of the law, but a non-enumerated article, liable to duty accordingly.

Anchovies, *imported in kegs*, considered a non-enumerated article to pay duty accordingly.

Annealed iron wire—to pay duty as other iron wire, the circumst of its being heated in such manner as to give it a certain temper, not b considered as making it an exception to the general regulation by law r *pecting iron* wire.

that the *comparative quantity of gold, silver, &c.* contained in greater than any other material.

packing coffee and other articles in, made of *burlaps*, to pay an duty of 25 per cent.

in an unmanufactured state, that is to say, not made into *sticks, &c.* are considered a non-enumerated article, and to accordingly.

and brooms *of palm leaf*, considered a non-enumerated article, duty accordingly,

powder—to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. being con- non-enumerated article.

plank, are considered as coming under the denomination of of wood" within the meaning of the law, and as such, are valorem duty of 30 per cent.

ted subsequently to the year 1775, to be entitled to an entry *volume*, must be printed *wholly* in some language other *Greek, or Latin.* When printed partly in French and part- they are to be considered as coming under the general classi- *other books*," and are to pay duty accordingly. The same to Latin and Greek books; that is to say: that to entitle entry, when bound, to 15 cents per pound, and when not bound, per pound, they must be printed *wholly* in *Greek* or *Latin:* but are partly in *Greek* or *Latin*, and partly in *English*, they then under the general classification of "*all other books*," and are to accordingly.

prints or engravings, are considered a non-enumerated article, are liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

printed in English, *half bound* (technically so called) with a lea- to pay a specific duty of 30 cents per pound, being considered as the denomination of "all other books when bound."

Buttons, *ditto*—with metal eyes or shanks, to pay an ad valorem d
25 per cent.

Buttons, *entirely of silver*—to pay an ad valorem duty of 12½ p

Buttons, *glass*—with metal eyes or shanks, to pay an ad valore
25 per cent.

Buttons, *composition metal*—covered with silk or bombazett,
tal eyes or shanks, to pay an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Cables, *untarred*—considered to be liable to duty, as *cordage*

Cables and cordage, of grass, or of the bark of a tree—same as p

Cards, *blank*—for printing on, to pay 15 cents per pound, be
dered as coming under the general classification of "*all other pa*

Cassia, *Sumatra and Calcutta*, to pay duty as *Chinese cassia*,
Chinese, being conceived to have been prefixed to *cassia* in the ta
ly because the article was first imported from China, but denotin
more than a particular article, without regard to the country of its
tion, in the same manner that certain table cloths are called *Dam*
cloths, because they were first invented at *Damascus*, but now,
manufactured and imported from other places, are nevertheless
by the name of Damask table cloths.

Cassia, *oil of*—being used as a medicine, is considered to be l
ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated article.

Chafing Dishes, *copper*, are considered as coming under the g
sification of "all vessels of copper," and are to be subjected to d
ingly.

Cheroots, *or East India segars.*—The term "*segar*," being
general and unlimited sense in the tariff, without regard to the c
manufacture, it is not perceived how this kind of segars can, legall
jected to any other duty than as *segars*, namely, at the rate of $
thousand.

Cherry, rum, to pay duty according to its proof, as spirits distil
other materials than grain.

Cinnamon, *oil of*—same as *cassia*, oil of.

Clothing, *ready made*, no kind of, considered affected by the ac
May last; consequently if even made of *woollen cloths*, or of wh
is a *component part*, they will not be liable after the 30th of Jun
to a higher duty than 30 per cent. the rate fixed by the act of 27t
1816.

Cloves, *oil of*—same as *cassia*, oil of.

Coal Hods, *copper*—same as *chafing dishes*—copper.

Copperplates, *for engravers*—if polished and finished, considere
ing under the denomination of "*manufactures of copper*," and te
accordingly.

Courtplaster—to pay duty according to the material on which the
is spread, as whether being silk, cambric, &c.

*Embroidery—The definition given in the circular from this depa
of the 23d January, 1818, as to the kind of *embroidery*, which was
admitted to an entry at 7½ per cent. under the tariff of 1816, is to go
to the kind to be admitted at 12½ per cent. under the present tariff.

* Extract from circular here referred to: "Embroidery, contemplated in the new
chargeable with an ad valorem duty of 7 1-2 per cent., is considered to mean that kind
which is done *with the needle, and thread of gold or silver*. When not done with the need
done with the needle, *but with thread, silk or chenille, &c.*, it cannot, in the fiscal sense
word, be considered *embroidery*."

—to pay 15 cents per pound, being considered as coming under the general classification of "*all other paper.*"

—for time pieces, or mantle ornaments, considered as coming under the general classification of "*all other articles of glass,*" and as liable to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, besides an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

with bottles in them—the cases to pay 30 per cent. as "*manufactures of wood,*" the bottles at the rate of $2 $\frac{50}{100}$ per groce, as "*black bottles*, exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts."

pocket bottles—considered as coming under the classification of "glass articles of glass," and, as such, liable to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, besides an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

—in its natural state, considered a non-enumerated article, and liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

—when manufactured into curls, frizettes, &c. considered under the classification of "*ornaments for head dresses,*" and, liable to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

, plain—considered a non-enumerated article, and to pay duty

—when perfumed, considered as coming under the general head of "*perfumes,*" and, as such, liable to an ad valorem duty of

—and directions for patent medicines, and the like, considered as a non-enumerated article, and to pay duty accordingly.

of oil silk—to pay an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., being considered as coming under the general classification of "oil cloths of every

of palm leaves—considered liable to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. and subject to the operation of the provision in the act of 22d May, 1824, respecting "*hats or bonnets, Leghorn, &c.*" the cost of which,

cific duty of one cent per pound, being considered as coming under the general classification of "*all other castings of iron not specified.*"

Iron weights, *cast*—with rings of wrought iron affixed to them—to pay an ad valorem duty of twenty five per cent. as "*manufactures of iron of which iron is a component material.*"

Jointed dolls, *undressed*—the head, neck, body, legs, arms, and feet being of wood, and the face shaped with plaster of paris painted, considered as coming under the denomination of "*manufactures of wood,*" and accordingly, liable to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Labels, printed—for the purpose of being pasted on bottles, or tied around cakes of soap, considered a non-enumerated article, and accordingly to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

Laces, made up into gowns or dresses, are considered to be liable to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., as coming under the denomination either of "*millenery of all sorts,*" or of "*clothing ready made.*"

Lead, old—fit only to be remanufactured, considered a non-enumerated article, and to pay duty accordingly.

Linsey-woolsey—an article composed of *wool* and *flax*, or *tow*, the question has been submitted, whether it is entitled to the benefit of the exception in favor of *manufactures of wool*, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 33⅓ cents per square yard. This question, upon an attentive examination of the subject, was decided in the negative; this department being of opinion that the proviso containing that exception, has reference exclusively, to *manufactures* composed entirely *of wool*, and does not embrace, as in the first part of the paragraph in which it is included, *manufactures* of which *wool* is *only* a *component material*. *Linsey-woolsey* therefore, and all similar articles, are now, and subject to an ad valorem of 30 per cent. as well when their cost does not, as when it does, exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard.

Liquor cases, *with empty bottles*—the cases to pay 30 per cent. as "*manufactures of wood,*" and the bottles either as "*cut glass,*" or as "*other articles of glass,*" as the case may be.

Litharge—considered a non-enumerated article, and to pay duty accordingly.

Looking glasses—with paper and wood frames, to pay an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. as *manufacture of glass* of that description, which cannot fairly be brought within the operation of the act of 22d May, 1824.

Marbles—if of real marble, to pay an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. as coming under the general classification of "*all manufactures of marble;*" but if made of earth or common stone, to pay duty as a non-enumerated article.

Melting pots, *earthen*—considered as coming under the denomination of "*earthen ware,*" within the meaning of the law, and accordingly, to pay an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

Music, *printed in single sheets*, or in half or whole bound books, considered a non-enumerated article, and to pay duty accordingly.

Paper—snuff-boxes, entirely of, as well as pin-cases, pocket-books, boxes for counting-houses, &c. considered a non-enumerated article, and to pay duty accordingly.

Pencils, *or small brushes of hair*—to pay an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., being considered as coming under the general classification of "*brushes.*"

Periodical publications, or pamphlets in French—some of the pamphlets

ntaining more than two sheets, but some of the numbers making a book, and several numbers when all should be completed, contemplat- be bound up in a volume. On an importation of periodical publica- or pamphlets of this description, it was decided by this department ch of them could not fairly be considered a *volume* within the mean- the law; and that to constitute a *volume*, the book must be of such s that it can be conveniently bound by itself.

law imposes a duty of 4 cents per *volume* on *French books*. Such periodical publications or pamphlets, therefore, as could not be con- as constituting a *volume*, it was decided, might be considered a non- rated article, and as such, should be subjected to an ad valorem duty per cent., provided such duty should amount to less than 4 cents per let; but when more, then the importer to have the privilege of en- such pamphlet as a *volume* liable to 4 cents.

s of clay—that is to say, smoking pipes, not considered "*earthen-* within the meaning of the law, but a non-enumerated article, and, as iable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

ed metal—composed of copper and silver, the latter being the mate- *chief value*, but not the greater in *quantity or weight* imported in or plates of various dimensions, and applied to different purposes, con- as coming under the general classification of "*plated wares of all* " and as such, liable to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

ket books—*leather*, with *locks and mountings* of greater value than *ther*, considered liable to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. as *ufactures of steel, or of which steel is a component material*," , to be liable to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. they must either lly of leather, or leather must be the *material of chief value*.

ket books—*leather*, with *silver locks and mountings* of greater value *leather*, to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. as a non-enu- d article. not being considered to be entitled to an entry as articles ed *wholly*, or *chiefly* of *silver*; nor yet liable to an ad valorem duty per cent. as "*manufactures* of leather, or of which leather is the l of *chief value*," by which are to be understood two descriptions ufactures: namely, such as are *entirely of leather*, and such as are *rtly of leather*, but leather being the material of *chief* value.

er, sheetings—in contradistinction to *oznaburgs*, are coarse linens, 6 inches wide, and upwards; whilst *oznaburgs*, properly so called, y about 25 or 26 inches in width. The former therefore, not com- hin the term "*oznaburgs*," are considered to be liable to an ad va- duty of 25 per cent. as "manufactures of flax or hemp, or of which of these materials shall be a component part."

state of pot-ash, *or pot-asse*, being used in composing dyes, is con- to be entitled to an entry at 12½ per cent.

ans—in an unmanufactured state, same as bamboos.

r casus—entirely of paper, considered a non-enumerated article, and duty accordingly.

ds—in an unmanufactured state, considered a non-enumerated article, pay duty accordingly.

s, *woollen*—a kind of coverlet, and also used for putting over horses; ing included in the exception in the act of 22d May, 1824. relative to *ts, &c.* as they were in the exception in the act of 27th April, 1816,

are considered to be now subject to duty as "*as all manufactures or of which wool shall be a component part.*"

Saffron—being considered a dyeing drug, or material for compos is accordingly, entitled to an entry at 12½ per cent.

Sardines—imported in *kegs*, considered a non-enumerated artic pay duty accordingly.

Scales, *copper*—considered as coming under the general classif "*all vessels of copper;*" and, accordingly, are liable to an ad valo of 35 per cent.

Shumac, or Sumac—being used in dyeing, is considered to be e an entry at 12½ per cent.

Spectacle cases—entirely of paper, same as paper snuff boxes, &c.

Terra Japanica—considered a non-enumerated medicinal drug such, liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

Terra de Sienna—this article is understood to be solely used ment; and, although the question is not entirely free from doubt, the article can be considered an *ochre*, yet, it being admitted that it fine *clay* or *earth*, highly colored by the oxide of iron, and being to the use above stated, I am of opinion that its proper classificate under the head of "*ochre*," according to the general definition gi term in the circular letter from this department, dated the 23d of 1818, page 34, in speaking of the article called "*Spanish brown*."

Tin foil, considered a non-enumerated article, and, as such, entit entry at 15 per cent.

Tin—*granulated*, and *powdered tin in grain;* both being mate in composing dyes, are considered to be entitled to an entry at 12½

Tippets, *of fur*—considered a non-enumerated article, and liabl accordingly.

Tongua, or Tonga beans—used for scenting snuff, segars, clothes, sidered as coming under the general classification of "*perfumes*," such, liable to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Tooth powder—in all the tariffs, from the 1st of July, 1792, to of June, 1816—"*powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations, or compositi monly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes, or cosmetics, and all or preparations for the teeth or gums,*" were classed together at rate of duty. It is the opinion of this department, that the expr the act of 27th April, 1816, "*cosmetics, washes, balsams, pe* does, and was intended to comprehend the whole of the articles s cally mentioned in the previous tariffs, all of which articles are, acc considered to be now liable to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Trays and Waiters, of *paper, japanned*, considered as coming u general classification of "*japanned wares of all kinds*," and, as su to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Trusses—with iron or steel springs of more value than the *leat* sidered to be liable to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. upon t principle with that stated in the case of "*pocket books.*"

Tulle, or any other article fairly coming under the denominatio whether wove on the loom, or manufactured by the hand, and whet of *silk, cotton* or *thread*, or a mixture of these different materials sidered as coming under the general classification of "*all other la* entitled to an entry at 12½ per cent., but when made up into gowns

re to pay an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. for the reasons
e head of "*laces made up, &c.*"
Velani—being a material used in composing dyes, is consi-
itled to an entry at 12½ per cent.
s—same as *Tonqua beans.*
ns, *copper*—considered as coming under the general classifi-
vessels of copper," and accordingly liable to an ad valorem
cent.
ndressed, of the following description: the body, legs, feet,
arms shaped with a piece of *cotton cloth*, stuffed; the hands
arms, shaped with kid leather, also stuffed; and the head,
breast, made of wax, painted, with glass eyes, and some-
ion of hair on the head, considered liable to an ad valorem
cent.; *cotton cloth*, being a component material.
ts—being principally, if not exclusively, used in the manu-
en's hats or bonnets, are considered to be liable to an ad va-
0 per cent.
nufactured—in determining whether the *actual value* does
cents per pound, the charges *to* and *at* the place of shipment,
to the first cost.
t of Congress, entitled "an act to amend the several acts
on imports," approved the 22d of May, 1824, was under
y this department, for the purpose of determining the classi-
several articles according to the different existing laws at the
ell be supposed that a number of cases presented themselves,
i it extremely difficult to determine under what classification
arranged. Among this number, was the article of "*looking*
ilvered."
ved that the operation of *cutting* glass, as technically un-
t *grinding.* Hence, it was concluded that the *grinding*
of looking glass plates, (operations which make a consider-
the value,) constituted them "*cut glass.*" They were ac-
assed in the circular letter from this department of the 28th

information, however, as to the process of grinding *looking*
d the manner of *grinding* or *cutting* figures or indentations
ine-glasses, tumblers, &c. it is considered questionable, whe-
ass plates are, strictly speaking, "*cut glass*" within the
ntion of the law, and whether any other than glass *indented*
by grinding or cutting, was contemplated to be embraced
"*cut glass.*"
w view of the subject, it has been deemed proper to change
of "*looking glass plates unsilvered,*" *from that of* "*cut*
of "*all other articles of glass,*" according to which they
an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., besides a specific duty
pound.
, therefore, in which a higher duty has been charged since
vent into operation, you will be pleased to refund the excess,
letter, by date, as your authority for so doing.
discovered that, in the tariff prepared by this department,
ll, "*Roman or blue vitriol*" is rated at 3, and under the
nts per pound. I have to *request* that, as the latter is the rate
, you *will make a correction* accordingly in the copy trans-

14. That *sheep* [illegible] imported with the [illegible] free, yet the *wool* is to be subjected to [illegible] the quantity [illegible] value, [illegible] to the sound [illegible]

That parts of stills, namely: sheets [illegible] *sides*, *glass*, and *heads*, made by hammering [illegible] beat out of large pieces of copper, and [illegible] by hammering, are not, according to the [illegible] prome Court in the case of the United States [illegible] Reports, vol. 9, page 284, to be considered *manufactured* in the meaning of the law, but as non-enumerated [illegible]

That *vials*, invoiced *fancy essence bottles*, should [illegible] ing under the general term *Apothecaries' vials*, [illegible] derstood such *vials* only as *medicines* are put in, [illegible] generally use in the line of their business—*essence bottles* [illegible] scription.

That an article, which, since the existing tariff went [illegible] been invoiced *twilled oznaburgs*, (being in fact, twilled [illegible] not be considered *oznaburgs* within contemplation of [illegible] subjected to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

That zinc nails should be considered a non-enumerated [illegible]

"When goods, liable to ad valorem duties, are shipped by [illegible] to be sold on his own account, if verifying the invoice, he is [illegible] 8th section of the supplementary collection law of 1st of [illegible] swear that it contains a true and faithful account of the goods [illegible] *market value*, at the time and place when and where the same [illegible] factured."

"The light in which this provision is considered, is, that [illegible] turer, in making out the invoice of the goods to be shipped on [illegible] count, must be governed by the *fair market value*; or, in other [illegible] prices at which he and others, generally, are selling similar [illegible] time when, and place where, manufactured."

"Whenever there is reason to suspect that a manufacturer [illegible] made out on principles inconsistent with the provisions of [illegible] cording to the construction given to it by this department, an [illegible] should immediately be directed to be made, in conformity with [illegible] sions of the 13th section of the act referred to."

No. 6.

Extract from the Comptroller's Circular to the Officers of the [illegible] dated April 12th, 1827.

"4. Quassia wood—imported in logs, similar to lignum vitæ, is [illegible] to be a non-enumerated article.

5. Bocking—commonly called bocking baize, being in fact [illegible] baize, is considered as coming within the exception in the law as [illegible] factures of wool, which should not be admitted to entry at an [illegible] duty of 25 per cent., and is therefore liable to 33⅓ per cent.

6. The time limited by the act of 22d May, 1824, [illegible] *adhesive felt* was to be admitted free of duty, having [illegible] Jun[illegible], that article has been since that time, and is now, [illegible] a non-enumerated article.

he tariff, a duty of $1 50 is imposed on muskets, per stand. It
ecided that a *stand* includes the *bayonet*.
rd blades are considered in the light of *side arms*, and are there-
y duty as such.
ic garters made of elastic wire, covered with kid, with metal
wire and clasps being the materials of chief value, are according to
le laid down in relation to pocket-books, in the circular under
10th December, 1824, (pages 434 and 435) to be subjected to an
duty of 25 per cent., as manufactures of *iron*, or of which *iron*
nent material.
article sometimes invoiced *brown canvass*, or *wide canvass*, and
floor cloths, imported in such a state as only to constitute the
for oil cloth, carpeting or floor cloths, can only be fairly con-
manufacture of *flax* or *hemp*, and is to be subjected to duty ac-

ntledge—from its peculiar make and use, as well as its value,
pared with other descriptions of iron, it is conceived ought neither
ct to duty as *pig-iron*, nor yet as "*all other castings*;" but as
nerated article.
cy boxes—composed of the following materials, viz:
Pasteboard, colored paper, guilt paper, cotton velvet, cotton cord,
silk ribbon;
Pasteboard, colored paper, guilt paper, looking-glass, silk velvet,
copper balls, and silk ribbon;
paper japanned, varnish, gilding, and a gilt copper rim;
en submitted to the examination of this department, it was decided
o being a component part in box No. 1, it should pay an ad valorem
5 per cent.; but as copper was not the material of chief value in box
ere was no other material in it which could subject it to a higher
20 per cent.; and that box No. 3, fairly came under the general
on of *japanned wares of all kinds*.
o wood—when sawed into planks of from 3 to 4 inches thick, and
15 inches broad, can no longer be considered "*unmanufactured*
thin contemplation of law, and is therefore to be subjected to duty
umerated article.
o 1¼, 1¾, and 1⅞ inches broad, by ¼ of an inch thick, considered
within the classification, in the circular 3d June, 1825, of certain
ns of iron; which classification was intended to be applied to any
y of the breadths and thicknesses specified in the circular, and not
ned to the particular breadths and thicknesses mentioned therein."

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON,
Comptroller.

No. 7.

from the Comptroller's Circular to the Officers of the Customs, dated September 1st, 1827.

That *wax tapers*, the materials being cotton, tin, cork, paper, and
s wood, should pay an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.
t an article called *serge*, the value thereof being less than 33⅓ cents

per square yard, should be admitted to an entry upon payment of an
lorem duty of 25 per cent.

6. That *rose water*, really such, should be considered a non-enum
article.

7. That printed sheets, in the Spanish language, neither folded nor
ed, but printed in such a manner as to constitute a regular series of vo
shoud be subjected to no more than four cents per volume."

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON,
Comptro

No. 8.

Circular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFF
August 12, 1828.

SIR: Agreeably to the intimation in the circular of the 21st May
transmit herewith, an alphabetical tariff, or table of the rates of duty a
ing to the existing laws, and Treasury decisions under those laws; to
with a table of the articles exempted from duty.

It is requested that the articles stated in the tariff to be liable to du
ton, may, in order to conform to the books in the Register's Office,
tered in the abstracts of goods imported, as paying by the hundred w

As the facility and accuracy with which entries are made in the Reg
books, from the abstracts of goods imported, depend very much up
uniformity in the arrangement of the articles in succession to each oth
is requested that particular attention to this point be paid; and that t
terations and additions rendered necessary by the recent tariff act, be
in the following manner, viz.

After the column headed "*carpets and carpetings*," introduce
the general head of "*oil cloths*," a column for "*patent printed or pa
floor cloth*," paying 50 cents the square yard; a column for "*oil
cloths*," paying 25 cents the square yard; and a column for "*furnitu
cloth*," paying 15 cents the square yard.

Next in succession, you will introduce a column for "*floor matt*
one for "*sail duck*," and *then*, under the general head of "*wines*,"
following, viz.

Madeira 50 cents; *Sherry* 50 cents; *Sicily* 30 cents; of *all countri
bottles* or *cases*, unless specially enumerated, 30 cents; *all*, not enumer
whether imported in bottles, cases or casks, 30 cents; of *France, Germ
Spain*, and the Mediterranean, in *casks, unless specially enumer
(except the red wines of France and Spain) 15 cents; *red*, of *France
Spain*, not in *bottles*, 10 cents.

In the column headed "*nail or spike rods slit*," add the words
rolled."

Under the general heading of "*lead*," add a column for "*le
pipes*," 5 cents per pound.

After the column headed "*cotton bagging*," introduce, under the g
ral head of "*wool*," a column for *all manufactures of* (except flannel
baize) the value of which shall not exceed 33½ cents the square y
fourteen cents the square yard.

the column for "*hemp*," introduce one for "*flax*," and one
factured wool."
umn for "*whiting and Paris white*," introduce one for
e for "*orange mineral*," and one for "*sugar of lead.*"
under the general heading of *glass, window*, "*above* 10
words "*but not exceeding* 10 *by* 15."
to be added a column for window glass, "*above* 10 *by* 15;"
olumn, "*uncut in plates*," add the words "*or sheets.*"
receive, herewith, copies of the following laws in relation
transactions, passed at the last session of Congress, together
the President's proclamation, in relation to Hanoverian vessels
goes, dated the 1st ultimo, viz.
thorizing a register to be issued for the brig Liberator, of Bath.
larch 10, 1828.
the relief of Joshua T. Chase and others. Approved March

the relief of Henry G. Rice. Approved March 10, 1828.
revive and continue in force "An act declaring the assent of
certain act of Maryland. Approved March 10, 1828.
the relief of George Johnston, Jonathan W. Ford, Josiah Ma-
English. Approved April 3, 1828.
lating commercial intercourse with the islands of Martinique
. Approved May 9, 1828.
the duty on Greek and Latin books printed previous to
nd seven hundred and seventy-five. Approved May 19,

relief of Dodd and Barnard, and others. Approved May

tion to an act entitled "An act concerning discriminating
and impost," and to equalize the duties on Prussian ves-
goes. Approved May 24, 1828.
eal a part of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to, and
act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on
nnage,' passed the second of March, one thousand seven hun-
y-nine, and for other purposes." Approved May 24, 1828.
ng the duties on wines imported into the United States. Ap-
, 1828.
horize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel
oved May 24, 1828.
relief of Philip Coombs and others. Approved May 24,

relief of the legal representatives of Joseph Summerl and
ceased. Approved May 24, 1828.
relief of Nathaniel Briggs. Approved May 24, 1828.
relief of John T. Ross. Approved May 26, 1828.
of Seth Knowles. Approved May 26, 1828.
of David Ellis. Approved May 26, 1828.
tion of the President in relation to Hanoverian vessels and
ated the 1st ultimo.
per to avail myself of the occasion to communicate the fol-
of this department, viz.
in the case of bleached or colored, and unbleached and uncolored

cotton, twist, yarn, and thread, and of woollen manufactures, or o
wool shall be a component part, in which the law directs the duties t
timated on a specified minimum value, the usual addition of 10 o
cent. (as the case may be) is not to be made, as in the case where th
are to be estimated on the *invoice* or the *appraised value*.

But in relation to cotton cloths, or of which cotton shall be a con
material, (except *nankeens* imported directly from China,) the 7th se
the act of 19th May last, directs that, if, with the usual addition of 1
per cent. (as the case may be) to the original cost, the amount be l
35 cents the square yard, the goods are to be considered as having
cents the square yard, and be subjected to duty accordingly.

It results that if, with such addition to the original cost, the am
more than 35 cents the square yard, the duty is to be computed
amount, whatever it may be.

2. That Navarino hats, so called, the crowns of which are impo
nests, and the brims in sheets, the material of both being the same as
are considered as coming under the general classification of "*milli
all sorts.*"

3. That merino shawls are liable to duty as woollen manufactures
which wool shall be a component material.

4. That no wines, the duties on which will have become payable a
to the 1st of January next, will be entitled to the benefit of the act of t
May last, altering the duties on wines; because, if they shall have b
so due, they must either be paid, or the wines must be sold for the pa
thereof, and therefore can no longer, in contemplation of law, be con
as remaining on deposite.

It is also deemed proper to apprise you of the renewal of the con
between the United States and Great Britain, of the 3d July, 1815,
terms expressed in the first article of a convention between said Goverr
dated the 6th of August, 1827, which is in the following words: "
1. All the provisions of the convention concluded between the Unite
of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom o
Britain and Ireland, on the 3d of July, 1815, and further continued
term of ten years by the fourth article of the convention of the 20th o
ber, 1818, with the exception therein contained as to St. Helena, a
by further indefinitely, and without the said exception, extended a
tinued in force from the date of the expiration of the said ten years
same manner as if all the provisions of the said convention of the 3d
1815, were herein specifically recited."

The difference in the rates of duty which will be payable on the re
of France and Spain, *not imported in bottles*, and the red wines o
countries, when the act of the 24th May last shall have gone into op
requires a discrimination, which, it is apprehended, will be found so
diffieult to make.

It must rest with the surveyors, who, by law, are to determine the
kind, and quantity of all wines imported, to adopt such measures
subject, as will, in their opinion, be best calculated to carry into ef
object and intention of the law, and to prevent impositions on the re

To that end, it is recommended that a correspondence be opened b
the different surveyors, the result of which should be communicated
consideration of this department.

Respectfully,

Comptr

FF, or rates of duty payable according to the existing laws and asury decisions, on the 1st day of July, 1828, except in the cases hich other dates are specially mentioned, and in relation to the cles having the letters S and J affixed to them; the new rates of r on the former of which will not be payable until the 1st of Sep- ber, 1828, and on the latter the 1st of January, 1829.

TABLE I.

ticles subject to ad valorem rates of duty. (a)

		IMPORTATIONS IN	
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	*Other* foreign vessels.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
A.			
hesive patent felt - - -	(1)	15	16½
lzes - - - - -	(2)	35	38½

The letter *T* denotes *Treasury Decisions.*

The letter *S*, that the new duty is not payable until the 1st September, 1828, prior to the article is to pay duty according to the pre-existing tariff.

Note. For ascertaining the *amount* on which the ad valorem rates of duty are to be ed, the 8th section of the act of 19th May, 1828, is to govern, which section is in the g words:—"That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be im- n any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be d by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of r quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is, or shall be imposed any em ate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, e the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall n imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the require: And it shall in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United nd of every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all nable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise, the actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the s, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same re been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or s, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and all such goods, nd merchandises, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component l shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every minal, be taken, deemed and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and rson who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place mes the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the ticles entirely finished. And to the value of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, minal, there shall, in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an ad valorem s added all charges, except insurance, and also twenty per centum on the said actual nd charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or yond Cape Horn; or ten per centum if from any other place or country: and the said rem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to trary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchan- ject to ad valorem duty, or whereon *the duty is*, or shall be by law regulated by, or be

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

			IMPORTATION: American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	
			Per cent.	Per c
T.	Almond paste		30	
T.	Amber		15	
T.	Anchovies, *in kegs*		15	
	Arabic, gum		12½	
	Arms, fire, *all other*	(3)	30	
	Arms, side		30	
T.	Arsenic, *white*		15	
	Articles, all, (except *bridle-bits*) composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of *gold, silver, pearl,* or *precious stones*	(4)	12½	
	Articles, *all other,* of *glass* in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound	(5)	20	
	Artificial flowers		30	
	Articles, all, not free and not subject to any other rate of duty (see *gold leaf*)		15	
S.	Axes		35	
	B.			
T.	Bags made of *Burlaps*		25	
T.	Baizes—Until the 30th June, 1829	(b)	40	
	After that time	(b)	45	
	Balsams	(6)	30	
T.	Balsam of *Tolu*		30	
T.	Bamboos, in an *unmanufactured* state		15	

directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other qua parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other tha which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at rent value thereof, at the time of purchase before such last exportation to the United St the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced."

(3) By the term "*all other,*" is to be understood *all other* than *muskets* and *rifles,* wh mentioned immediately before in the law, and pay *specific* rates of duty.

(4) In determining what articles come under this denomination, and are entitled to a at 12½ per cent., it is not that *gold, silver, &c.* is the material of *chief value,* or a *componen* rial, that is to govern; but that the *comparative quantity* of *gold, silver, &c.* contained in the is greater than any other material in it.

(5) The term "*all other articles of glass,*" is to be understood as meaning, *all other th of cut glass*; besides certain descriptions of *glass* paying *specific* rates of duty.

(6) By this general term, is to be understood *medicinal* as well as *cosmetic balsams.*

(b) The regulations as to the *minimum* cost of woollen goods, of course apply to bais

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I. *icles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
ets and brooms, of *Palm leaf* - -	15	16½
oons - - - - -	30	33
s, glass (see *glass.*)		
ns, scale - - - - -	35	38½
s, Tonga - - - - -	30	33
spreads or coverlets made of the scraps or waste ends of printed calicoes sowed together, to pay duty as *manufactures of cotton;* but not considered as coming within the operation of the regulation respecting *cotton cloths*, the cost of which, with certain additions, shall be less than 35 *cents the square yard* - -	25	27½
rgamot, *essential oil of* - - -	30	33
dings, woollen - - - -	35	38½
, bridle, of all descriptions - - -	35	38½
k lead pencils - - - -	40	44
kets, *woollen* - - - -	35	38½
k-books - - - - -	30	33
es, sword, considered *side-arms* and liable to	30	33
ching powder - - - -	15	16½
ched or colored (see *cotton, yarn, &c.*)		
, Prussian - - - -	20	22
ds and plank - - - -	30	33
ing, or what is commonly called *Bocking Baize*, until the 30th June, 1829 - (b)	40	44
fter that time - - - -	45	49½
ng cloths - - - - -	15	16½
, composition - - - -	25	27½
basins, an article composed either of *worsted* and *silk*, worsted and camel's *hair*, or worsted and goat's *hair* - (7)	33⅓	36⅔
nets, *Leghorn*, and all *bonnets of straw, chip, or grass* (see *hats.*)		

(b) basins being made an exception, by the act of 19th May, 1828, to the new rates payable on *woollen manufactures*, and not being otherwise provided for in that act, it was ordered that the duty on them *should be regulated in* conformity with the pre-existing tariff.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIO	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	
	Per cent.	Pe
Bonnets, for women - - - (8)	30	
T. Bonnets and hats, for women, made of *cotton cloths*, complete, with the exception of the lining and band - - - -	30	
T. Bonnet wire, or wrapt or covered wire - -	30	
T. Books of *prints* or *engravings* - - -	15	
T. Books, pocket (see *pocket books.*)		
T. Books, blank - - - - -	30	
T. Bottoms, still, merely cut round and turned up at the edge - - - - -	15	
T. Bottles, *pocket*, green glass, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound - - -	20	
T. Bottles, empty, in *liquor cases*, if "*cut glass*," in addition to a specific duty of 3 cents per pound - - - - -	30	
T. Ditto, ditto, if *not* "*cut glass*," in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound - -	20	
T. Boxes, *counting-house*, made entirely of *paper* -	15	
T. Boxes, fancy, composed of *pasteboard, colored paper, gilt paper, cotton velvet, cotton cord, bran*, and a *silk ribbon* - - -	25	
T. Ditto, ditto, of *pasteboard, colored paper, gilt paper, looking glass, silk velvet, bran, gilt copper balls*, and *silk ribbon* - - -	20	
T. Ditto, ditto, paper, *japanned, varnish, gilding*, and a *gilt copper rim* - - - -	25	
T. Braces, and bits, carpenter's - - -	25	
Braids for making *hats* or *bonnets* - -	50	
Brass, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *brass* is a component material (except bridle bits) - - - -	25	
T. Brass in *plates* or *sheets* - - - -	15	
T. Brass wire - - - - -	25	

(8) By this is to be understood *bonnets* for *women other* than *Leghorn*, and all *bonnets* o *chip or grass*, these paying a higher rate of duty.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

les subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
inners, tips, &c. for *umbrellas* - -	25	27½
ettles, *in nests* - - - -	25	27½
ebble, prepared for *spectacles* - -	12½	13¾
s copper - - - - -	15	16½
- - - - - -	15	16½
- - - - - -	30	33
iits, of all descriptions - - -	35	38½
stones - - - - -	12½	13¾
canvass (see *canvass.*)		
, in powder, or dust, being either wholly or *fly* a *metallic substance*, is considered to		
able to - - - - - -	25	27½
- - - - - - -	30	33
, small, or *pencils* of hair - -	30	33
- - - - - (9)	25	27½
- - - - - -	15	16½
, bags made of - - - -	25	27½
- - - - - (9)	25	27½
, *mother of pearl*, with *holes* instead of		
or *shanks* - - - -	20	22
—considered as coming under the classifi-		
n of *worsted stuff goods* - - -	25	27½
, *mother of pearl*, with *metal eyes* or		
ks - - - - - -	25	27½
lass, with ditto - - - -	25	27½
composition metal, covered with *silk* or		
bazett, with *metal* eyes or shanks -	25	27½
ntirely of *silver* - - - -	12½	13¾
vithout *shanks* or *eyes*, for coats, called *fine*		
e, *Florentine*, and *figured silk*, the mate-		
of the first and last, being *wool*, *silk*, and		
d, and of the second, *worsted* and *wood*,		
e to duty as manufactures of *wool*, or of		
h *wool* is a component part; but not coming		
in the operation of the act of May 19, 1828	33⅓	36⅔

dles and *buttons*, here meant, are such as come under the classification of *manu-*
s, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or *tin*, or of which either of these metals may be a com-
al.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATION: American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	
	Per cent.	Per
Button-moulds	20	
C.		
Cabinet wares	30	
T. Camlets, made entirely of camel's hair or the *hair* of a particular species of *goat*	15	
Canes	30	
T. Cannon, iron	25	
T. Canvass, brown, or *wide canvass*, and sometimes invoiced *floor-cloths*, imported in such a state as only to constitute the *substratum* for *oil-cloth carpeting*, or *oil floor cloths*	25	
Caps, for women	30	
T. Do. of wool (8)	30	
Do. fur	30	
Do. leather	30	
Do. silk	30	
Capers	30	
T. Caraway, essential oil of	30	
T. Carriage steps (as parts of carriages)	30	
T. Carriage springs (do)	30	
T. Carboys, with wicker work round them	20	
Carriages of all descriptions, and parts of carriages	30	
T. Carpenter's *braces* and *bits*	25	
T. Cashmere shawls, made *entirely* of *camel's hair*, or the *hair* of a particular species of *goat*	15	
T. Cassia, oil of	15	
T. Cases, razor, entirely of paper	15	
T. Ditto, spectacle, ditto	15	
T. Castors, plated, with glass bottles in them	25	
T. Chafing dishes, *copper*	35	
T. Chains, *gilt*, for watches (see *gilt chains.*)		
T. Chains, iron, or parts thereof, that is to say, such as do not come under the denomination of *chain cables*, for which see table of specific duties	25	

(8) Considered to stand on the same footing with *bombasins*.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

f articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other foreign* vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
China-ware	20	22
Chip, hats or *bonnets* of (see *hats.*)		
Chissels, socket	35	38½
Cinnamon, oil of	15	16½
Clarionets	30	33
Clay, which has undergone the process of *grinding* or *pounding*	15	16½
Clocks	25	27½
Clothing, ready made	50	55
Cloths, *bolting*	15	16½
Cloths, *cotton* (see *cotton cloths.*)		
Cloth, *hair* and *hair seating*	30	33
Cloves, oil of	15	16½
Coach laces, of *cotton* or other material	35	38½
Coal hods, *copper*	35	38½
Coach-furniture, *silver-plated*	25	27½
Colored or *bleached* (see *cotton yarn.*)		
Combs, horn, with three small brass rivets	15	16½
Composition rods	25	27½
Comfits, of all descriptions, preserved in sugar or brandy	30	33
Copper, *brazier's*	15	16½
Copper bottoms, merely cut round, and turned up at the edge	15	16½
Copper, manufactures of all articles from, o of which *copper* is the material of chief value 10)	25	27½
Copper, all *vessels* of	35	38½
Copper plates, polished and finished for engravers	25	27½
Copper tea-kettles	35	38½
Copper scales	35	38½
Copper chafing-dishes	35	38½
Cosmetics	30	33

) Rate fixed by the act of 30th April, 1818, to which, it will be perceived, *all vessels of* r, as well as some articles of *copper*, paying *specific* rates of duty, are an exception.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN	
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other foreign* vessels.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
S.	Drawing-knives	35	3
T.	Dresses and gowns, *laces* made into	50	5
	Dying drugs, and all materials for composing dyes, *not subject to other rates of duty*	12½	1
	E.		
T.	Ear-rings, *gilt*	25	2
T.	Earthen melting pots	20	2
	Earthenware	20	2
T.	Elastic garters (see *garters.*)		
	Embroidery (11)	12½	1
T.	Engravings, *books* of	15	1
	Epaulets (12)	12½	1
T.	Epaulets, *plated*	25	2
	F.		
	Fans	30	3
T.	Fancy boxes (see *boxes.*)		
T.	Fancy and perfumed *shaving* and *other soaps*, including Windsor and wash balls	30	3
T.	Feathers for *beds*	15	1
T.	Feathers, ornamental	30	3
T.	Felt, patent adhesive	15	1
	Fire-arms, *all other* (3)	30	3
T.	Fifes	30	3
T.	Flags, *mats* made of	30	3
T.	Flagelets	30	3
T.	Flannels—until the 30th June, 1829 (b)	40	4
	After that time (b)	45	4
	Flats for making *hats* or *bonnets*	50	5
T.	Flat or sad-irons	25	2
	Flax, all manufactures of, *not herein specified*, or of which *flax* shall be a component part	25	2

(11) The embroidery here meant, is that kind of work which is done with the *needle*, and wi thread of *gold* or *silver*. When not done with the *needle*, or if done with the *needle*, but wi *thread*, *silk*, *chenelle*, &c., it cannot, in the fiscal sense of the word, be considered *embroidery*.

(12) The Epaulets here meant, are such as are, strictly speaking, *gold or silver epaulets*.

TARIFF OF 1828.—Continued.

TABLE I.

Articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Floor cloths (see *canvass.)*		
Floor *matting* (see table of *specific* duties.)		
Flowers, artificial - - - -	33	38
Flutes made entirely of *ivory* - - -	15	16½
Flutes of *wood* - - - - -	30	33
Foil, tin - - - - - -	15	16½
Frames or sticks for *umbrellas* or *parasols* -	30	33
Fur, *hats* or *caps* of - - - -	30	33
Fur tippets - - - - -	15	16½
G.		
Garters, elastic, made of elastic *wire* covered with kid leather, with *metal clasps*, the leather not being the material of *chief value* - -	25	27½
Gig-handles, plated (as parts of *carriages)* -	30	33
Gilt *chains, seals* and *keys*, for watches, *gilt pins, earings, &c.*, not being *jewelry* within the fiscal sense of the term, are liable to - -	25	27½
Gin-cases *with bottles in them;* the cases to pay 30 per cent.; the bottles at the rate of $2 50 cents per groce, as "*black glass bottles*, exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts."		
Ginger, *roots* - - - - - (13)	15	16½
Glass *plates, polished*, used for *looking-glasses* and *carriage doors*, in addition to a specific duty of two cents per pound - - -	20	22
Glass shades for *time pieces* and *mantle ornaments*, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound - - - - -	20	22
Glass *knobs, commode*, with *brass shanks* -	25	27½
Glass *plates, looking*, not silvered (see *looking-glass plates.)*		
Glass beads—if entirely of glass not *cut*, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound -	20	22

(13) For ginger (considered to mean *ground ginger*) see table of specific duties.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	
	Per cent.	Per
T. Glass beads—if partly of *glass*, connected with some other material—such as *brass, composition metal, &c.* - - - - -	25	
T. Glass bottles, *green pocket*, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound - - -	20	
T. Glass bottles in *liquor cases*—if "*cut glass*," in addition to a specific duty of 3 cents per pound	30	
T. Ditto—if *not cut*, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound - - - - -	20	
T. Glass, cut, all wares of, in addition to a *specific* duty of 3 cents per pound - - -	30	
Glass, on *all other* articles of, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per pound - (5)	20	
T. Glass manufactures, or articles of *glass*, which cannot fairly be brought within the operation of the act of 22d May, 1824, (such as *looking-glasses* in *frames, looking-glass plates, silvered, &c.*) because it would be extremely difficult, and, in some cases, impracticable to ascertain the precise weight of the *glass* separately from the other materials connected with it, in such manner as to justify the exaction of the specific duty per pound on such articles -	20	
T. Glasses, hour (see *hour-glasses.*)		
T. Glazier's diamonds - - - - -	12½	
T. Globes for stills (see *stills.*)		
Gloves, *woollen* - - - - -	35	
Gold, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of (4)	12½	
Gold lace - - - - -	12½	
Gold watches and *parts* of watches - -	12½	
Gold leaf, and all articles *not free* and *not subject* to any *other* rate of duty - -	15	
T. Gold and silver *laces*, invoiced *Fin, mi Fin, Argent Fin* and *Argent mi Fin* - -	12½	
T. Gowns and dresses, laces made into - -	50	
Grass, hats or bonnets made of (see *hats.*)		

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

rticles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
rnsey frocks, as clothing ready made -	50	55
a Arabic - - - - -	12½	13¾
a Senegal - - - - -	12½	13¾
H.		
cloth - - - - -	30	33
seating - - - - -	30	33
, human, in its natural state - - -	15	16½
, human, manufactured into *curls*, frizetts, &c.	30	33
powder, *perfumed* - - - -	30	33
dbills and directions for patent medicines -	15	16½
dkerchiefs, *Madrass*, to pay duty as "*manufactures of cotton.*"		
gings, paper - - - -	40	44
ness - - - - - -	30	33
ness furniture - - - -	25	27½
- - - - - -	30	33
bonnets made of cotton cloths, complete, with the exception of the lining and band -	30	33
e material of which is *rattan*—subject, to the regulation in relation to *hats* or *bonnets of straw, chip* or *grass*, the cost of which, with the addition of 10 per cent. shall be less than one dollar each - - - - -	50	55
the leaf of the palm or palmetto tree (according to a decision of court) - -	15	16½
or bonnets, *Leghorn*, and all *hats* or *bonnets* of straw, *chip*, or *grass*, with special provisions as to such, (see the subsequent item) the cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per centum, shall have been less than one dollar each - -	50	55
or bonnets, *Leghorn*, and all *hats* or *bonnets* of straw, *chip*, or *grass*, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per centum, shall have cost *less than one dollar*		

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS	
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with the vessels of the U. S.	Other
		Per cent.	Per
	each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost *one dollar each*, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	30	
	Hats or caps of *wool*	30	
	Ditto ditto *fur*	30	
	Ditto ditto *leather*	30	
	Ditto ditto *silk*	30	
	Head-dresses, *ornaments* for	30	
T.	Heads for *stills* (see *stills.*)		
	Hearth-rugs to pay duty as manufactures of *wool.*		
	Hemp, all manufactures of, *not herein specified*, or of which *hemp* shall be a component part (14)	25	
T.	Herrings, pickled, imported in *kegs*	15	
T.	Hods, coal, of copper	35	
S.	Hooks, reaping	40	
T.	Hoops, *iron*, *manufactured*, and fit for use in the state in which they are imported	25	
T.	Horn combs, with three small *brass rivets*	15	
	Hosiery, *woollen*	35	
T.	Hour-glasses, composed of *wood*, *glass* and *sand*, without any part thereof being a *metal* of any kind	20	
	I.		
	Iron, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *iron* is a component material (c)	25	
T.	Iron *cables* (see cables in table of specific duties.)		
T.	Iron cannon	25	
T.	Iron chains (see *chains*!)	25	
T.	Iron *hoops*, manufactured and fit for use in the state in which they are imported	25	
T.	Iron, *old*, fit only to be re-manufactured	15	

(14) There are also manufactures of *hemp* which are liable to specific duties [illegible] table of specific duties.

(c) See bridle-bits, *cutting-knives*, reaping *hoops*, &c. &c.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

icles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other foreign* vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
weights, *cast*, with rings of *wrought* iron out them - - - - (15)	25	27½
screws of, weighing 25 pounds or upwards	30	33
screws for wood, called *wood-screws* -	40	44
or steel, *squares* of - - -	35	38½
, *flutes* made entirely of - - -	15	16½
J.		
nica, Terra - - - - -	15	16½
nned *trays* and *waiters* - - -	25	27½
nned wares of all kinds - - -	25	27½
elry - - - - - (16)	12½	13½
ted dolls (see *dolls.*)		
, old - - - - -	15	16½
K.		
ledge - - - - -	15	16½
s, *brass*, in *nests* - - - -	25	27½
gilt, for watches - - - -	25	27½
s, drawing - - - - -	35	38½
s, cutting - - - - -	40	44
s, *glass, commode*, with *brass shanks* -	25	27½
L.		
ls, printed, for the purpose of being pasted bottles, or around cakes of soap, &c. -	15	16½
s, gold and silver, invoiced *Fin, mi Fin, rgent Fin*, and *Argent mi Fin* - -	12½	13½
s, coach, of cotton, or other material -	35	38½
s, *all other* - - - - (17)	12½	13½
, *gold* - - - - -	12½	13½
, *silver* - - - - -	12½	13½

h weights, without *wrought iron* about them, pay a *specific duty*.
r explanation of the term *jewelry*, see *gilt-chains, &c.*
he [illegible] *all other laces*," is considered to be so broad and compre[illegible]sive, as to include [illegible] *laces* of *flax, thread* or *silk*; and to extend to *lace veils, lace shawls*, and *lace* [illegible] *cotton thread* or *silk*.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	
	Per cent.	Per
Lace veils Lace shawls Lace shades (17)	12½	
T. Laces, *gowns* and *dresses* made of	50	
T. Lamps, with *glass pillars* and *glass domes* imported in them	25	
T. Lanterns, *magic*, and others, composed of *tin*, *brass*, *glass*, &c.	25	
T. Lavender, essential oil of	30	
Lead, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *lead* is a component material (18)	25	
T. Lead, *old*, fit only to be remanufactured	15	
Lead pencils, black	40	
Leaf, gold (see *gold leaf.*)		
Leather, and all manufactures thereof, or of which it is the material of *chief value*	30	
Leather, *hats* or *caps of*	30	
Leghorn *hats* or *bonnets*, and all *hats* or *bonnets* of *straw*, *chip*, or *grass* (see *hats.*)		
T. Lemon, essential oil of	30	
T. Linsey woolsey, composed of *wool* and *flax*, or *tow*, not considered as coming within the proviso as to *manufactures* of *wool*, (by which is to be understood manufactures *entirely* of *wool*,) liable to a *specific* duty of 14 cents the square yard; but to pay duty as manufactures of which *wool* is a *component* part.		
T. Linen yarn (see *yarn.*)		
T. Liquor cases, with empty *bottles*, the *cases* to pay For the duty on the bottles (see *bottles.*)	30	
T. Looking-glasses, with paper and *wood frames*	20	
T. Looking-glass *plates*, *not silvered*, in addition to a specific duty of two cents per pound	20	

(18) See also *manufactures* of *lead* paying *specific* duties.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

f articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other foreign* vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
M.		
Madrass handkerchiefs, to pay duty as "*manufactures of cotton.*"		
Manufactures of *wool, cotton, copper, hemp, flax, brass, iron, steel, lead, leather, pewter, tin, glass, silk, marble,* and *wood* (see these different heads.)		
Manufactured or prepared *quills* - -	25	27½
Marbles, (for children) made of real marble -	30	33
Ditto, ditto, of earth or common stone -	15	16½
Marble, all manufactures of - - -	30	33
Mats, made of *tow, flags,* or any other material -	30	33
Materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty - - - - -	12½	13¾
Melting-pots, *earthen* - - - -	20	22
Millenery of all sorts - - - (19)	30	33
Mitts, *woollen* - - - - -	35	38½
Moulds, button - - - - -	20	22
Musk - - - - - -	15	16½
Mustard - - - - - (d)	30	33
Music, *printed in single sheets,* or in whole or half *bound books* - - - -	15	16½
N.		
Nails, *composition* - - - -	25	27½
Nails, *zinc* - - - - -	15	16½
Nankeens, all, (excepting those imported *direct* from *China*) come within the operation of the 7th section of the act of 19th May, 1828, in relation to *cotton cloths, &c.*, the cost of which, with certain additions, may be less than 35 cents the square yard, and are liable to -	25	27½

) To some articles of *millinery*, particularly specified, it will be perceived that a different duty is assigned.

The bottles being included in the value, will pay duty accordingly.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATION
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.
	Per cent.
T. Nankeens *direct* from *China*, whether the cost be more or less than 35 cents the square yard, are to pay on that cost - - -	25
T. Needles - - - - - -	25
T. Nitre - - - - - - (e)	12½
T. Norwich crapes, technically so called, being composed of the same materials as *bombasins*, only not *twilled*, considered in the light of *plain bombasins*, and accordingly liable to - -	33⅓
O.	
T. Oakum - - - - - -	15
T. Oil of Bergamot - - - - -	30
T. Caraway - - - - -	30
T. Cassia - - - - -	15
T. Cinnamon - - - - -	15
T. Lavender - - - - -	30
T. Lemon - - - - -	30
T. Rosemary - - - - -	30
T. Roses - - - - -	30
T. Oil, sallad - - - - -	30
Olives - - - - - -	30
T. Organs - - - - - -	30
Ornaments for *head-dresses* - - -	30
Ornamental feathers - - - -	30
Oznaburgs - - - - -	15
P.	
Palm or Palmetto tree, *hats* made of the *leaf* of (according to a decision of court) - -	15
T. Pamphlets or periodical publications, *French*, such as cannot be considered as constituting a *volume*, to be classed as a non-enumerated article, unless the duty, as such, amounts to more than at the rate of 4 cents per volume, in which case they may be admitted at 4 cents per volume -	15

(e) By this is to be understood unrefined nitre; refined nitre being subject to a specific three cents per pound.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Pans, warming, copper	35	38½
Pantaloons, *woven*, considered clothing ready made, and accordingly liable to	50	55
Paper hangings	40	44
Paper, snuff boxes, entirely of	15	16½
pin cases, ditto	15	16½
pocket-books, ditto	15	16½
Parasols, of whatever materials made	30	33
sticks or *frames* for	30	33
Parchment	30	33
Paste, almond	30	33
Paste-work (f)	12½	13¾
Pastes, or *imitations* of *precious stones*	15	16½
Patent adhesive felt	15	16½
Pearls of all kinds, *set* or not *set*	12½	13¾
Pearl, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of (4)	12½	13¾
Pebble, *Brazil*, prepared for *spectacles*	12½	13¾
Pencils, *black lead*	40	44
Pencils, or small *brushes* of *hair*	30	33
Perfumed or *fancy shaving*, and other *soaps*	30	33
Perfumes	30	33
Pewter, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *pewter* is a component material	25	27½
Pickles	30	33
Piano-fortes	30	33
Pins	25	27½
Pins, gilt	25	27½
Pipes, smoking, of *clay*	15	16½
Plank	30	33
Plaster, court (see *court-plaster*)		
Plated metal, composed of *copper* and *silver*, the latter being the material of *chief value*, but not the greater in *quantity* or *weight*	25	27½

(f) By this is to be understood precious stones set in *gold* or *silver*.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATION	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	
	Per cent.	Per
T. Plated castors, with *glass* bottles in them -	25	
T. Plated epaulets - - - - -	25	
T. Plates, *polished glass* (see *glass.*)		
T. Plates, copper (see *copper.*)		
T. Plates or sheets, *brass* in - - -	15	
T. *tin* in - - - -	15	
Plated wares of all kinds (*bridle bits* and gig handles excepted) - - - -	25	
Plats for making *hats* or *bonnets* - -	50	
T. Plates, *looking-glass, not silvered* (see *looking-glass plates.*)		
T. Platina - - - - - -	15	
Porcelain - - - - -	20	
T. Pocket-books, *leather*, with *locks* and *mountings*, of greater value than the leather - -	25	
T. Pocket-books, *leather*, with *silver locks* and *mountings*, of greater value than the *leather* -	15	
T. Porter sheetings, or *coarse linens*, about 36 inches wide - - - - - -	25	
T. Powder, bleaching - - - -	15	
T. Powder, hair, perfumed - - - -	30	
T. Powder, tooth - - - - -	30	
Precious stones, of all kinds, *set* or not *set* -	12½	
Precious stones, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly of* - - - - (4)	12½	
Prepared or manufactured *quills* - -	25	
Preserves (see *sweet meats.*)		
T. Prints, or *engravings, books* of - - -	15	
T. Printed *labels* (see *labels.*)		
Printing types (old as well as new) - -	25	
Prussian blue - - - - -	20	
T. Prussiate of pot-ash, or potasse - - -	12½	
Q.		
T. Quassia wood - - - - -	15	
Quills prepared, or manufactured - -	25	

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

f articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
R.		
Rattans, in an unmanufactured state - -	15	16½
Razor cases, entirely of *paper* - - -	15	16½
Reaping hooks - - - - -	40	44
Ready made clothing - - - -	50	55
Reeds, in an unmanufactured state - -	15	16½
Rock salt (see *salt.*)		
Rods, *composition* - - - -	25	27½
Roofing slates (see *slates.*)		
Roots, ginger - - - - (13)	15	16½
Roses, essential oil of - - - -	30	33
Rosemary, ditto - - - -	30	33
Rose-water, really such - - - -	15	16½
Rosewood, sawed into planks of from 3 to 4 inches *thick*, and from 9 to 15 inches broad - -	15	16½
Rugs, *hearth*, and *for horses*, and used as *coverlets*, to pay duty as manufactures of *wool*, &c.		
Rum, cherry (see *cherry.*)		
Runners, *brass*, for *umbrellas* - - -	25	27½
S.		
Saddles - - - - - -	30	33
Sad-irons - - - - - -	25	27½
Saffron - - - - - -	12½	13¾
Sallad oil - - - - - -	30	33
Salt, *crude mineral*, or *rock salt*, when imported in such a state as to require it to undergo the process of solution in water, or drawing it off into pans, &c., before it can be used for the common purposes of salt - - (20)	15	16½
Salt-petre - - - - (21)	12½	13¾
Sardines, imported in *kegs* - - -	15	16½
Scales, copper - - - - -	35	38½

) When fit to be used in the state in which it is imported, to pay duty as *other salt*; for see table of *specific* duties.

) Refined salt-petre, is an exception to this rate, this article paying a specific duty.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS: American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	Pe
		Per cent.	
S.	Scale beams - - - - -	35	
	Screws of iron, weighing 25 pounds or upwards -	30	
S.	Screws of iron, for wood, called *wood-screws* -	40	
S.	Scythes - - - - - -	40	
T.	Seals, gilt - - - - -	25	
	Seating, hair - - - - -	30	
	Senegal, gum - - - - -	12½	
T.	Serge, worsted (see *worsted.*)		
T.	Shawls, cotton, with *woollen fringes* sewed to them	33⅓	
	Shawls, lace - - - - (17)	12½	
	Shades, lace - - - - (17)	12½	
T.	Shawls, Cashmere (see *Cashmere.*)		
T.	Shades, glass (see *glass.*)		
T.	Sheets, or plates, brass in - - -	15	
T.	tin in - - - -	15	
T.	Sheets, copper, for *stills* (see *stills.*)		
T.	Sheets, willow, used in the manufacture of *hats* or *bonnets* - - - - - -	50	
T.	Sheetings, Porter, or coarse linens, about 36 inches wide - - - - - -	25	
T.	Sheets, zinc in - - - - -	15	
S.	Shovels - - - - - (e)	40	
T.	Shumac, or sumac - - - -	12½	
S.	Sickles - - - - - (e)	40	
T.	Sides, copper, for stills (see *stills.*)		
	Side arms - - - - -	30	
	Silk, all manufactures of, or of which *silk* shall be a component material, coming from *beyond the Cape of good Hope* until the 30th June, 1829	25	
	After that time (22)	30	

(e) Whether with, or without *handles.*

(22) As a question may arise whether silk goods manufactured in places *beyond*, but ca and sold *at*, places *on this side* the *Cape of Good Hope*, and hence brought to the U. S., should sidered within the spirit and meaning of the law, as *coming* from the last mentioned places, be proper to state that, according to the views of this department, they ought not to be co ed as so *coming*, but as *coming* from places *beyond* the *Cape of Good Hope.* In other words, t *of manufacture*, must determine the place whence *silk goods* shall be considered as having

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

icles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.	*Other foreign* vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
all *other* manufactures of, or of which *silk* ll be a component material - (23)	20	22
ats or *caps* of - - - -	30	33
and gold *laces* (see *laces.)*		
watches, and parts of watches - -	12½	13¾
all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* - - - - - (4)	12½	13¾
cyphering - - - -	33⅓	36⅔
ing pipes of clay - - - -	15	16½
boxes, entirely of *paper* - - -	15	16½
fancy or *perfumed*, shaving and others, luding Windsor, and wash-balls - -	30	33
chissels - - - - -	35	38½
- - - - - (e)	40	44
cle cases, entirely of paper - -	15	16½
composition - - - -	25	27½
in *sheets* - - - -	15	16½
nets—to pay duty as *cotton cloths*, and ject to the regulation as to the *minimum*		
s, iron or steel - - - -	35	38½
e wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers *umbrellas* - - - -	12	13½
all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, of which *steel* is a component material -	25	27½
squares - - - - - -	35	38½
yards - - - - - -	35	38½
or frames for *umbrellas* or *parasols* -	30	33
, walking - - - - -	30	33
parts of, namely, *sheets* for the *sides*, *globes* d *heads*, bottoms cut round and merely turn- up at the edge, and shoulders - -	15	16½
cotton - - - -	25	27½

the term "all other," is to be understood, *all other* than those *coming from beyond the*

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN	
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other* foreign vessels.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
	Stockings of wool, or *woollen hosiery*	35	38½
T.	Stockings, worsted	35	38½
T.	Stockinet, or *worsted webbing* for pantaloons (see *worsted webbing.*)		
	Stones, precious, of all kinds, *set* or not *set*	12½	13½
	Stones, Bristol	12½	13½
	Stones, precious, all articles composed *wholly* or *chiefly* of (4)	12½	13½
	Stone-ware	20	22
	Straw, *hats* or *bonnets* of (see *hats*)		
	Stretchers for *umbrellas* (see *square-wire.*)		
T.	Strings, *gut*, for violins	15	16½
T.	*wired* do.	25	27½
T.	Stuff goods, *worsted*	25	27½
	Sweet meats of all descriptions, preserved in sugar or brandy	30	33
T.	Sword blades, considered as *side-arms*, and liable to	30	33
	T.		
T.	Tapers, *wax* (see *wax tapers.*)		
T.	Tartar, *cream* of	15	16½
T.	in a prepared state, as a medicine	15	16½
T.	Tartar, *red* or *crude*	12½	13½
T.	Telescopes, composed of *tin*, *brass*, *glass*, *copper*, *&c.*	25	27½
T.	Terra japanica	15	16½
T.	Teutania metal, in sheets	15	16½
T.	Thermometers, composed of *tin*, *brass*, *glass*, *copper*, *&c.*	25	27½
	Thread (see *cotton.*)		
	Ticklenbergs	15	16½
	Tiles for building	25	27½
	Tin, all manufactures of, *not otherwise specified*, or of which *tin* shall be a component material	25	27½
T.	Tin in *plates* or *sheets*	15	16½

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

rticles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
foil - - - - - -	15	16½
granulated and powdered *tin* in *grain*	12½	13¾
brass, for *umbrellas* - - -	25	27½
ets of *fur* - - - - -	15	16½
nets, being composed of *cotton* and *wool*, re to pay duty as manufactures of *wool*, or of hich *wool* is a component part.		
balsam of - - - - -	30	33
ua, or Tonga beans - - - -	30	33
h-powder - - - - -	30	33
mats made of - - - -	30	33
and waiters, of *paper, japanned* - -	25	27½
es, with *iron* or *steel springs* of more value an the *leather* - - - -	25	27½
considered as coming under the general sification of *laces* - - - -	12½	13¾
when made up into *gowns* or *dresses* -	50	55
(see *cotton.*)		
, printing, as well *old* as *new* - -	25	27½
U.		
ellas, of whatever material made - -	30	33
ellas, *sticks* or *frames* for - - -	30	33
stretchers for (see *square wire.*)		
brass runners, tips, &c. for - -	25	27½
ached and uncolored (see *cotton twist, &c.*)		
nufactured *wool* (see *wool.*)		
V.		
tias (same as toilenets.)		
ia, or Velani, (a material used in *dying*) -	12½	13¾
a beans - - - - -	30	33
lace - - - - - (17)	12½	13¾
- - - - - -	30	33
igris - - - - -	12½	13¾
ls of *copper* - - - -	35	38½
- - - - - -	35	38½

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	Other foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per
T. Violin strings, *gut*	15	
T. *wired*	25	
T. Vitriol, white	15	
W.		
Wafers	30	
T. Waiters, paper *japanned*	25	
Walking sticks	30	
Wares of all kinds, *japanned*	25	
Wares of all kinds, *plated* (except bridle-bits and gig handles)	25	
Wares, all, of *cut-glass* (see *cut glass.*)		
Wares, *cabinet*	30	
Wares, *China* Ditto, *earthen* Ditto, *stone*	20	
T. Warming-pans, *copper*	35	
Washes	30	
T. Wash-balls	30	
Watches of all kinds, and *parts* of *watches*	12½	
T. Watch crystals	12½	
T. Water, *rose*, really such	15	
T. Wax-dolls (see *dolls.*)		
T. Wax-tapers, made of *cotton*, *tin*, *cork*, *paper*, and sometimes of *wood*	25	
Whips	30	
T. White *arsenic*	15	
T. *vitriol*	15	
T. Wide canvass (see *canvass.*)		
T. Willow sheets, used in the manufacture of *women's hats* or *bonnets*	50	
T. Windsor soap	30	
T. Wire, *bonnet*, or *wrapped* or *covered wire*	30	
T. Wire, *brass*	25	
Wire, *square*, used in the manufacture of *stretchers* for *umbrellas*	12	

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I. *ticles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
, rose (see *rosewood.*)		
, all manufactures of - - -	30	33
, quassia - - - - - -	15	16½
screws (see *screws.*)		
unmanufactured, (in addition to a specific ty of four cents per pound) until the 30th ne, 1829 - - - - -	40	44
ter the 30th June, 1829, until the 30th June, 1830 - - - - -	45	49½
ter the 30th June, 1830 - - -	50	55
, imported on the *skin*, to be estimated as to ight and value, and to pay the same rate of ty as other imported *wool.*		
manufactures of, (except *carpetings, blank-, worsted stuff goods, bombasins, hosiery, ts, gloves, caps* and *bindings)* the actual ue of which at the place whence imported, ll exceed 33⅓, but not 50 cents the square rd, shall be deemed to have cost 50 cents the uare yard, and be charged thereon with a ty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until the th day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-ne - - - - - (24)	40	44
om that time, with - - - -	45	49½
, manufactures of which it is a *component rt,* (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of nich, at the place whence imported, shall not ceed 50 cents the square yard, shall be deem- to have cost 50 cents the square yard, and charged thereon with a duty of 40 per cen- m ad valorem, until the 30th June, 1829 -	40	44
om that time, with - - - -	45	49½

manufactures of *wool*, the value of which, at the place whence imported, shall *not* y-three and one-third cents the square yard; and for *other* manufactures of *wool*, or *ol is a component part*, liable to *specific* duties, see table of such duties.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIO	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	
	Per cent.	Pe
Wool, all manufactures of, or of which *wool* is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed 50 cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost one dollar the square yard, and be charged thereon, with a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until the 30th June, 1829	40	
From that time, with - - -	45	
Wool, all manufactures of, or of which *wool* shall be a component part, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and be charged with a duty thereon, of 40 per centum ad valorem, until the 30th June, 1829 -	40	
From which time, with - - -	45	
Wool, all manufactures of, or of which *wool* shall be a component part, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied, collected and paid on such valuation, until the 30th June, 1829 -	40	
From that time, with - - -	45	
Wool, all manufactures of, or of which *wool* shall be a component part, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid		

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE I.

rticles subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN	
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.	*Other* foreign vessels.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th June, 1829	45	49½
From that time, with	50	55
ol, all manufactures of, or of which *wool* shall be a component part, not coming within the operation of the act of 19th May, 1828; namely, *worsted stuff goods*, *bombasins*, *caps*, particular descriptions of *covered buttons*, worsted yarn, &c. the duties on, are to be regulated with reference to the pre-existing tariff.		
ool, *caps* of	30	33
hats of	30	33
stockings of, or *woollen hosiery*	35	38½
ollen *blankets*	35	38½
bindings	35	38½
rsted *gloves*	35	38½
[illegible] *mits*	35	38½
stockings	35	38½
stuff goods	25	27½
serge to pay duty as *manufactures of wool.*		
webbing, or *stockinet* for pantaloons, considered *woollen manufactures*, and to pay duty accordingly.		
yarn	33⅓	36⅔
Y.		
, *linen*, so called, used in the manufacture of illinets	25	27½
, *worsted*	33⅓	36⅔
, (see *cotton.*)		
Z.		
nails	15	16½
in sheets	15	16½

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		Other [illegible]
		Cents.	Per	Cen
	A.			
	Ale, in bottles	20	gallon	
	otherwise than in bottles	15	—	
	Almonds	3	pound	
	Alum	250	cwt.	2
	Anchors	2	pound	
T.	Anchors, parts of	2	—	
T.	Annealed iron wire, to pay duty as other iron wire.			
T.	Anniseed cordial (see *cordial.*)			
	Anvils	2	—	
	Apothecaries' vials (see *vials.*)			
T.	Arrack made from *rice*, to pay duty as *spirits* distilled from *grain.*			
	B.			
	Bacon	3	pound	
	Bagging, cotton, until 30th June, 1829	4½	sq. yards	
	Afterwards	5	—	
S.	Band iron, *slit* or *rolled*	3½	pound	
T.	Bars, round, *copper* in, generally used for the fastenings of vessels	4	—	
S.	Bars and *bolts, iron* in (see *iron.*)			
S.	Bars, *lead* in	3	—	
T.	Beads, *glass* (see *glass.*)			
	Beef	2	pound	
	Beer, in *bottles*	20	gallon	
	otherwise than in bottles	15	—	
T.	Bills, shoe, of *cast iron*, imported in the state in which they come from the moulds	1	pound	
	Blacksmith's *hammers* and *sledges*	2½	—	
T.	Blank cards	15	—	
S.	Blooms, *iron* in (see *iron.*)			
	Blue or *Roman vitriol*	4	—	
	Bohea (see Teas.)			
	Bolts, copper	4	—	

TARIFF OF 1824—Continued.

TABLE II.

rticles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
Bolts and bars, *iron* in (see *iron.*)			
Books, *all*, which shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector to have been printed previous to the year 1775 - - - (1)	4	volume	4 2/5
Books, all, printed in *other* languages than *English*, *Latin* or *Greek* -	4	—	4 2/5
Books, all, printed in *Latin* or *Greek*, when bound - - -	15	pound	16 1/2
When *not* bound - - -	13	—	14 3/10
Books, *all other*, when bound (2)	30	pound	33
in *sheets* or *boards* - (2)	26	—	28 3/5
half-bound (technically so called) with a leather back, considered a *bound* book, and if printed in *English*, liable to - - -	30	—	33
Boots, and [illegible] boots or bootees -	150	pair	165
Bottles in *gin cases* - - -	250	groce	275
Bottles (see *glass.*)			
Bottles in *liquor cases*, if *cut glass*, in addition to an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. - - -	9	pound	3 3/10
Ditto ditto, if *not* cut glass, in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. - - -	2	—	2 1/5
Bottles invoiced *fancy essence bottles*, considered as coming under the general classification of *vials* and *bottles*, and liable to duty accordingly.			
Bottles and *vials* not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each - -	175	gross	192 1/2 *

) See act of 19th May, 1828, including *Latin* and *Greek books*, printed previous to the year , in this classification.

) The law, it is conceived, has reference here to all other *printed* books. For *blank books*, ad valorem rates of duty.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		Other foreign vessels
		Cents.	Per	Cents
	Bottles and vials above six, but not exceeding eight ounces each	125	gross	1
T.	Bottles of one gallon, with *wicker work* round them, being considered to be *demijohns* within the meaning of the law, are liable to	25	each	
T.	Bottles, *green glass pocket;* besides an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.	2	pound	
	Brads, *not* exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	thousand	
	Ditto, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	pound	
S.	Brazier's *rods*, or round *iron* (see *iron.*)			
	Bristles	3	—	
	Brown sugar	3	—	
	Brussels carpets and carpeting	70	sq. yard	
J.	Burgundy (see *wines.*)			
	Butter	5	pound	
	C.			
T.	Cables or *chains, iron*, or parts thereof, which term is considered as meaning *iron chains* suited for *cables*, or what are commonly called *chain cables*, and not *iron chains, generally*, the latter being liable to an ad valorem duty as *manufactures of iron* (3)	3	pound	
	Cables, *tarred*	4	—	
T.	Cables, untarred	5	—	
T.	Cables and *cordage* of *grass*, or the *bark* of a tree	5	—	
T.	Calcutta cassia	6	—	
	Camphor *crude*	8	—	
	Ditto, refined	12	—	
	Candles, tallow	5	—	

(3) The right of drawback on *iron* cables, is denied by the act of 22d of May, 1824.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
Candles, wax	6	pound	6 2/9
Ditto, spermaceti	8	—	8 8/9
Candy, sugar	12	—	13 1/3
T. Cards, *blank*	15	—	16 2/3
T. Ditto, *visiting*	15	—	16 2/3
Ditto, *playing*	30	pack	33
Carpets and carpeting, *Brussels*, *Turkey* and *Wilton*	70	sq. yard	77
Carpets and carpetings, *Venitian* and *ingrain*	40	—	44
Ditto, ditto, *all other kinds* of *wool*, *flax*, *hemp*, or *cotton*, or parts of either	32	—	35 1/9
Ditto, ditto, made of *flags* or other materials	15	—	16 2/3
S. Casement rods, *slit* or *rolled iron* for	3 1/2	pound	3 17/20
[illegible], *Chinese*	6	—	6 2/3
T. Ditto, *Sumatra* and *Calcutta*	6	—	6 2/3
Cast iron, *vessels* of, *not otherwise specified*	1 1/2	—	1 13/20
Castings of *iron*, *all other*, not specified	1	—	1 1/10
Castor oil	40	gallon	44
Cayenne pepper	15	pound	16 2/3
Chain *cables* (see *cables.*)			
J. Champaign (see *wines.*)			
T. Chercots or *East India segars*	250	thousand	275
T. Cherry, *rum*, to pay duty according to its proof, as spirits distilled from other materials than grain			
Cheese	9	pound	9 9/10
Chinese cassia	6	—	6 2/3
Children, *shoes* and *slippers* for	15	pair	16 2/3
Chocolate	4	pound	4 4/9
Cigars	250	thousand	275
Cinnamon	25	pound	27 1/2

* The right of drawback *on playing cards*, is denied by the act of 27th April, 1816.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		
	Cents.	Per	Ce
Clayed, *white* or *powdered sugar* -	4	pound	
Cloths, *floor*, patent *printed* or *painted*	50	sq. yard	
Cloth, *oil*, other than usually denominated *patent floor cloth*, and *furniture oil cloth* - - - -	25	—	
Cloth, *oil*, furniture - - -	15	—	
Cloves - - - - -	25	pound	
T. Coaks of culm, liable to duty as *coal* -	6	heaped }	
Coal - - - - -	6	bushel }	
Cocoa - - - - -	2	pound	
Coffee - - - - -	5	—	
T. Colored paper (see *paper.*)			
T. Copper in round *bars*, generally used for the *fastenings* of vessels - -	4	—	
Copper *rods*, *bolts*, *spikes* or *nails* -	4	—	
Copperas - - - -	200	cwt.	
Cordage, *tarred* - - -	4	pound	
untarred - - -	5	—	
Cordial, *anniseed*, and all other *cordials*, to pay duty as *spirits* distilled from other materials than grain.			
Corks - - - - -	12	—	
Cotton - - - - -	3	—	
Cotton bagging, until the 30th June, 1829	4½	sq. yard	
Afterwards - -	5	—	
Cotton (see *carpets and carpetings.*)			
Cranks, *mill*, or *wrought iron* -	4	pound	
Crude, camphor - - -	8	—	
Currants - - - -	3	—	
Cut-glass, all wares of, not specified, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 30 per centum - - - -	3	—	
D.			
Demijohns - - - (4)	25	each	

(4) Bottles of *one gallon*, with *wicker work* round them, considered to be *demijohns* w meaning of the law.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II. *Articles subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
Duck, ravens, considered as *sail duck*, and to pay duty accordingly.			
Duck, *sail*, until the 30th June, 1829 -	9	sq. yard	$9\frac{9}{10}$
After that time to the 30th June, 1830 - -	$9\frac{1}{2}$	—	$10\frac{9}{10}$
After the 30th June, 1830, to the 30th June, 1831 -	10	—	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Duck.—And so on, with an addition of one-half cent annually, until the duty shall amount to twelve and an half cents the square yard (12.)			
E.			
Epsom salts - - - - -	4	pound	$4\frac{2}{5}$
F.			
Fayal (see *wines.*)			
Figs - - - - -	3	—	$3\frac{8}{10}$
Fish, *dried*, or *dried and smoked, foreign caught* - - -	100	qnt'l or 112lbs.	110
Fish, foreign caught - - (5)	100	—	110
mackerel - - -	150	barrel	165
salmon - - - -	200	—	220
all other, *pickled* - -	100	—	110
Flags, *floor matting* made of, or of other materials - - - -	15	sq. yard	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, *mats* made of (see table of ad valorem duties.)			
Flax, (see *carpets and carpetings.*)			
Flax, unmanufactured, until 30th June, 1829 - - - -	$35	ton	$38 50
After the 30th June, 1829, to the 30th June, 1830 - -	$40	—	$44
After the 30th June, 1830, to the 30th June, 1831 - -	$45	—	$49 50

(5) This duty being so much per *quintal*, it is conceived that foreign caught dried fish, or foreign caught fish, other *than pickled fish*, are here to be understood.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.		
	Cents.	Per	Per
Flax, unmanufactured, after 30th June, 1831, to the 30th June, 1832	$ 50	ton	$
After the 30th June, 1832, to the 30th June, 1833	$ 55	—	$
After the 30th June, 1833	$ 60	—	$
Floor cloths, patent *printed* or *painted*	50	sq. yard	
Floor matting, made of *flags*, or other materials	15	—	
Flour, wheat	50	cwt.	
G.			
Ginger (considered to mean *ground ginger*) (6)	2	pound	
T. Glass beads, if entirely of glass, in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum	2	—	
T. Glass *bottles, green pocket,* in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum	2	—	
T. Ditto bottles, empty, in liquor cases, if *cut-glass*, in addition to an advalorem duty of thirty per centum	3	—	
T. Ditto bottles, ditto, if *not* cut-glass, in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum	2	—	
T. Ditto bottles, empty, in *gin cases*	250	gross	
Ditto bottles, *black,* not exceeding the capacity of one quart	200	—	
Ditto bottles, exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts	250	—	
Ditto bottles, over two quarts and not exceeding one gallon	300	—	
Ditto bottles and vials (see *vials.*)			

(6) For ginger *roots*, see table of ad valorem duties.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II. *cles subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
, cut, all wares of, not specified, in addition to an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum - -	3	pound	3 3/10
on all other articles of, in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum - - -	2	—	2
paper - - - - -	15	—	1
plates, polished, used for looking-glasses and carriage-doors, in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum - -	2	—	2 1/5
shades, for time pieces or mantle ornaments, besides an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum -	2	—	2 1/5
window, not above 8 by 10 inches	300	100 sq. ft.	330
window, not above 10 by 12 inches	350	—	385
window, above 10 by 12 inches, but not exceeding 10 by 15 inches	400	—	440
window, above 10 by 15 inches -	500	—	550
window, in *plates* or *sheets,* uncut	500	—	550
ber salts - - - - -	2	pound	2 1/10
- - - - - -	5	—	5 1/2
ee (see *teas.*)			
k, all *books* printed in (see *books.*)			
owder - - - - -	8	—	8 4/5
owder tea (see *teas.*)			
H.			
s and other *bacon* - - -	3	—	3 3/10
mers, blacksmith's - -	2½	—	2¾
, *unmanufactured,* until the 30th June, 1829 - - - -	$45	ton	$49½
After the 30th June, 1829, to the 30th June, 1830 - -	$50	—	$55
After the 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831 - -	$55	—	$60½
After the 30th June, *1831* -	$60	—	$66

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.		
		Cents.	Per	Co
T.	Hemp, *tow* of (same as *hemp.*)			
	Hemp (see *carpets, &c.*)			
	Hempseed oil - - - -	25	gallon	
S.	Hoop-iron - - - -	3½	pound	
	Hyson tea (see *teas.*)			
	I.			
	Imperial (see *teas.*)			
	Indigo, until the 30th June, 1829 -	15	pound	
	From that time to the 30th June, 1830 - - -	20	—	
	From the 30th June, 1830, to the 30th June, 1831 - -	30	—	
	From the 30th June, 1831, to the 30th June, 1832 - -	40	—	
	After the 30th June, 1832 - -	50	—	
	Ingrain carpets and carpetings - -	40	sq. yard	
S.	Iron in *bars* or *bolts*, not manufactured in *whole* or in *part* by *rolling* -	1	pound	
S.	Iron, *bar* and *bolt*, made wholly or in part by *rolling* - - -	$37	ton	
	Iron cables, or *chains*, or parts thereof (3)	3	pound	
	Iron, *cast*, *vessels* of, not otherwise specified - - - -	1½	—	
	Iron, *castings* of, *all other*, not specified	1	—	
S.	Iron, hoop - - - -	3½	—	
	Irons, *mill*, of *wrought* iron - -	4	—	
	Iron *nails*, *cut* or *wrought* - -	5	—	
S.	Iron in *nail* or *spiked rods*, *slit*, or *rolled*	3½	—	
S.	Iron in *pigs* - - - -	62½	112 lbs.	
S.	Iron, *round*, or *brazier's rods*, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive - -	3½	pound	
S.	Iron in *slabs*, *blooms*, *loops*, or other form, less finished than *iron* in *bars* or *bolts*, except *pigs* or *cast iron* -	$37	ton	

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
	TABLE II. *Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.*	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other foreign* vessels.
		Cents.	Per	Cents.
S.	Iron, *slit* or *rolled*, for *band iron, scroll iron*, or *casement rods*	3½	pound	3 11/16
S.	Iron in *sheets*	3½	—	3 11/16
	Iron spikes	4	—	4⅛
T.	Iron weights, *cast*, without any *wrought* iron about them (7)	1	—	1 1/16
S.	Iron or steel *wire*, not exceeding No. 14	6	—	6⅛
S.	Iron or steel *wire*, over No. 14	10	—	11
	L.			
	Laced *boots* or *bootees*	150	pair	165
	Lard	3	pound	3 3/16
	Latin, all *books* printed in (see *books.*)			
S.	Lead manufactured into *pipes*	5	—	5⅛
S.	Lead in *pigs, bars*, or *sheets*	3	—	3 3/16
S.	Lead, *red* or *white, dry* or *ground* in *oil*	5	—	5⅛
S.	Leaden shot	4	—	4⅛
S.	Lead, *sugar* of	5	—	5⅛
	Linseed oil	25	gallon	27½
J.	Lisbon (see *wines.*)			
S.	Litharge	5	pound	5⅛
	Loaf sugar	12	—	13 1/16
T.	Looking-glass plates, *not silvered*, in addition to an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum	2	—	2⅛
S.	Loops, *iron* in (see *iron.*)			
	Lump sugar	10	—	11
	M.			
	Mace	100	—	110
	Mackerel	150	barrel	165
J.	Madeira (see *wines.*)			
	Manufactured *tobacco*, other than *snuff* and *segars*	10	pound	11

(7) With wrought iron about them, liable to an ad valorem duty, for which see table of ad valorem duties.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		
		Cents.	Per	C
	Matting, floor, made of flags, or other materials - - - (8)	15	sq. yard	
	Mill cranks, of *wrought* iron - -	4	pound	
	Mill irons, of do. do. - -	4	—	
	Mill saws - - - -	100	each	
S.	Mineral, orange - - -	5	pound	
	Molasses - - - *	10	gallon	
	Muscatel raisins - - (9)	4	pound	
	Muskets - - - (10)	150	stand	
	N.			
	Nails, *copper* - - - -	4	pound	
	Nails, *iron, cut* or *wrought* - -	5	—	
S.	Nail or *spike rods, iron*, in, *slit or rolled*	3½	—	
	Nankeen (see *shoes.*)			
	Nutmegs - - - -	60	—	
	O.			
	Oats - - - - -	10	bushel	
	Ochre, *Spanish brown*, and any genus of *earth*, commonly used as a *paint*, are considered as coming under that denomination, and, if *dry*, liable to -	1	pound	
	If in *oil* - - - -	1½	—	
	Oil, *castor* - - - -	40	gallon	
	Oil cloth (see patent *printed* or *painted floor cloths.*)			
	Oil cloth, *other* than that usually denominated patent *floor cloth*, and *furniture oil cloth* - - -	25	sq. yard	
	Oil cloth, *furniture* - - -	15	—	
	Oil, *linseed, rape seed*, and *hemp seed* -	25	gallon	

(8) *Mats* made of flags, &c. considered to be liable to an ad valorem duty.

* No drawback now allowable on spirits distilled in the United States from *molasses.*

(9) Muscatel raisins, if they be really such, are to pay duty accordingly, whether imp*
casks, jars, or *boxes.*

(10) It has been decided that a *stand* includes the *bayonet.*

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

icles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
il, *olive*, in *casks*	25	gallon	27½
il of vitriol	3	pound	3 3/16
il, spermaceti, of *foreign fishing*	25	gallon	27½
il, *whale*, or *other fish oil*, of *foreign fishing*	15	—	16½
Oporto (see *wines*.)			
Orange mineral	5	pound	5½
P.			
ick thread, *untarred*	5	—	5½
amphlets, or *periodical publications*, *French*, such as cannot be considered a *volume*, and an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. would exceed the rate of 4 cents per volume, to be allowed to be entered as a volume	4	volume	4½
per, *folio* and *quarto post*, of all kinds	20	pound	22
foolscap, and all *drawing* and *writing*	17	—	18 7/16
printing, *copperplate* and *stainer's*	10	—	11
sheathing, *binder's* and *box-boards*, and *wrapping* of all kinds	3	—	3 3/16
per, all *other* (11)	15	—	16½
per hangings (see table of *ad valorem* rates of duty.)			
per, *colored*, such as is used for lining book covers, for ornamental boxes, card racks, &c.	15	—	16½
per, *glass*	15	—	16½
per, *sand*	15	—	16½
per, like that in which blue nankeens are generally imported	3	—	3 3/16

This general term is considered as embracing visiting cards, sand paper, pasteboards, wrds, printing boards, &c. &c.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		
		Cents.	Per	Cen
	Paris white	1	pound	
	Patent, *printed* or *painted floor cloths*	50	sq. yard	
	Pepper	8	pound	
	Pepper, Cayenne	15	—	
	Pickled (see *fish.*)			
S.	Pigs, *iron* in	62½	112 lbs.	
S.	Pigs, *lead* in	3	pound	
	Pimento	6	—	
S.	Pipes, *lead* manufactured into	5	—	
	Playing cards	30	pack	
T.	Plates, glass, polished (see *glass.*)			
	Plates, or sheets, *uncut, window glass* in	500	100 sq. ft.	5
	Plums	4	pound	
	Pork	2	—	
	Porter, in *bottles*	20	gallon	
	otherwise than in bottles	15	—	
	Potatoes	10	bushel	
J.	Portugal (see *wines.*)			
	Powdered sugar, *clayed* or *white*	4	pound	
	Printed, patent, or *painted floor cloths*	50	sq. yard	
T.	Printed sheets (see *sheets.*)			
	Prunes	4	pound	
	Prunelle, and other *shoes* or *slippers* of *stuff* or *nankeen*	25	pair	
	R.			
	Raisins, muscatel (9)	4	pound	
	in *jars* and *boxes*	4	—	
	all other	3	—	
T.	Raisins, *all*, imported in *jars* or *boxes*	4	—	
	Rape seed oil	25	gallon	
	Ravens duck (see *duck.*)			
S.	Red or *white lead, dry* or *ground* in oil	5	pound	
	Refined saltpetre	3	—	
	camphor	12	—	

* The right of drawback on playing cards, denied by the act of 27th April, 1816.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II. *ubject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
(see *wines.*)			
- - - - -	250	each	275
azier's, or *round iron* (see *iron.*)			
sement, *iron* for, *slit* or *rolled*	3½	pound	3 17/20
pper - - - -	4	—	4⅖
pike or *nail, iron* in, *slit* or *roll-*			
- - - - -	3½	—	3 17/20
or *blue vitriol* - - -	4	—	4⅖
slates (see *slates.*)			
ron, or *brazier's rods* (see *iron.*)			
S.			
k, until the 30th June, 1829 -	9	sq. yard	9 9/10
After that time, to the 30th June, 1830 - - -	9½	—	9 9/10
After the 30th June, 1830, to the 30th June, 1831 -	10	—	11
And so on, with an addition of one half cent, annually, until the duty shall amount to 12½ cts. the square yd. (12)			
- - - - -	20	bus'l of 56 lbs.	22
psom - - - -	4	pound	4⅖
lauber - - - -	2	—	2⅕
e, *refined* - - -	3	—	3 3/10
- - - -	200	barrel	220
ail - - - -	100	each	110
ron, *slit* or *rolled* - -	3½	pound	3 17/20
- - - -	250	thousand	275
East India, or *sheroots* -	250	—	275
corsted (see *worsted serge.*)			
untarred - - -	5	pound	5½
glass (see *glass.*)			

striction in 4th section of the act of 19th May, 1828, as to the allowance of drawrticle.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
		Cents.	Per	Cents.
	Sheets or plates, *uncut*, window *glass* in	500	100 sq. ft.	550
S.	Sheets, *iron* in - - -	3½	pound	3 17/20
S.	*lead* in - - -	3	—	3 3/10
T.	Sheets printed in the *Spanish* language, neither *folded* nor *stitched*, but printed in such a manner as to constitute a regular series of *volumes*, to pay no more than at the rate of - -	4	volume	4½
J.	Sherry wine (see *wines.*)			
T.	Shoe bills, of *cast iron*, imported in the state in which they come from the moulds - - - -	1	pound	1 1/10
	Shoes and *slippers* of *silk* - -	30	pair	33
	Shoes of *leather* - - -	25	—	27½
	for *children* - - -	15	—	16½
	or slippers, *prunelle*, and of *stuff* or *nankeen* - - -	25	—	27½
S.	Shot, *leaden* - - - -	4	pound	4 2/5
J.	Sicily (see *wines.*)			
T.	Sienna, de *terra*, same as *ochre*			
S.	Slabs, iron in (see *iron.*)			
	Slates, *roofing*, not exceeding twelve inches in length, by six inches in width - - - -	$4	ton	$4 40
	exceeding twelve, but not exceeding fourteen inches in length	$5	—	$5 50
	exceeding fourteen, but not exceeding sixteen inches in length	$6	—	$6 60
	exceeding sixteen, but not exceeding eighteen inches in length -	$7	—	$7 70
	exceeding eighteen, but not exceeding twenty inches in length	$8	—	$8 80
	exceeding twenty, but not exceeding twenty-four inches in length - - - -	$9	—	$9 90

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

rticles subject to specific rates of duty.

	IMPORTATIONS IN		
	American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. S.		*Other* foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
Slates, exceeding twenty-four inches in length	$10	ton	$11
Sledges, *blacksmith's*	2½	pound	2¾
Slippers (see *shoes.*)			
Slit or rolled *iron*, in *nail* or *spike rods*	3½	—	3 17/20
Slit or rolled *iron*, for *band iron, scroll iron*, or *casement rods*	3½	—	[illegible]
Snuff	12	—	13 1/5
Soap (13)	4	—	4 1/5
Souchong (see *teas.*)			
Spanish brown (see *ochre.*)			
Spermaceti oil, of *foreign* fishing	25	gallon	27½
candles	8	pound	8¾
Spikes, *copper*	4	—	4 1/5
iron	4	—	4 1/5
Spike and *nail rods, iron* in, slit or *roll-* [illegible]	3½	—	3 17/20
Spirits from *grain*—			
1st proof	57	gallon	62 7/10
2d proof	60	—	66
3d proof	63	—	69 9/10
4th proof	67	—	73 7/10
5th proof	75	—	82½
Above 5th proof	90	—	99
Spirits from other materials than grain—			
1st proof	53	—	58 3/10
2d proof	53	—	58 3/10
3d proof	57	—	62 7/10
4th proof	63	—	69 9/10
5th proof	72	—	79 1/5
Above 5th proof	85	—	93½

13) This is not considered as including *Windsor*, or any other *perfumed soaps, wash balls, &c.* so coming under the classification of "*cosmetics, washes, perfumes*," &c., for which see table d valorem duties.

No drawback now allowable on spirits distilled in the United States from molasses.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.

		IMPORTATIONS IN		
		American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an *equality* with the vessels of the U. States.		
		Cents.	Per	C
	Sprigs *not* exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	thousand	
	Sprigs, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	pound	
J.	St Lucar (see *wines.*)			
S.	Steel	150	112 lbs.	
S.	Steel wire, *not* exceeding number fourteen	6	pound	
	over number fourteen	10	—	
	Stuff (see *shoes.*)			
	Sugar, *brown*	3	—	
	white clayed, or *powdered*	4	—	
	lump	10	—	
	loaf	12	—	
	candy	12	—	
S.	Sugar of *lead*	5	—	
T.	Sumatra *cassia*	6	—	
	T.			
	Tacks, *not* exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	thousand	
	Tacks, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand	5	pound	
	Tallow (14)	1	—	
	Tallow candles	5	—	
	Tarred cables	4	—	
	cordage	4	—	
	Teas from *China*—			
	Bohea	12	—	
	Souchong and other black	25	—	
	Imperial, *gunpowder* and *Gomee*	50	—	
	Hyson and *young hyson*	40	—	
	Hyson skin and other green	28	—	
	from any *other* place than *China*—			
	Bohea	14	—	

(24) This duty is payable whether the *tallow* be imported in the state in which it is *from the carcass*, or in a *rendered* state.

TARIFF OF 1828—Continued.

TABLE II. *...cles subject to specific rates of duty.*	IMPORTATIONS IN American vessels, and *foreign* vessels placed on an equality with the vessels of the U. States.		Other foreign vessels.
	Cents.	Per	Cents.
..., Souchong and other *black* -	34	pound	$37\frac{2}{5}$
Imperial, *gunpowder*, and *Gomee*	68	—	$74\frac{4}{5}$
Hyson and *young hyson* - -	56	—	$61\frac{3}{5}$
Hyson skin and other *green* -	38	—	$41\frac{4}{5}$
...riffe (see *wines.*)			
...ra de Sienna (same as *ochre.*)			
...ecco, *manufactured*, other than ...*nuff* and *segars* - - -	10	—	11
...ay (see *wines.*)			
... of *hemp* (see *hemp.*)			
...key carpets and carpetings - -	70	sq. yard	77
...ine, *untarred* - - -	5	pound	$5\frac{1}{2}$
U.			
...anufactured flax (see *flax.*)			
hemp (see *hemp.*)			
wool (see *wool.*)			
...rred *cordage*, *yarns*, *twine*, *pack-...read*, and *seines* - - -	5	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$
V.			
...tian carpets and carpeting - -	40	sq. yard	44
...tian red, considered an *ochre*, and ...o pay duty accordingly.			
...sels of *cast iron*, *not otherwise* spe-...ified - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	pound	$1\frac{13}{16}$
...s and bottles, not exceeding the ca-...ity of six ounces each - -	175	groce	$192\frac{1}{2}$
...s and bottles, above six, but not ex-...eeding 8 ounces each - -	125	—	$137\frac{1}{2}$
...s, invoiced "*fancy essence bottles*," ...onsidered as coming under the gene-...al classification of *vials* and *bottles*, ...ed *to* pay duty accordingly.			
...gar - - - -	8	gallon	$8\frac{4}{5}$
...ing *cards* - - - -	15	pound	$16\frac{1}{2}$
...ol, *oil of* - - -	3	—	$3\frac{3}{16}$

TABLE III.

Of articles free of duty.

A.

Anatomical preparations.
T. Angora goat's hair.
Animals imported for breed.
Antimony, regulus of.
Antiquities, all collections of, specially imported, &c.
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported, intended for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order of the government of any seminary of learning, school, or college.
Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage, in actual use.
Articles, all, imported for the use of the United States.

B.

Baggage, personal, in actual use.
Barilla.
Bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured.
Bars, brass in.
copper in.
tin in.
Botany, specimens in.
Books, specially imported, &c.
Brass, in pigs or bars.
old, fit only to be remanufactured.
Braziletto.
Brazil wood.
Breed, animals imported for.
Brimstone or sulphur.
T. Bulb, or bulbous roots.
Bullion.
Burr stones, unwrought.
Busts, specially imported, &c.

C.

Cabinets of coins, specially imported, &c.
Calaminaris lapis.
T. Camel's hair.
Camwood.
Casts, specially imported, &c.
Charts, do. do.
Clay, unwrought.
Cloth rags of any kind.
Coins, cabinets of, specially imported, &c.

* N. B. In all cases where the articles are stated as "specially imported," they are *by the conditions* and restrictions expressed under the head "apparatus, philosophical."

...ities, specially imported, &c.
... shape, for the use of the mint.
... plates, suited to the sheathing of ships.
... be remanufactured.
... manufactured.

D.

... imported, &c.
... do.

E.

... imported, &c.
... do.

F.

... undressed.

G.

...ly imported, &c.
... Angora.

H.

...s.
... goat's.

I.

... of trade of persons arriving in the United States.
... philosophical, specially imported, &c.
... models of.

L

...

M.

...ly imported, &c.
... do. do.
... specimens in.
...r in any shape imported for the use of.
...ventions.
...chinery.
...ecially imported, &c.

N.

... specimens in.

O.

...ly to be remanufactured.
...ly to be remanufactured.
... only to be remanufactured.

P.

Painting, specially imported, &c.
Paintings, do. do.
Personal baggage in actual use
Persons arriving in the United States, their
trade.
Pewter, old, fit only to be remanufactured.
Philosophical apparatus, specially imported, &c.
Pigs, brass in.
copper in.
Plaister of Paris.
Plants.
Plates, copper in, suited for the sheathing of ships.
Preparations, anatomical.

R.

Rags of any kind of cloth.
Raw skins.
Red wood.
Regulus of antimony.

S.

T. Sandal wood, imported in dust or powder, in which state it
clusively in dyeing.
Sculpture, specimens of, specially imported, &c.
Sheathing copper, in plates, for ships.
Ships, copper, in plates, suited to the sheathing of.
Silver coin.
Skins, raw.
Specimens of botany.
in natural history.
in mineralogy.
Spelter.
Statues, specially imported, &c.
Statuary, do. do.
Stones, burr, unwrought.
Sulphur, or brimstone.

T.

Teutenegue.
Tin, pigs or bars in
Tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States.
Trees.

U.

Undressed furs.
United States, all articles imported for the use of.
Unmanufactured bark of the cork tree.
wood of any kind.
Unwrought burr stones.
clay.

V.

wool, used by hatters, considered in the light of *undressed*

W.

apparel and other personal baggage, in actual use.

manufactured of any kind.

razil

ragua.

dal, imported in dust or powder, in which state it is used exclusively in dyeing.

Z.

No. 9.

ular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, October 15, 1828.

will receive, herewith, for the use of your office, a copy of the the last session of Congress.

n a long established rule of this department to apprise the offi- customs, in the circulars prepared by it from time to time, of its particular cases under the revenue laws considered of sufficient to be thus noticed.

dance with that rule, the following decisions are now communi-

anilla and *sisal grass* should be considered non-enumerated

ibbon wire or *ribbon-supporters*, come under the general clas- *Millinery of all sorts.*"

Carolina plaids, composed of *cotton* and *worsted*, or *combed* ble to duty as *manufactures of wool*, or of which *wool* is a art.

awls, composed of camel or goat's hair and silk, are liable to *factures of silk*, or of which *silk* shall be a component mate-

refined sugar (technically so called) manufactured in the Unit- not be considered *refined sugar* within the meaning of the fore, not entitled to drawback or bounty on exportation.

the terms of credit for the duties on *China silks*, brought to the the *West Indies*, and for the duties on *European goods* wines, salt, and teas) imported from *Peru* or *Chili*, should, in one-third in eight, one-third in ten, and one-third in eighteen ths.

66th section of the collection law of the 2d March, 1799, has by the 8th section of the act of 19th May last.

8. That the repeal of the 37th section of the law of 1st March, 1823, by the act of 24th May, sity of accompanying all ad valorem goods, *out being intended* to be exempted from the invoices, or extracts therefrom.

9. That lithographic stones, polished on one non-enumerated article.

10. That children's *woollen* or *worsted socks* and *penders*, are not effected by the recent tariff, an entry, upon payment of an ad valorem duty of

11. That *salt* laden on board American vessels *voyages*, to be used in the course of the voyage, *back*.

12. That decision No. 10 is applicable to *wor* used for saddle girths and a variety of other purposes *woollen cravats* or *neck-comforts*, and such as are drawn over the head for the purpose of placing them

13. That shawls and handkerchiefs, the body *worsted* with a border composed of cotton, silk, and worsted, of a woollen fringes sewed to them, are liable to duty as *manufa* or of which *wool* shall be a component part.

14. That *peaks* or *fronts* for caps, composed of paper *ja* under the general classification of "*Japanned wares of all*

15. That, in the case of *woollen* goods liable to duty value, the *dutiable charges* are to be added to their value to minimum on which the duty is to be computed; but no ad made to such minimum.

16. That, to determine whether *cotton cloths* cost 35 cen yard, the dutiable charges, as well as the usual 10 or 20 per case may be) are to be added to the original cost. If the amo duced be less than 35 cents the square yard, the duty is to be the 35 cents simply; but if more, then on that sum, whatever without any further addition to it.

17. That *woollen* or *worsted fringes*, *cords*, *tassels*, *se* and similar small articles, come within the purview of dec and 12.

19. That an article called "*painted linen*," being a coar with different figures, and suitable for summer carpeting, and "*crumb cloths*," comes under the general denomination of "carpeting of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either," duty accordingly.

20. That a green woollen article, with the words "*floor cl* in yellow letters on the side or end, being in fact a *baize*, shou ed to duty accordingly.

23. That all coarse linens, wholly or in part of hemp, flax inches or more in width, and weighing 16 ounces or more weight, are to be considered *cotton bagging*, within the m law.

See extract from circular of 26th January, 1829.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, Co

No. 10.

... the Comptroller's Circular to the Officers of the Customs, dated the 26th January, 1829.

...l myself of the occasion to state that, in the rule laid down in ... the 15th October last, for determining what kind of *coarse* ... be considered *cotton bagging*, within the meaning of the ...tended that the weight per *square yard* should govern; and ...te the following decisions which have been made by this de... the date of that circular.

...*on bands*, weighing about 18 pounds, put round matted packa... *sheet iron* is imported, are liable to duty.

...n article called "*Italian nett*," composed of *silk* and *worsted*, *wool*, and an article composed of the same materials, but partly ... with a close threaded filling, like *Norwich crape*, and partly ... *nett*, should both be placed on the same footing with *Norwich* ...ombasins, and, accordingly, admitted to entry at an ad valorem ... per cent.

...e same classification is to be applied to an article called "*Crape*" ... composed of the same materials, and wove in a similar manner.

...ilor's woollen shirts, imported in the state in which they come ...om, are to be considered "*clothing ready made*," within the ... the law.

...an article called by the importer "*dried pulp*," but which is ...the manufacturers of it in this country, by the name of "*tip pa*... ...n Europe is called "*papier mache*," being used by milliners ...g the tops of bonnets; by hatters for the top linings of coarse ...aking toys, boxes, japanned wares, and other objects of com... ...to be considered as coming under the general classification, "*all ...r.*"

..."*Swansdown vestings*," composed of *wool* and *cotton*, and ...*ool*, *silk* and *cotton*, although the actual value thereof may be less ...ents per square yard, still they will not be entitled to an entry at ...e duty of 14 cents the square yard; the proviso, in this respect, ...nd clause of the 2d section of the tariff act of 19th May, 1828, ...dered to be applicable only to goods composed *entirely* of *wool*.

...n article called "*Imperal carpeting*," which partakes in part ...cter of "*Brussels*," and in part of "*Turkey carpeting*," ...e duty to which these are liable.

...e law in speaking of "*patent printed*, or *painted floor cloths*," ...rstood as meaning the *floor cloths* which have usually been de... *cloth carpeting;* and such as are *stampt* or *printed* with ...fferent figures.

..."*green ratteens*" or "*friezes*," are to be considered as com... the general term of "*baizes*," within the meaning of the law, ...o pay duty accordingly.

...at the law in imposing tonnage duties on vessels arriving from ...*rts*, makes no distinction whether they arrive in *ballast* or with

...French vessels laden in France, with articles of the produce ...ceeding to *Martinique or Guadaloupe*, unlading part of the car... ...*filling up with articles* of the produce of those island, and

arriving hence, will be liable to the discriminating tonnage duties stipulated for in the commercial convention between the United States and France, signed the 24th June, 1822: namely, to 50 cents per ton for tonnage duties, and 50 cents per ton for light money; but that according to the terms of that convention, and the provisions of the act of the 9th May, 1828, the articles laden on board in France, as well as those laden on board in Martinique or Guadaloupe, are entitled to an entry at the domestic rate of duties.

12. That the *French aune*, is to be considered as being 47 inches English measure.

13. That *plough plates*, when imported with *bars* to them, having paid duty as *bar* iron, are to pay the same duty when imported without *bars*.

14. That an article called "*princettas*," possessing the same essential generic character with *bombasins* and *Norwich crapes*, and being composed of materials precisely similar, only combined in proportions somewhat different, are to be admitted to entry at an ad valorem duty of 33½ per cent.

15. That each and every person entering 50 bolts of *sail duck*, and over, will be entitled to a drawback on the same; notwithstanding they may have been imported at different times, and by different persons: provided, none of the bolts shall have been imported such a length of time as to have lost the privilege of drawback.

16. That *stone* and *lead colored paints*, consisting almost entirely of *white lead*, (it being understood that one pound of *lamp black* will give these colors to about 300 lbs. of *white lead*,) should pay the duty assigned to *white lead*.

17. That the tariff act of 19th May, 1828, in regulating the duty on *roofing slates* by the *ton*, is to be understood as meaning a *ton* per *weight*, and not per *measurement*.

18. That chalk is a non-enumerated article.

19. That an article called *barege*, being composed of similar materials, and wove in a similar manner with *Italian nett*, is to be placed on the same footing.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller*.

An act extending the term within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, and merchandise, which are now entitled to debenture, or which may hereafter be imported, may be exported with the benefit of drawback, and without any deduction from the amount of the duty on the same, at any time within three years from the date when the same may have been, or shall be imported: *Provided*, That all existing laws regulating the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been, in all other respects, complied with: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be so construed as to alter, in any manner, the terms of credit now allowed by law for the duties on goods, wares, or merchandise, imported. [*Approved, January* 6, 1829.]

No. 11.

Extract from the Comptroller's circular to the Officers of the Customs, dated the 20th June, 1829.

"A difference of opinion having been entertained by merchants, as to the duty chargeable on *cast iron stirrups*, imported in the state in which they come from the moulds, without the least dress or finish whatever, upon the question being submitted to this department, it was decided that they were liable to duty as "*all other castings of iron, not specified.*"

2. "That wrought iron, for palisading, some ornamented with tops of different patterns, and others with plain sharp tops, either round or square, ready to be used in the state in which they are imported, *and that sheet iron stove pipes*, are all liable to duty as "*manufactures of iron.*"

3. "That cast iron banisters for palisading, are liable to duty as "*all other castings of iron not specified.*"

4. "That *the oil of orange*, said to be made from the peel or rind of the orange; and the *oil of nerol*, which is understood to be made from the *flower* of the orange; are both considered to be "*perfumes*," within the meaning of the law, and should be subjected to duty accordingly."

4. "That *round turned iron wire*, should pay the same rates of duty as other *round iron wire.*"

5. "That Zebra wood, in rough planks, from four to five inches thick, and from twelve to fourteen feet long, are to be considered a non-enumerated article."

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

No. 12.

Circular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1830.

SIR: The operation of an act passed on the 20th instant, renders it proper that you should, at this early day, be furnished with a copy of it, together with instructions for your government for carrying its provisions into effect.

Upon examination of the first section of the act, it does not, now, appear to require explanation, in any other part of it than that which relates to the different rates of duties on teas; a table of which duties is subjoined hereto.

In relation to the 2d section, I have to state, that all coffee and cocoa imported subsequently to the passage of the act, may, at the option of the importer, be put into the custom-house stores, under his bond, and at his expense and risk; and that all coffee and cocoa thus stored, which shall remain under your control on the 31st of December next, will be entitled to the deduction authorized by the act:—that is, to pay the same duty as if they had been imported after the said 31st day of December next.

The bond alluded to in the law, is considered to be a bond without sureties for double the amount of the duties, payable by different instalments, at the times respectively at which such instalments would have become payable if no deposite had been made, and bonds with sureties had been given.

It is deemed proper to add, that so much of any of the articles sp in the law, on which the duties will have become payable before th of December next, cannot, in contemplation of law, be considered to deposite after the duties shall have become so payable.

Respectfully,

Comptrol

TABLE ALLUDED TO.

	IMPORTATIONS I	
	Vessels of the U. States, and foreign vessels placed on an equality with vessels of the U. States.	
	Cents.	Per pound.
Teas from China or other place east of the Cape of Good Hope.		
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee - -	25	–
Hyson and young hyson - - -	18	–
Hyson skin and other green teas - -	12	–
Souchong and other black teas, except bohea	10	–
Bohea - - - - - -	4	–
From any other place.		
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee - -	37	–
Hyson and young hyson - - -	27	–
Hyson skin and other green teas - -	20	–
Souchong and other black teas, except bohea	18	–
Bohea - - - - - -	6	–

An act to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representati the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, fro after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundre thirty, the duty on coffee shall be two cents per pound; and from an the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirt the duty on coffee shall be one cent per pound, and no more; and fro after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundr thirty, the duty on cocoa shall be one cent per pound, and no more.

that from and after the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hu *and* thirty-one, the following rates of duty, and no other, shall be *and collected on teas* imported from China, or other place east of the

nty cents; Souchong, and other black teas, exoept bohea, eighteen
d bohea six cents per pound.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That tea, cocoa, and coffee, which
n, or which shall be hereafter, put into the custom-house' stores,
e bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control
roper officers of the customs, on the 31st of December, one
eight hundred and thirty, and the 31st day of December, one
eight hundred and thirty-one, respectively, shall be subject to no
uty than if the same were imported, respectively, after the said
day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and
y-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
vided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter
ne the time when the duty on the said tea, cocoa, and coffee shall
le.

ved, *May* 20, 1830.

No. 13.

Circular to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, June 25, 1830.

In transmitting, herewith, for the use of your office, copies of such
ws passed at the last session of Congress, as have any connexion
ndue subjects, I avail myself of the occasion to communicate the
g decisions of this department, viz.

1st. In conformity with the principle laid down by the Circuit Court
nited States for the District of Massachusetts, in relation to *hats*

weight of the other materials connected with it, cannot be re
tained, and therefore the act of 27th April, 1816, is to be consid
maining unaffected, in this respect, by the act of the 2nd May,

5. That an article called *worsted shag*, or *plush*, is not to be
as coming under the denomination of *worsted stuff goods*, with
ing of the law; but as coming under the classification of *manu
wool, or of which wool is a component part*, and liable to duty

6. That *Corsica*, an island in the Mediterranean, although un
ernment and jurisdiction, as is alleged, of France, yet the wine th
to be admitted to an entry at 10 cents per gallon—the regulation
of 24th May, 1828, in relation to the *Red wines of France* a
being considered to be confined to the red wines of *France and*
per.

7. That *willows*, when prepared for the wickerwork, round
demijohns, by the bark or rind being stript off, can neither be co
manufactures of wood, nor yet as *wood unmanufactured*, and a
to be subjected to duty as a non-enumerated article.

8. That *lead ore*, brought as ballast, is liable to duty as a non-en
article.

9. That the following articles for railroads, namely, *cast*
chairs, on which the rails are to rest, and *cast iron wheels* for th
cars; the former having holes drilled in them for the fastenings
latter having the hole which receives the axle, drilled and finis
the casting, are not to be considered "*manufactures of iron*" w
meaning of the law, but are to be subjected to duty as "*all other
of iron, not specified.*"

10. That *white composition crayons*, or *pencils*, are to be con
non-enumerated article.

11. That coarse linens, when not exceeding 36 inches in width
correspond in texture, fabric and quality, with what are generally
in mercantile parlance, as coming under the denomination of "*b*
may be admitted to entry as such.

12. That an article sometimes invoiced *Calcutta hemp*, but
perly called "*Sunn*," like *Sisal grass*, and *Manilla hemp*, or
bark, is entitled to an entry at an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.,
enumerated article.

13. That shoes of No. 10, and under, as marked on the shoema
stick, are to be considered "*children's shoes*," within contem
law.

14. That an article called "*boiler iron*," in sheets or plates
inch thick, used in the construction of *boilers* for steam boats, is l
specific duty of 3½ cents per pound.

15 That *Bay water* or *Bay rum*, being an article principally
cosmetic, and by confectioners in their cookery, is liable to an ad
duty of 30 per cent.

16. That the following persons employed on board steamboats,
sidered to be liable to the *hospital tax*, viz. the captains, the engin
firemen, and generally all persons whose duties are concerned with
igation of such vessels, or perform services in the boats attached
and receive wages.

17. That *cast iron* soap pans, in three different pieces, nam
cylinders—one to fit on the top of the other, and a kettle to fit on

though imported separately, and in different vessels, are never-
e to the specific duty of 1½ cents per pound.
of flax, and *tow* of *hemp*, when they can, strictly speak-
nothing more than *tow*, are to be admitted to an entry as
articles.
and wagon tires, in a round form, the two ends welded
the requisite holes in them, all complete to put on the wood
in which they are imported, are to be considered "*ma-
iron*," within the meaning of the law.
hogany sawed into *planks* or *boards*, is to be considered a
article.
consequence of further information received respecting the
paring the article called "*dried pulp*," or "*papier mache*,"
to which it is applied, it has been concluded to admit it to entry
rated article.
rns made of *tow*, are liable to the same duty as yarns made
x.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

No. 14.

om Comptroller's Circular to the Officers of the Customs, dated November 15, 1830.

ding to the ninth section of the act of 28th May, 1830, all iron
ed for *railroads*, is, in the first instance, to be subjected to the
duty to which *bar* or *bolt iron* of similar manufacture, is now

iron, however, as shall be imported for the purpose of be-
in the construction of any railroad or inclined plane, by any
orporated company, and which shall be proved, to the satisfac-
ecretary of the Treasury, to have been actually and permanent-
railroad or *inclined plane*, he is authorized to allow a draw-
uch of the duty paid, or secured at the time of importation, as
nt retained, or actually paid, or to be paid, will not be less
e of 25 per cent. ad valorem.
the iron thus imported, and actually and permanently laid in
on of a *railroad* or *inclined plane*, by any State or incorpora-
, the following regulations are deemed necessary, viz.
to be kept at the custom-house, in which the quantity of each
is to be recorded, describing the weight, length, and number of
mber of holes punched in each rail, the manner in which the
t to fit to each other; whether square, obliquely, or otherwise.
ngineer, or superintendent of the *railroad* or *inclined plane*, to
ar book, from which he is to give certificates, verified on oath,
ight, length, and number of rails actually and permanently laid;
and by whom imported; describing the number of holes in
the manner in which the ends were cut to fit to each other,
, obliquely, or otherwise.
e from the principal officer of the State, or of the incorpora-
s the case may be,) containing the particulars specified in
ing certificate.

, called *wood screws,*" are entitled to an entry at an ad valorem
5 per cent. as "*manufactures of iron.*"
at *bamboo hats* fairly come under the general classification of "all
onnets of straw, chip, or grass," and should be charged with duty
ly.
at "cut sparrow bills" come under the description of either "tacks,
sprigs," within the meaning of the act of 22d of May, 1824.
at "*iron hoops,*" to be considered as being *manufactured* and
sed in the state in which they are imported, must have the two
manently riveted together, and must be imported in the round

No. 16.

om the Comptroller's Circular to the Officers of the Customs, dated March 25, 1831.

information received by this department, there is reason to ap-
that impositions on the revenue will be attempted, by entering,
name of "*scrap iron,*" good *bar* and *bolt* iron, cut into *short*
being alleged that such a course is in operation in some of the iron
ries of England.
emed unnecessary to enter into a train of argument to show that
is description, and thus manufactured and cut, cannot be consider-
iron," within the meaning, the intention, or the spirit of the
May, 1830.
"*scrap iron,*" as used in that act, is to be understood as mean-
the refuse ends of iron; broken pieces from wrecked vessels; old
out spades, hoes, picks, &c.; broken gun-barrels; broken pieces

It is only *boilers* completely manufactured, and fit, in the state in w they are imported, to be immediately used by steamboats, without any ther process of manufacture, that can be considered as coming under the nomination of "*manufactures of iron*," within the meaning of the la

It has been decided by this department, that *cart and wagon ti* completely manufactured, and fit to be applied to the wood work in state in which they are imported, should be considered as coming under general classification of "*manufactures of iron.*"

But, besides being imported in the round shape or form, they must order to be entitled to that classification, each be welded together at different places equi-distant from each other, and the holes in them, inst of being *round*, must either be *square* or *oblong*.

I avail myself of the occasion, to communicate the decision of this partment in relation to the rates of duties to which the following arti are to be subjected, viz.

1. *Cloak or travelling* bags, made of *carpeting*, (generally Brusse with leather handles, and leather bottoms, to an ad valorem duty of per cent., as being one of those *manufactures of wool*, or of *which woo a component part;* which not being affected by the act of 19th May, 18 was to pay the rate of duty above specified, in conformity with the ac 22d May, 1824.

2. *Satin straw*, and by some called *patent straw*, similar to that luded to in the circular of the 15th November, 1830, but having a m greater proportion of silk in it, to an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent, coming under the general classification of "*all flats, braids, or plats, the making of hats or bonnets.*"

3. *Sheep-pelts*, to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., when they h undergone the following operations: The wool, or hair, taken off, by b put into lime water: then put into a pickle of salt water and bran, or a w solution of vitriolic acid: then taken out and scraped in such manner a remove all the fleshy or oily parts, and to work out the lime, which wo otherwise destroy them. After this, either dry, salted, and packed up put into tight casks, containing a strong brine of salt and water.

Having undergone this process, it requires very little more labor and ti to convert these pelts into white alum leather, or, by tanning with sum into morocco; or with bark, into leather, suitable for book-binders, and o purposes.

It has been ascertained that a diversity of practice prevails in the com tation of the quantity of the different kinds of wine contained in bottl when thus imported.

Upon due consideration of all the information received upon this subj it has been concluded to prescribe the following rule, in order that uni mity may prevail at the different custom-houses:

Muscat, Frontignac, Sauterne, Vin de Grave, and ordinary Claret,	12 bottles to be estimated as c taining 2 gallons.
Burgundy, Madeira, Maregeaux, Medoc, Sherry, Port, and first quality Claret,	12 bottles to be estimated as c taining 2¼ gallons.
Champaigne, Moselle, and other wines of the Rhine,	12 bottles to be estimated as c taining 2½ gallons.

The preceding regulation being predicated upon what are understood *be the capacities* of the bottles in which the different kinds of wines

o are now imported, if it shall hereafter appear to the officers of the
s that a change in any of the sizes of the bottles has taken place,
re, of course, to resort to an actual measurement to ascertain the ac-
ntity of liquor contained in such bottles.
ame course is to be pursued, if, upon any occasion, an importer
press a wish to that effect, or the officers of the customs shall enter-
oubt as to the capacities of the bottles.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

No. 17.

from the Comptroller's Circular to the officers of the Customs, dated the 9th May, 1831.

ecomes proper, on this occasion, to apprise you of the following de-
since the last circular from this office, viz.
That *woollen bodies for hats* come within the purview of a regula-
the 8th section of the act of 19th May, 1828, entitled "An act in
n of the several acts imposing duties on imports;" according to
ll manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component
ported in an unfinished condition, are to be estimated to be of as
tual value as if the same had been entirely finished; and that as
ollen bodies may, and it is understood generally are, finished into
, there is nothing in the law to restrain the appraisers from esti-
hese bodies as being of the same value as *finished fur hats.*
That an article called '*Payne de L'Inde,*' composed of grass, cot-
silk, and used in the manufacture of ladies' hats and bonnets, comes
e general classification of '*all flats, braids or plats* for making of
bonnets,' and, accordingly, is liable to an ad valorem duty of fifty
That ladies' worked-capes *trimmed, as well as untrimmed,* come
e general classfication of *millinery of all sorts.*
That square wire only of such sizes as are suitable for the manufac-
stretchers for the different sizes of umbrellas, are entitled to an
an ad valorem duty of 12 per cent."

Respectfully,
JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

No. 18.

Circular to Collectors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, October 8, 1831.

The subjoined copies of a communication from the Collector at
, dated the 20th ultimo, and the documents which accompa-
are transmitted to you at the request of the Secretary of the Trea-
apprise you of attempts which are making to evade the duty on
dissolving sugar by means of steam or boiling water, and intro-
as syrup.

The Secretary has instructed me to inform you at the same time, that, if any further importations of the article described in that Collector's communication, shall be made, it is to be charged with duty as brown sugar; and, where there is reason to believe that fraud is intended, the article is to be libelled, that the question may be judicially decided.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

New Orleans, September 20, 1831.

SIR: In the months of June and July last past, several small importations from Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, of an article *invoiced* and *entered as Sirop de batterie*, were entered at this port. At the time of importation, I had supposed it to be (as the name actually denoted it) cane juice boiled down to a certain consistency before being reduced *into sugar*. Under that impression, it was permitted to be entered, and an ad valorem duty of fifty per cent. estimated on the amount per invoice. Although I considered this to be a violation of the *spirit* of the law imposing a duty on sugar, still I believed it a case which could only be remedied by legislative provisions.

Since which I have obtained *correct* information of the mode and manner of preparing this article. It is, in fact, *sugar*, but in a different form, dissolved by the introduction of steam, or boiling water, and holding in solution the largest possible quantity of sugar.

I have the best authority for saying, that an extensive establishment has been erected at Matanzas, where the persons interested send the *sugars in boxes*, (after having been put up by the planters for shipment,) which are opened, and the contents thrown into coppers or kettles, mixed with a small quantity of water or steam, and, after undergoing a slight boiling, is taken out in a new shape, and called *sirop de batterie*, put into hogsheads, and shipped to the United States.

Under those circumstances, you will readily perceive that the importation of this article operates as a serious and positive fraud on the Government, as well as being in the highest degree injurious to the interest and well-being of this State.

Acting under this impression, and believing it to be my duty, I have caused two several importations to be seized and libelled under the 67th section of the act of 1799. Certified copies of those libels I have, by this mail, transmitted to V. Maxcy, esquire, Solicitor of the Treasury.

If the revenue laws, in this particular, can be evaded, all the sugar manufactured in the Island of Cuba, as well as other islands, may be imported into the United States in the shape of "sirop de batterie," and, as a consequence, the duties on the article of sugar will be diminished in proportion to the quantity introduced as "sirop de batterie."

The following statements exhibit the difference of the duties on the importation of the two parcels of syrup which I have caused to be seized and libelled, and permit me to call your particular attention to the result.

On the 16th September, the schooner Rising States, from Matanzas, entered at this port, having on board, as per invoice and entry, one hundred

ar which has been dissolved in water, and apparently holding in ery large portion of sugar: And they are also informed by Simion he master of the said vessel, and N. Goodale, that the remainder of the said vessel is of the same character.

W. W. MONTGOMERY.
G. VILLERE.
L. MILLAUDON.
C. ZERMIGUEL.
G. B. MILLIGAN.
Z. CAVELIER.
F. FAZENDE.
M. ANDRY.
M. S. CUCULLU.
DAVID URQUHART.
J. H. SHEPHERD.
F. DORVILLE.
F. BIENVENU.
P. BARON BORSFONTAINE.
W. LAVERGNE.
F. L. N. LABARRE.

LEANS, 19*th September*, 1831.

---

cribers having been called upon by Martin Gordon, collector of for the district of Mississippi, to examine a quantity of casks to contain "syrup," on board of the schooner New Packet, zas, lying at the Levee of New Orleans, have carefully exam- tents of six casks which are now on the deck, and in the hold of and declare that they consider the said casks to contain sugar, een dissolved in water, and apparently holding in solution a ortion of sugar: And they are also informed by Mr. N. Goodale, nt at this examination, that the remainder of the cargo of said the same character.

DAVID URQUHART.
W. W. MONTGOMERY.
AUVIGNAC DORVILLE.
Z. CAVELIER.
J. H. SHEPHERD.
M. S. CUCULLU.

EANS, 20*th September*, 1831.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

New Orleans, September, 1831.

ink it proper to inform you of a fraud which has been success- ed on the revenue at this port, in two several instances, but t will be effectually prevented in future. Recently, large im- ve been made from Matanzas, and other ports in the Island of article invoiced *and entered as* "syrup." I had, until very posed *it to be the cane juice* boiled down to a certain point *alization, and, consequently,* before it had had been con-

verted into sugar. Although I believe this to be a violation of the spirit of the law imposing a duty on sugar, still I considered it as a case which could only be remedied by legislative provisions. I have now more correct information of the mode of preparing this article. It is clayed sugar, white or brown, dissolved by the introduction of steam or boiling water and holding in solution the largest possible quantity of sugar. I have the best authority for saying that the cargoes recently introduced here, (and which I have caused to be libelled under the 67th section of the collection act of 1799,) will yield, per gallon, eight pounds or more of *refined sugar*, equal to twelve pounds of raw sugar. The duty on this would be forty-eight cents, while the ad valorem duty on a gallon of this syrup, invoiced at 31½ cents per gallon, is less than six cents, thereby causing a loss to the revenue of forty-two cents on every gallon of syrup, virtually reducing the duty on sugar to less than one half cent per pound. In seizing and libelling those cargoes, I have acted with the advice of the district attorney of the United States.

I deem it my duty to give you this information with a view to guard you against like impositions which may possibly be attempted at your port, under the belief that you may not be apprised of the nature and quality of this article.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
MARTIN GORDON, *Collector.*

A.

Copy of Collector Swartwout's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *New York, May 9th*, 1831.

SIR: I have forwarded, this day, by mail, to your address, a cotton shawl with a small woollen fringe: the cost of the shawl is 17 cents.

You will perceive, on examining it, that this border may be cut off without injury to the article, when it becomes a cotton shawl, and should be charged with cotton duty.

In the Treasury circular of the 15th August, 1826, page 2, No. 13, this description of goods is classed as manufactures of wool, and directions given to charge the duty accordingly.

In the tariff regulations of 1828, page 65, table 1, directions are given to take 33⅓ per cent. on *cotton shawls* with woollen fringes sewed to them.

Although we have been in the habit of taking 33⅓ per cent. on this description of goods, it is respectfully suggested that they are more properly subject to the cotton duty; the trifling addition of the fringe being made, it is presumed, for the purpose of placing it under the woollen duty.

As large quantities of these goods are imported, your opinion upon this subject is respectfully requested.

Please to return the shawl.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, *Collector.*

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq.
Comptroller, Washington, D. C.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 11th May, 1831.

have received your letter of the 9th instant, accompanied by a awl, with a small woollen fringe border sewed to it, in relation to the 3½ per cent. heretofore charged, on articles of which kind a question ade.

ason of subjecting it to that duty was, that, although wool was a nt part, yet that part was of such a character as to render it im- le to reduce it into square yards, and therefore it was considered as ose woollen manufactures which was not affected by the act of 19th 28.

ly, or main part, however, being composed of cotton, and the nds of that part being easy of ascertainment, I accord with you that e more properly comes under the square yard cotton duty.

ve, however, that this new classification should not be enforced un- rchants, generally, shall have been notified thereof by you, and have had a reasonable time allowed them to arrange their subse- lers, with a view to such a change.

awl received is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SWARTWOUT, Esq.

Collector, New York.

B.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 31st May, 1831.

A sample of some glass beads, strung on a thick cotton thread, by Mr. L. Bonnefoux, has been forwarded by him to this office quence of a difference of opinion, as he alleges, between the ap- rs as to the duty to which they are liable.

ferring to the tariff prepared by this department, you will perceive manufactures, or articles of glass so connected with other materi- the precise weight of the latter cannot be conveniently ascertain- considered, whether cut or uncut, as not coming within the operation of 22d May, 1824, which imposes a specific, as well as an ad valo- y both upon cut and uncut glass.

, therefore, you have some particular reason for not considering the ion in question entitled to the benefit of the classification alluded will be pleased to admit it to entry, subject, only, to an ad valorem 20 per cent.

will be pleased to advise Mr. Bonnefoux accordingly.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Comptroller.

SWARTWOUT, Esq.

Collector, New York.

C.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office,

SIR: I have received a letter from Messrs. Sie
enclosing a sample of an article called "
chargeable on which, a difficulty, it appears, has
From an attentive examination of the clear and
Mead, the appraiser, subjoined to the letter of
that if the article contains any wool it is a very
the manner of its introduction is a process whi
yond his skill to determine.
He states that the warp is composed entirely of co
thread, or *yarn*, is also intrinsically made of
fibrous particles of wool which adhere to this thread
perceived on examination.
The article called "*Bourracan Nankins*," whi
portion of wool in it, you will recollect, has been declared
woollen's duty.
I would thank you to request the appraisers to state the
difference between the latter article, and the article called

Respectfully,
JOSEPH ANDERSON,

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

D.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Ba

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office,

SIR: The enclosed invoice was forwarded to this office
Busch, in behalf of Messrs. Frederick Dawson & Co.,
the discount noted on it not having been allowed at the cu
This discount, although so noted, yet not being actually
the aggregate amount of the invoice, is alleged to be
disallowance.
It is known to be a long established practice in England,
voices of earthenware, and other goods, in nominal sterl
then reduce those prices by a deduction of a discount at
produce what is considered the actual current market value
If the discount in the present case be a discount of that
be allowed, provided the appraisers shall be of opinion
the goods will not be reduced below their true and actual curr

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON

JAS. N. BARKER, Esq.
Collector, Philadelphia.

E.

Williams' letter to the Comptroller.

OFFICE,

New Bedford, June 9, 1831.

this pertain the right whale fishery, fre-
out their cargoes to Europe, and there
them for another whaling voyage.
arged as ship stores, and, under my
as such, exempt from duty.
received at this port one with ten pieces of
several coils of cordage, uncut and unbroken,
two or three thousand pounds, doubtless to be used
on another voyage. In conformity with my un-
have required such articles to be entered, subject
decision seems to give some dissatisfaction, I shall feel
you for your confirmation of my opinion, if I am right, or
my error, if I am wrong.

m, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEMUEL WILLIAMS, *Collector.*

ason, Esq.

roller of the Treasury.

---

roller's letter to Collector Williams, of New Bedford.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, June 17, 1831.

received your letter of the 9th instant, stating that vessels
whale fisheries, frequently proceed with their cargoes to
supply themselves with duck and cordage to refit for
that three such vessels had recently arrived at Bed-
pieces of duck, and the others with several coils of cord-
broken, and weighing perhaps two or three thousand

circumstances, a question has arisen whether the articles so
imported into the United States, are liable to duty.
decisions of this department in analagous cases, when
a vessel at a foreign port, are *absolutely necessary* for her
her return voyage, such articles have been considered to
In applying this rule, it must be left to the sound discre-
to decide what articles are *so necessary*, and what are
of course, liable to duty.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Esq.

New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Copy of Collector McNeil's letter.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT

SIR: When invoices of woollen goods [illegible] have been exhibited at the custom-house [illegible] bills of charges, I have uniformly added [illegible] certain the minimum value. The addition of [illegible] has, in many instances, forced the woollens from [illegible] $2 50 minimum. The importers who have [illegible] ed great dissatisfaction in every instance, when [illegible] cent. forced their woollens into the $2 50 minimum.

The importers say that the mode adopted by me in [illegible] upon woollens, is at variance with the mode adopted at the [illegible] the city of New York. I promised an importer of woollens [illegible] avail myself of the first opportunity to ascertain the mode [illegible] New York custom-house in computing the duties on woollens [illegible] had an interview with an officer of the New York custom-ho[illegible] charge of the square yard business, and whose particular busine[illegible] putation of duties on woollens liable to duty on a minimum [illegible] officer informed me that they added three per cent. to the invoi[illegible] bills of exchange accompanied it, but that they do not add the ten [illegible] force the goods from a lower minimum into a higher one. I unders[illegible] letter of the 7th of June last, that the dutiable charges and the 10 [illegible] both to be added to the invoice to ascertain the proper minimum. [illegible] put a wrong construction upon the letter above alluded to, pa[illegible] me. I have no means of determining satisfactorily what should [illegible] an invoice for dutiable charges, for there has not been a single in[illegible] I have been in office of an importer exhibiting bills of charges [illegible] voice. I am particularly anxious to learn from the depart[illegible] whether it is proper to add the 10 per cent. to the invoice on wo[illegible] to duty upon a minimum value, in order to ascertain the mini[illegible] which the importer is liable to pay duties.

Secondly: What per cent. shall I add to an invoice of woo[illegible] accompanied with bills of charges, imported from England via [illegible] my district.

A gentleman in Montreal wishes to import a few cases of wo[illegible] but will not forward them to the custom-house until I get your an[illegible] letter, and he learns from me whether any thing more than dutia[illegible] are to be added to his invoice to establish the proper minimum.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. B. McNEIL, Co[illegible]

JOS. ANDERSON, Esq.
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector McNeil.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, June 20, 1831.

In your letter of the 13th instant, the following questions are sub-
or the *decision* of this office, viz.
Whether it is proper to add the 10 per cent. to the invoice on wool-
le to duty on a minimum value, in order to ascertain the minimum
uch the importer is liable to pay duties?"
What per cent. shall I add to an invoice of woollen goods, unaccom-
with bills of charges, imported from England via Quebec?"
e first question propounded, the circulars from this office of the 12th
and 15th October, 1828, pages 127 and 132, contain full answers,
that in the case of woollen goods, liable to duty on a minimum value,
l addition of 10 or 20 per cent. (as the case might be) was not to be
ut that to determine the minimum value on which the duty was to be
ed, the *dutiable* charges were to be added, but no addition was to be
the minimum value so ascertained.
nder the principle, thus laid down, more plain, it will be supposed
oollen goods are imported, according to the *invoice*, of which their
r square yard, is - - - - - $0 97
h add dutiable charges, which constitute a part of the
f the goods, - - - - - 05

$1 02

ual value then being $1 02 per square yard, these goods will be lia-
duty on a minimum value of $2 50 the square yard, on which the
to be computed.
n the invoices do not exhibit the incidental charges on goods, it has
cided that an addition may lawfully be made to such invoices, equiv-
what those charges usually are in similar cases.
certain those charges, it devolves on the collector to use a sound dis-

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller*

. McNEIL, Esq.
Collector, Champlain, N. Y. [Plattsburgh.]

G.

Copy of Collector Swartwout's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, 26th May, 1831.

Your letter of the 2d of April was submitted to the appraisers, and
swer to the inquiry contained in the closing paragraph thereof for-
to you; but as no answer has been received at this office, as to the
o be taken on the green barege veils which were forwarded to the

department by Mr. Babcock, I have the honor, herewith, to enclose plicate statement of Mr. Mead, the appraiser, with a request that you be pleased to direct us what rate of duty to take upon them.

Very respectfully, &c. &c.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, *Collect*

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq.

Copy of the Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, June 20, 1

SIR: I have received your letter of the 26th ultimo, enclosing t praiser's report respecting barege veils in the piece, with small str silk to designate each veil.

Upon due consideration, I do not conceive that the stripes in the makes such a material change in its character, as to place it upon a di footing from that of plain barege in the piece.

You will be pleased accordingly to admit it to an entry at an ad va duty of 33⅓ per cent.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptrol*

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.,
Collector, New York.

H.

Copy of Collector Barker's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 20th June, 1

SIR: I have this day received your letter dated the 16th instant, tion to the importation, by Mr. John F. Sarchet, of what he terms " factured chain links."

The iron imported by Mr. Sarchet is of various sizes, but the qu did not present itself in what class of *chains or parts of chains* it sh be placed, as it was considered as nothing more than *bolt iron* cut into pieces, some of them bent or twisted out of the straight form, with t parent design of evading the payment of *bolt iron duty*. I enc drawing of the pieces, in which several forms, in neither of which, be perceived could they be considered as links of chains with any propriety than "hoop iron" could be considered "iron hoops," unti ends were fastened together.

If your opinion should be that the decision of this office is correc the character of the iron in question, I beg leave to use this occasion quire whether, in the view of the Treasury Department, it should livered on payment of duty as bolt iron, or be seized as forfeited? *inquiry is* induced by the information communicated to me by the

that, in a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury in refer-
to an importation by Mr. Mark Richards of *hoop iron*, invoiced "*iron*
," he understood it to be the opinion of the Secretary that the collec-
Philadelphia should have seized the iron as forfeited for a violation
law, as manifested in the false character given to it in the invoice,
of exacting the duty on it as hoop iron.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

ph Anderson, Esq.
Comptroller, &c.

Copy of the Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, June 23, 1831.

I have received your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a drawing
pieces of iron, in their several forms, as imported by Mr. John F.
, and which he terms "manufactured chain links."
the representation made by Mr. Sarchet, it was inferred that what
orted were chain links completely manufactured, and the ends of
nk welded together, and hence the inquiry in my letter to you of the
ltimo, as to the size of the links, and for what kind of chains they
uitable. But it now appears that what Mr. Sarchet calls "*manu-*
ed chain links," are nothing more than bolt iron cut into small
, some of which are bent or twisted out of the straight form. In this
ed state, they cannot of course be considered *chain links*, constitut-
ts of chains. I therefore accord with you, that the pieces of iron
on should pay the same duty as bolt iron.
lation to the propriety of a seizure in the case in consequence of
y be considered a misnomer of the article in the entry and invoice,
ll be pleased to be governed by the instructions in the circular of
tary of the Treasury of the 12th October, 1830.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

N. Barker,
Collector, Philadelphia.

I.

Copy of Collector Barker's letter to the Comptroller.

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, 21st June, 1831.

In the circular from the Treasury Department, under date of 25th
, 1831, the terms *scrap iron*, as used in the act of 28th May, 1830,
d is meaning "the refuse ends of iron, broken pieces from wrecked
s, old and worn out spades, *hoes, pikes,* &c., broken gun barrels,
pieces of *cast iron vessels, and the like.*"

[illegible] me by Mr. Joseph R. Ev[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] under the name of scrap iron, good [illegible]
[illegible] view, and to add, that it is the opinion of the [illegible]
ration of the construction given to the term *scrap* [illegible]
[illegible] altogether of old iron, such as heretofore has been [illegible]
duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. BARKER.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq.,
Comptroller, &c.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Ju[illegible]

DEAR SIR: Having carefully examined the old iron impor[illegible] [illegible]delphia, Hall, from Jamaica, via Norfolk, I beg leave [illegible] the very lowest grade of old iron which has come und[illegible] [illegible], consisting principally of rusty broken pieces of old iron [illegible] with some rusty old broken gridirons, gun-locks, an[illegible] small articles so much coroded with rust as to be almost wor[illegible] if it were deemed liable to a specific duty of 62½ cents per 1[illegible] porter must, in my opinion, sustain a loss of about 50 per ce[illegible] portation.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. DUNCAN.

JAMES N. BARKER, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs.

Copy of the Comptroller's letter to Collector Ba[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Ju[illegible]

SIR: In consequence of a representation of the honorable [illegible] of the Senate of the United States, that he had been inform[illegible] to a large amount had been imported into the United Sta[illegible] to an ad valorem duty of only 15 per cent., an inquiry was [illegible] *lectors of some of the principal ports to ascertain whether* [illegible]

f their answers were transmitted to Mr. Dickerson, and, probably, provision in relation to scrap iron in the 9th section of the act of 1830, was predicated on the information contained in them.
nswer of the collector at Baltimore, he states that scrap iron is ently imported from the West India islands, and consists of ls of all kinds, and especially of hoes, pans, broken up ship iron, musket barrels, &c., on which he exacted an ad valorem duty of

a broad and comprehensive sense in which the law is to be under- ng the term *scrap iron*, I am of opinion that the description given ter of the 25th March, 1831, of the particular kinds of iron as hin the meaning of the term, is correct.
inion you will consider applicable to the importations alluded to in of the 21st instant.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

BARKER, Esq.,
ector, Philadelphia.

J.

Copy of Collector Ripley's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EASTPORT,
June 14th, 1831.

r letter of the 16th May, in reply to mine of 28th April, rela- duties to be charged on a particular kind of old iron, was duly I immediately wrote Mr. Foster, the person principally interest- ecision, and gave him an extract from your letter as to the uses e iron is to be applied. I have this morning received his (Gene-) answer, which I enclose. He is desirous of as early an answer onvenient.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES W. RIPLEY, *Collector.*

NDERSON, Esq., *Comptroller.*

EASTPORT, *June 10th*, 1831.

favor of the 7th inst. is at hand, with extracts from your let- by you from the Treasury Department, asking for information e use of the boiler iron. In reply, I beg leave to state that I antities of that description of iron in mending salt pans; the tches required for that use are, when fitted, of various sizes, h to a feet square; the old worn out plate is stripped of the frag- orn out part by cutting and shearing, so as to come at that par- which is made to answer this purpose, and in which, new rivet e to fit them for use. Other of the plates, when wanted to defect or *hole in the salt pan, is* first patched and plugged in *rnt out parts, to render it fit* for a pan patch.

I have for three years last past, imported this kind of iron for the same purpose, and paid duty on it 15 per cent. ad valorem; and in some cases have imported them in the boiler whole as used in steamboats, in which case they are unriveted here.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. FOSTER.

General J. W. RIPLEY, *Collector.*

Copy of the Comptroller's letter to Collector Ripley.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller' Office, June 29, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing one from Mr. E. Foster, in which he gives a particular description of the iron which he had theretofore imported, and been allowed to enter at an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

It appears that it is the different parts of old iron boilers which he imports for the purpose of applying the sound part in mending salt pans, the worn out part being cut off, and new rivet holes being made in the sound part so as to make them suitable for the object stated.

According to this description of the iron in question, I am of opinion that it comes within the definition of *scrap iron*, contained in the circular from this office of the 25th March, 1831, and, as such, is liable to a specific duty of 62½ cents per cwt.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

JAS. W. RIPLEY, Esq.,
Collector, Passamaquoddy, Maine.

K.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, July 5, 1831.

SIR: The enclosed invoice was forwarded to this office by Mr. Peter Wright, in consequence of an objection made to it at your office, because the *charges* are not added to, nor the *discount* deducted from the amount, although both are stated on the face of the invoice.

If, in the opinion of the appraisers, by adding the charges, and deducting the discount claimed from the nominal standard prices, the value of the goods will not be reduced below their true and actual current market value, the duties may be liquidated accordingly.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

JAS. N. BARKER, Esq., *Collector, Philadelphia.*

L.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, July 7, 1831.

The enclosed handkerchief, and composed of silk and cotton, was itted to this office by Messrs. Lohre & Kayser, in consequence, as ate, of your considering the article in the light of "*ready made g.*"

handkerchief is hemmed at the two ends; but I do not consider this nt to constitute it "*ready made clothing,*" within the spirit and g of the law.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

N. BARKER, Esq., *Collector, Philadelphia.*

M.

[*Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, July 14, 1831.

The enclosed parts of a worked muslin lady's cape, were transmit- this office by W. Mange, for the purpose of obtaining a decision as duty chargeable on the article.

a due consideration, I can perceive no reason for placing the article different footing from the worked capes noticed in the circular of the last.

may accordingly place it under the general classification of "*mille- of all sorts.*"

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

N. BARKER, Esq., *Collector, Philadelphia.*

N.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 3d August, 1831.

A book containing patterns of ornaments, such as are used by sta- box makers, &c., has been forwarded to this office by Mr. Thomas more, in order that the duties payable on them may be determined. of the patterns are made of colored and figured paper, and some of what the importer calls gold, silver, and false gold, and false silver, paper of different patterns and sizes.

nders the whole to be entitled to an entry at the rate of 15 cents states that, according to the opinion of the custom-house officers, iable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., with the exception composed in part of false gold and false silver, which they consider to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

It appears to me that such of the patterns as are composed entirely of stamped and colored paper, should pay a duty of 15 cents per lb., as "*other paper*," that such of them (if any) as are really composed in part of *gold* or *silver*, should be admitted at an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., and that those composed in part of *false gold* or *false silver*, (that is to say, a mixture of materials,) should be subjected to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

The book forwarded by Mr. Stonore is returned herewith. A few of each kind of the patterns have been retained for the purpose of a comparison with similar importations which may hereafter be made, and in relation to the duty payable on which a question may arise.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SAM. SWARTWOUT, Esq.,
Collector, New York.

O.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 9th August, 1831.

SIR: Upon due consideration of the case of the brig Laurel, which vessel, you say, was boarded in the harbour of New York, on the 30th of December, 1830, and was entered at your office on the 31st of the same month, I am of opinion her cargo of salt is liable to duty at the rate of 20 cents per bushel, of 56 pounds; it being evident, from the expression used in the act of 29th May, 1830, "*until the 31st December*, 1831, *and after that time*," &c., that both the reductions in the rate of duty authorized by that act, were intended to take effect on the 1st January, namely, the first reduction on the 1st January, 1831, and the second on the 1st January, 1832.

It was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States *vs.* Vowell et al., Cranch 5, p. 368, that duties on goods accrue at the time of their arrival at the port of entry; the duties in force at the time of such arrival are, of course, the duties which are demandable.

The duty of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds of salt was, as I conceive, the duty in force at the time of the arrival of the Laurel.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.,
Collector, New York.

P.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector McNeil.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 9th August, 1831.

SIR: I have received your representation that, on the 10th of December last, a box of fine cassimeres was imported at the custom-house at Rouse's

and that, having reason to suspect they were invoiced below their value, you appointed two respectable merchants to appraise them, who made such an addition to the invoice price as to bring the goods from the minimum value of $1, to the minimum value of $2 50 per square yard.

The agent of the importer being dissatisfied with the appraisement, stated that he would make an appeal, under the 3d section of the act of 28th May, 1830, but that you had heard nothing from him since, nor from the importer.

The cassimeres being still in the public stores, you request to be informed what course you are to pursue in relation to them.

According to the statement of the case, it appears to me that there is sufficient ground to consider the invoice as containing a false valuation of the goods, which are therefore forfeited under the 4th section of the act referred to.

It devolves upon you to take the necessary measures to have them libelled.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

D. B. McNEIL, Esq.,
Collector, Champlain, N. Y.

Q.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, 12th August, 1831.

SIR: The enclosed *square collar* and *pattern* for a chemisette, were forwarded to this office for its decision, as to the rates of duty chargeable on them, by Messrs. Robert Jaffray & Co.

I am of opinion that the square *collar* should be considered as coming under the denomination of "millinery of all sorts," but that the pattern for a chemisette should be admitted to entry at the *cotton square yard duty.*

You will be pleased to advise Messrs. Jaffray & Co. of this decision, and return the articles to them.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SAML. SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

R.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, 16th August, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, stating that a difference of opinion exists at your office, with respect to the construction of that part of the 3d section of the act of Congress, of 28th May, 1830, which subjects all goods contained in a package, to the duty of the highest priced article in it, and giving the following explanation of that difference, ac-

companied by the return of the appraisers, and the invoice of the cloths in relation to which the difference occurred.

According to the appraisers' return the cloths are properly charged extended; but some of the packages contain cloths of different values instance, package No. 911, contains 7 pieces at 7s. 4 pieces at 8s. pieces at 8s.; in which the appraisers have adopted 8s. as the average of the whole of the pieces in the package.

The question is, whether this rule of the appraisers be conformable the provisions of the section referred to?

From an examination of the law, I fully concur in the construction upon it by the appraisers. As package No. 911, contained some cloths, valued in the invoice at 6s. 6d. no pieces of a higher value have been put into it.

The documents forwarded by you are returned herewith.

Respectfully, &c.

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptr*

SAML. SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

S.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 24th August, 1

SIR: Upon a careful examination of the documents which accom your letter of the 22d instant, I am perfectly satisfied that the iron Mr. Lacon calls *wrought iron palisading*, is far from being finished of course, is not fit to be used for *palisades* in the state in which been imported.

He has accordingly been informed that the article could not be co ed as *manufactures of iron* within the meaning of the law.

Agreeable to your request, the documents marked A, B, C, and returned herewith.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptro*

SAML. SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

T.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Comptroll

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

2d September, 183

SIR: Having considered and laid before the President, your report 26th ultimo, with its enclosures, relative to the manner of estimati value of woollen bodies for hats, it appears to me proper, and I am

im to direct that they be taken, deemed, and estimated, by the
s of as great value as if they had been finished wool hats.
be pleased to notify the collector of New York of this regula-

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TROLLER *of the Treasury.*

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, 3d September, 1831.

application having been made to the Secretary of the Treasury,
n. Aug. White, for a re-consideration of the decision, as to the
estimating the value of the woollen bodies for hats imported by
ubject was submitted to the President of the United States, by
ry, and the result communicated in a letter to me of yesterday,
I enclosed a copy for your information and government.
ll be pleased to apprise Mr. White of the regulation as early as
e.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SWARWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

U.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, September 8, 1831.

have received a letter from your deputy, Mr Kerr, in which he
by the brig Panama, from Leghorn, there have been received
rt 1,200 straw hats, the several parts of which, viz. the crowns
ats, or brims, are separately invoiced, and have *ostensibly* different
and consignees. It must, however, be obvious, from a compari-
invoices which are herewith enclosed, the number of cases, the
ding mark of each, and the number of articles contained in the
es, being *precisely* the same, that an attempt is evidenced to evade
ent of duties, which would be properly chargeable on the articles,
e hats."

to one of the invoices, one part or portion of the hats was
Ripamonti, per the Brig Panama, on account of David Had-
New York; and, according to the other invoice, the other part
e hats was shipped on board the same vessel, and consigned
oodruff, of New York, by Jh. Cenotto, to be sold on his

has prevailed; and I present the subject for your consideration. On the other hand, a respectable importer of this place, states that the impression has prevailed generally among merchants here, as well as elsewhere in the United States, that chain cables necessary for a ship might be imported in her free of duty, and he thinks that, as a general rule, three are deemed necessary.

The question, too, is raised, whether a vessel would not be entitled to a new set of sails or rigging, if an apprehension should exist that, before her arrival home, they might be requisite, and whether such a case would not be similar to the one now presented.

I am, &c.

SAM'L. S. PHILLIPS, *Collector.*

Hon. Louis McLane, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Phillips.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, October 11, 1831.

Sir: The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me your letter of the 16th ultimo, in which you state "that an impression is prevalent amongst the ship owners, that chain cables, designed for the use of vessels in which they are imported, may be brought into this country duty free."

The general rule which has been laid down by this office, in relation to chain cables, anchors, sails, &c. purchased at a foreign port, has been that if the articles are absolutely necessary for the safe navigation of the vessel on her return voyage, and they are retained on board for her sole use, they are not liable to duty.

In determining what cases are entitled to the benefit of the rule, a sound discretion must be exercised by the officers of the customs.

I conceive that, in subjecting to duty the chain cable recently imported and transferred to another vessel, you acted in strict accordance with the rule alluded to.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Samuel Phillips, Esq. *Collector, Newburyport.*

Y.

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, October 13, 1831.

Sir: I have received a letter from Messrs. Wm. & John K. Morrell, enclosing two samples of an article called *flushings* or *fearnaughts*, which they allege has been adjudged by the appraisers to be a *bocking baize.*

From the best information I have been enabled to obtain in relation to the article, I am of opinion it ought not to be considered a *baize*, but should be admitted to entry as *manufactures of wool*, according to their value.

Be pleased to apprise the parties of this decision.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller*

Jas. N. Barker, Esq. *Collector, Philadelphia.*

Z.

Copy of Collector Swartwout's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

New York, 15th October, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing a sample of tartan plaid, was duly received. The letter and the article were both submitted to the appraisers, who have made the enclosed report to me.

As they admit that there is a very small quantity of silk in it, I should suppose that it could not be considered as "worsted stuff goods," under the instructions from the Comptroller of the 28th July, 1824, page 416. Although they entertain that opinion, we shall continue to act under the instructions of 1824, until further orders.

Most respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT,

Collector.

P. S. I return the sample, according to your request.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq.

APPRAISERS' OFFICE, *October* 14, 1831.

SIR: The article of Scotch or tartan plaid, enclosed in a letter to the Comptroller, is composed of combed wool, with the exception of three single threads of yellow silk, running one way, and four threads of the same color, running in an opposite direction, forming a cross bar.

We are of opinion that from the very trifling quantity of silk which enters into the fabric, and the material of chief value being composed of combed wool, and also from the evident use to which the article is to be applied, that it should properly be classed with worsted stuff goods paying a duty of 25 per cent.

There are other reasons also which would operate on our minds to give it this direction, viz. In all the lighter fabrics of silk and worsted, such as bombasins, Norwich crapes, barege, &c. &c., paying a duty of 33½ per cent. it must be recollected that the entire warp is composed of silk, while in this sample of tartan plaid, the warp and filling both are entirely composed of combed wool, and that the few threads of silk which are added merely to give life and effect to the pattern, should not subject it to a higher rate of duty than Scotch or tartan plaids, or other stuff goods.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. B. MEAD.

WILLIAM S. COE.

S. SWARTWOUT, Esq., *Collector.*

Copy of the Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, October 17, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing the report of the appraisers in relation to a sample of *plaid* forwarded to you on the 8th of the month.

It being stated by them that the only silk contained in the article, is in the yellow *cross bars*, in one of which there are three, and in the other four, single threads, I do not consider it as one of those articles contemplated by the circular of the 28th July, 1824, referred to by you.

This principle governed in the case of an article composed of *worsted*, with the exception of a stripe of eight pale blue *cotton* threads in the selveges.

The decision in relation to the latter article, was communicated in a letter to your predecessor, dated the 20th August, 1828.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

(a.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Henshaw.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, October 25, 1831.

SIR: The question has been submitted by Mr. John D. Bates, whether an abatement of duties can be allowed on an alleged overcharge in the invoice of 218 bales palm leaf, consigned to him from Havana.

According to the decisions of this office anterior to the act of 19th May, 1828, such claims were considered inadmissible.

The last case of the kind which appears on the records of this office, was the subject of a communication to your predecessor under the date of the 5th March, 1827.

The principle of that decision, you will perceive, was sustained by the proviso in the 14th section of the supplemental collection law, of 1st March, 1823, which expressly directs, "that, in no case, shall the duty be estimated on an amount *less than the invoice value*, with the addition by law required;" but I conceive that the 8th section of the act of 19th May, 1828, lays down a new rule upon the subject, and that the value ascertained by appraisement in the manner prescribed in that section, is now to govern, "any invoice *or affidavit thereto*, to the contrary notwithstanding;" except where the appraisement is considered *higher* than the current value and proper charges, when the course prescribed in the 3d section of the act of 28th May, 1830, is to be pursued.

Be pleased to advise Mr. Bates of this decision in his case.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

DAVID HENSHAW, Esq., *Collector, Boston.*

(b.)

Copy of Collector Whitehead's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Key West, October 3d, 1831.

SIR: When foreign vessels are wrecked upon the Florida reef, their *hulls are oftentimes* saved, and brought to this port, and sold with the cargo. I

would respectfully inquire whether they would be considered as coming under the head of "manufactures of wood," or as "non-enumerated" articles.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. A. WHITEHEAD, *Collector.*

Hon. JOSEPH ANDERSON,
Comptroller of the Treasury, Washington City.

(b.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Whitehead.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, 2d November, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d ultimo is received.

When boats of foreign wrecked vessels are sold in the ports of the United States, they are liable to duty.

I am of opinion that boats of this description, properly come under the general classification of "*manufactures of wood.*"

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,
Collector, Key West.

(c.)

Copy of Collector Pringle's letter to the Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, 2d November, 1831.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me a letter addressed to him by Mr. J. C. Levy, who represents that, in an invoice of 3 casks of [illegible], he had been charged "*two* heavy unprecedented commissions—first, the sum of £19 3*s.* 5*d.* and after this sum is added with the general charges, commission is again charged on the aggregate with the further sum of £[illegible] 18*s.* 7½*d.*

From this representation it is to be inferred that Mr. Levy considers those charges for commission, as increasing the value of the goods beyond their true and actual current market value, and hence his application to the Secretary for relief.

Upon a careful examination of the laws, in a case recently submitted for the decision of this office, in which it was alleged that an overcharge had been made in an invoice of palm leaf, the following instructions were given to the collector at Boston, viz.

"The question has been submitted by Mr. John D. Bates, whether an abatement of duties can be allowed on an alleged overcharge in the invoice of 218 bales palm leaf consigned to him from Havana.

"According to the decisions of this office, anterior to the act of 19th May, 1828, such claims were considered inadmissible.

(e.)

Collector Barker's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 14th November, 1831.

ur letter, dated the 9th instant, in relation to the "*engravers'* ported from Canton per ship Fanny, by Messrs. Draper, Under- d, and Spencer, was received this day.

pplication of those gentlemen to enter the paper in question, they med that it would be charged, as "*all other paper*," with the du- sents per lb. In objection to this, it was alleged that similar paper on a former occasion, classed as "*wrapping paper*," at a duty of per lb., but no sample of the former importation being at hand, the similarity might be tested, the charge of 15 cents per lb. was

mean time, Messrs. Bloodgood and Peck, having imported by the a quantity of paper similar to the No. 1 of Messrs. Draper, &c., the same charge of duty was made, alleged that similar paper had mly admitted at New York at a duty of 10 cents per lb. as "*cop- paper*," and, in confirmation of this allegation, they produced of the New York appraisers on an examination of the paper in which they had sent to that port, wherein it is recognised as "*In- rplate printing paper for proof impressions.*" On consulting and considering the avowed purpose for which the paper is in- was induced to acquiesce in the charge of 10 cents per lb., as on *late printing paper*," and directed that the importation of Messrs. Jnderwood, Bald, and Spencer, should be placed on the same

these circumstances, I respectfully submit the question to the re- ion of the Comptroller.

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

ANDERSON, Esq., *Compt'r.*

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, November 19, 1831.

have received your letter of the 14th instant, in relation to the pa- ed by Messrs. Draper, Underwood, Bald, and Spencer.

ding to information derived from an engraver here, the paper in is used only for taking *proof impressions*, and, as such, is of a than such as is commonly called "*copperplate paper.*"

the information, however, which it is inferred was communicated Messrs. Bloodgood and Peck after Messrs. Draper, Underwood, Spencer, had submitted their case to this office, and before you my letter of the 9th instant, I accord in the classification under ve concluded to place both importations.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, Compt.

N. BARKER, Esq., *Collector, Philadelphia.*

(f.)

Copy of Collector Barker's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 23d November, 1831.

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that the 1,200 straw crowns, and 1,200 straw brims of hats imported per brig Panama, from Leghorn, the subject of a letter from you, dated the 8th September last, have been condemned, and were sold this day.

I am led to advert to the subject from the circumstance that, at the place of sale, a merchant of the city made the remark, that the parties concerned in the importation must have been ignorant of their business, or they would have imported the respective parts of the hats by different vessels, and into different ports: a mode which had been successfully adopted, as he had understood from his correspondent at Leghorn, who had proposed to send him similar articles in the same way.

I have communicated this information to the collector at New York, a part specially alluded to by the Leghorn correspondent, and I presume we shall mutually be made acquainted with the importation into our respective ports of the different parts of hats of this description, should such importations be made. It is however to be regretted that the law, as it exists, offers no means of preventing evasions of this character, under the views taken by you of the subject, in your letter dated the 1st of April, 1825.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, November 28, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d instant, stating that the 1,200 straw crowns, and 1,200 straw brims of hats, imported per the brig Panama, having been condemned, had been sold.

You also communicate the information that, at the place of sale, a merchant remarked that the parties concerned in the importation of the above mentioned crowns and brims, "must have been ignorant of their business, or they would have imported the respective parts of the hats by different vessels, and into different ports, a mode which had been successfully adopted, as he had understood from his correspondent at Leghorn, who had proposed to send him similar articles in the same way."

By pursuing such a course, it will be difficult to prevent impositions on the revenue, until a remedy shall be supplied by an alteration in the existing law upon the subject.

In the meantime, instructions will be given to the collectors of some of the larger ports, that when crowns or brims of hats shall be separately imported into either of those districts, to retain the invoices, and transmit extracts therefrom to the other collectors of such ports, specifying the quantity, the different numbers, designating the different qualities, the names of the

shippers, owners, importers, consignees, &c., and such other particulars as may lead to a detection, in case the corresponding crowns or brims, (as the case may be,) to make a complete hat or bonnet, be imported into another of such ports, say Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, or New Orleans.

The alteration which the law appears to me to require to prevent impositions of the kind alluded to, will be to make a regulation of the following kind, viz.

1. That all crowns for making Leghorn hats or bonnets, or any hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, the cost of which, with the addition of 10 per cent., shall be less than cents, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost cents each, and be charged with an ad valorem duty thereon of 50 per cent.

2. That a similar provision be made in relation to brims for making such hats or bonnets.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON,
Comptroller.

JAMES N. BARKER, Esq.,
Collector, Philadelphia.

(g.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, December 3, 1831.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me a letter addressed to him by Mr. Meigs D. Benjamin, upon the subject of the duty legally chargeable on the article called *satin straw* or *Pagne de l'Inde.*

The article in question being generally (if not altogether) used in the manufacture of women's hats or bonnets, it was conceived that they were embraced in the 4th clause of the 1st section of the act of 22d May, 1824, under the general head of "all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets," more particularly as some of the *satin straw* is composed almost entirely of straw.

The language of the law, however, being such as to admit of different interpretations, it has, upon a further view of the subject, been concluded to consider the expression "all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets," as being applicable only to such as are composed of the materials of the kind of hats or bonnets specified in the previous part of the clause referred to, namely, "Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass."

Flats, braids, or plats, therefore, or the article of *satin straw* or *Pagne de l'Inde*, if composed of *silk* and *straw*, are to be admitted to entry at an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., as a manufacture of silk, or of which silk is a component material, when imported from places other than places from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Be pleased to advise Mr. Benjamin of this instruction in relation to his case.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON,
Comptroller.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.,
Collector, New York.

(h.)

Copy of a circular letter from Comptroller Anderson to Collectors at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, December, 22, 1831.

SIR: It has been represented to this office that impositions are practised upon the revenue, by importing the crowns of Leghorn hats or bonnets, and of hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, into one district of the United States, and the corresponding brims, to make a complete hat or bonnet, into another district thereof, with a view of evading the proviso in the 4th clause of the 1st section of the act of 22d May, 1824, in relation to such hats or bonnets, the cost of which, with the addition of 10 per cent., being less than one dollar each, should be considered as having cost one dollar, and be charged with duty accordingly.

The existing regulations by law do not afford a sufficient check against such evasions. Further legislative provision, therefore, will be necessary to frustrate such schemes of imposition. In the mean time, you are requested, when crowns or brims (as the case may be) of such hats or bonnets shall be separately imported into your district, that you will retain the invoice thereof, and transmit extracts therefrom to the collectors at ———, specifying the quantity, the different numbers, designating the different qualities, the names of the shippers, owners, importers, consignees, &c. and such other particulars as may lead to a detection, in case the corresponding crowns or brims, (as the case may be,) to make a complete hat or bonnet, be imported into another of the districts mentioned.

In case any crowns or brims of such hats or bonnets shall be imported into your district, the corresponding crowns or brims of which shall have been imported into another district, you will immediately seize the same, and apprise the collector of such other district thereof, in order that he may also seize those imported therein, in case they can be discovered and identified.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

To Collectors HENSHAW, *of Boston.*
SWARTWOUT, *of New York.*
BARKER, *of Philadelphia.*
McCULLOCH, *of Baltimore.*
WHITTLE, *of Norfolk, Va.*
PRINGLE, *of Charleston, So. Ca.*
GORDON, *of New Orleans.*
} One copy to each.

(i.)

Copy of Collector Barker's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 3d December, 1831.

: I enclose, herewith, a sample of an article recently imported by R. 'hillips, per brig Susan and Sarah, from Lisbon, entered as "wool," the importers claim to be admitted free as Angora goat's hair, or at a f 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated article.

importers present the opinions enclosed, of Bullock & Davis, wool s, largely concerned, Ab. Oldfield, wool broker, and Haven & Smith, ers, who state their belief that the article in question is Barbary goat's

admitted that at New York an importation of a similar article by t Grinnell had been charged with the duty of 15 per cent., but it is stood that the correctness of this classification, as applied to this im- on, is now doubted by officers at that port, they being inclined to as *wool*, adopting the application used in the invoiced entry.

question, on its proper character, is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, &c. &c.

JAS. N. BARKER, *Collector.*

ANDERSON, Esq. *Comptroller.*

, the undersigned, having seen the samples of 50 bales imported per san and Sarah, from Lisbon, pronounce them to be Barbary goat's

HAVEN & SMITH.

ladelphia, 30th November, 1831.

, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs R. & J. Phillips, have ned fifty bales, marked A, landed from the brig Susan and Sarah, from , and find the same to be Barbary goat's hair.

BULLOCK & DAVIS.
AB. OLDFIELD.

ladelphia, 29th November, 1831.

Copy of the Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, December 14, 1831.

: I have received your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing a specimen article recently imported by Messrs. R. & J. Phillips from Lisbon, ed and entered as *wool*, but which the importers claim to be admitted *Angora goat's hair*, or at a duty of 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated

In support of that claim, the importers have produced the certificates of several merchants, setting forth the article to be "*Barbary goat's hair.*"

From a comparison of the specimen in question with a specimen of Vicunia hair, and a recollection of what the article properly called Angora goat's hair is, a specimen of which was received at this office, but cannot now be found, I am of opinion that the denomination of "*wool*" by which the article imported by Messrs. Phillips is invoiced and entered, is the correct one, and that it should be subjected to duty accordingly.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

JAS. N. BARKER, Esq.
Collector, Philadelphia.

(j.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, December 16, 1831.

SIR: In a communication from Mr. Hamilton, the district attorney, it is stated, that, upon trial of a case, in which Mr. Joseph Moss had entered an article as goat's hair, and free of duty, his counsel did not even pretend, before the jury, that it was any thing else than wool.

You will please to state whether the specimens recently forwarded by you, of an importation of Mr. Moss, are specimens of the importation in relation to which a trial has been had. If not, be pleased to send me some of the latter importation.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SAM. SWARTWOUT, Esq.
Collector, New York.

(k.)

Copy of Collector Swartwout's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, December 15, 1831.

SIR: The iron links, spoken of in the accompanying letter, are intended, no doubt, for chain cables, and are, consequently, liable to pay three cents per pound duty.

We have received three several statements from practical men, who pronounce them links ready for welding and making chain cables, as you will perceive by their statements, which I transmit herewith, requesting that they may be returned after examination.

Respectfully, &c. &c.

SAM'L SWARTWOUT, *Collector.*

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq., *Comptroller.*

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, December 17, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, with the documents which accompanied, in relation to the duty payable on links for chain cables, which are stated to be *bolt iron*, cut into pieces of a suitable length for chain links, and bent into the form of links, but not welded together.

In the case of an importation of a similar article into Philadelphia, by Mr. John F. Sarchet of that place, it was decided that it should be subjected to the same duty as bolt iron.

A copy of that decision is enclosed for your government, being contained in a letter to the Collector at Philadelphia, under date of the 23d June, 1831.

Whether that collector made a seizure in the case, is not known to this department. Perhaps you had better write to him for information as to what was done in it.

The documents received with your letter are returned enclosed.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SAM'L. SWARTWOUT, Esq., *Collector, New York.*

(l.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Barker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, January 3, 1832.

SIR: The enclosed samples of woollen manufactures were forwarded to this office by Messrs Lewis & Co., for the purpose of having the rate of duty chargeable on them determined.

The two samples marked A, detached from those on the pattern card, are considered to be an inferior quality of flushings or fearnaughts, and accordingly are entitled to an entry at the woollens duty, with reference to their value, whatever that may be; but those on the pattern card, being considered to be a description of *bocking baize*, are excluded from the benefit of the proviso in the 2d clause of the 2d section of the act of the 19th May, 1828, in relation to woollen manufactures, whose value shall be less than 33½ cents per square yard.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

JAS. N. BARKER, Esq., *Collector, Philadelphia.*

(m.)

Copy of Collector Swartwout's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, December 19, 1831.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 16th instant, respecting the wool imported by Mr. Moss, I have the honor to state that

the four samples now forwarded for your examination are taken from the parcel which was condemned by the court and jury.

They differ, as you will perceive, from those which I forwarded to you some days since.

Respectfully, &c. &c.

SAM'L SWARTWOUT, *Collector.*

Jos. Anderson, Esq., *Comptroller.*

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, January, 4, 1832.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, accompanied by four samples of the wool imported by Mr. Moss, which was seized, libelled, and condemned.

Upon an examination of the subsequent importation made by him per the schooner Oscar, of which you transmitted samples with your letter of the 5th ultimo, it appears to me that there is some difference in the character and quality of the two importations; but as the last importation was invoiced *wool*, and the persons who examined the same, with one exception, concur in opinion that it is wool, you will be pleased to subject it to duty accordingly.

In the exception alluded to, the party expresses it as his opinion that the article is a mixture of hair and wool.

Whether there are any circumstances in the case which would warrant a seizure, is not known to this office. Upon that point you will exercise the discretion suggested in the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 12th October, 1830.

Agreeably to your request, the certificates of the examiners are returned herewith.

Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Samuel Swartwout, Esq., *Collector, New York.*

(n.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Pringle.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, January 9, 1832.

Sir: I have received a communication from Messrs. Simmons & Graveley, and Merchemath & Lowndes, representing that there is a difference of opinion between you and them as to the duty legally chargeable on Swedish hammered iron, half inch and under, which is alleged to be neither *slit* nor *rolled.*

By the second clause of the 1st section of the act of 19th May, 1828, the following duties were imposed: "On iron, in nail or spike rods, *slit* or *rolled*, and on *iron, slit or rolled* for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three and one half cents per pound."

m the description given of the iron imported by the two houses above
ned, it does not appear to me to come within the operation of the re-
n referred to; but is entitled to an entry as "iron in bars or bolts, not
actured in whole or in part by rolling, one cent *per* pound."
I will please advise the parties accordingly.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

ES R. PRINGLE, Esq.,
Collector, Charleston, S. C.

(o.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Hyde.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, January 11, 1832.

The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me your letter to him
26th ultimo, containing the following representation:
y a Treasury decision, pine boards and planks are made subject to a
f 30 per cent. ad valorem, while, by a like decision, mahogany and
ood boards and planks are considered as a non-enumerated article,
bject to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The distinction made between
o kinds of lumber has caused great complaint, and I am requested to
the present head of the department, whether the distinction is well
d. Some have threatened prosecutions to recover back the differ-

eply, I have to observe that the decision, in relation to pine boards and
alluded to, was predicated upon one made by Mr. Comptroller Steele,
mmunicated to certain collectors under date of the 29th January, 1802,
of which is enclosed for your information.
n due consideration of the subject, I conceive that boards and planks
hogany and rose wood stand upon a different footing from boards and
of pine; because the former are never used in the state in which they
ported, whilst the latter are frequently so used.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

W. HYDE, Esq.,
lector, Burlington, Vermont.

(p.)

Copy of Collector Swartwout's letter to the Comptroller.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New York, 11th January, 1832.

: I have the honor to submit the enclosed for your consideration and
on.

Respectfully, &c. &c.
SAM'L SWARTWOUT, *Collector.*

ANDERSON, Esq.,
Comptroller.

NEW YORK, 53, *William stree*.

SIR: Enclosed I send you a pattern of one bail of worsted sealettes, marke H N, No. 1, imported by me in the ship Hibernia, Maxwell, master, fr Liverpool, which you will oblige me by forwarding to Washington, and c taining the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether the arti comes under the denomination of worsted stuffs, or uncut worsted plu if it comes under the former denomination, "which, according to the tar *is* the case, being composed *entirely of worsted*," the duty will be 25 p cent. ad valorem; if under the latter, they will come under the 250 co minimum, and pay a duty of 45 per cent.

Yours, &c. &c.
HENRY NOVIS.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.

P. S. This sample is wove different from plush, so decided by worste manufactures in the case of United States *vs.* Charles Russell in the cour decided in his favor by the jury as worsted stuff goods, this being exactly th same article.

N. B. The above sample is the same article as imported by C. Russ on which a decision was had. A. B. MEAD.

(p.)

Copy of Comptroller's letter to Collector Swartwout.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, January 17, 183

SIR: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing one f Mr. Henry Norris, with a sample of "*sealettes*" imported by him, w Mr. Mead, the appraiser, states to be the same article with that hereto imported by Messrs. C. H. Russell & Co., in relation to which a deci had been made.

If the decision of the State court be here alluded to, I have to obs that the District Attorney has been instructed to appeal from it.

Until the question, therefore, shall receive a final judicial decision, will be pleased to exact the *woollens* duty on the article.

Respectfully,
JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller*

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq.,
Collector, New York.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA,

behalf of sundry individuals belonging to the Creek Indians, praying for assistance from the Government.

FEBRUARY 15, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened:

The petition of the undersigned unto your honorable body,

SPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your petitioners are native Creek Indians of mixed blood; that they now, and long have been, inhabitants of that space of territory ceded by the ek nation of Indians to the United States, by a treaty concluded at Fort kson, on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1814: which cession of territory expressed to be made as an indemnity to the United States for the law- and unprovoked hostilities, before that time, committed by said tribe of dians upon its citizens; and also for the expense and charge of waging a cessful war on the part of the United States, for the present security and ure repose of its people. That your petitioners, before the occurrence of stilities, and the scene of wide spread devastation which followed the in- sion of their red brethren, were in the enjoyment of a high degree of sperity, and blessed with a liberal share of those comforts which the great penser of Good is pleased to bestow upon his children. Possessing lands a fertile quality, extended far beyond their wants, and pursuing a course rigid frugality and industrious exertion, they received as the reward of their s, every thing which seemed suitable to their condition; and, in the sub- atial comforts of life, were not surpassed by the white settler on the fron- r. Nor was it in this respect only, that they endeavored to emulate the ghboring and more privileged citizens of the United States. They opted, in many particulars, their manners, habits, and customs; cultivated ir sentiments of justice and love of order, and conferred on their children far as their means and opportunities would permit, the advantages of ed- ion and literary discipline. Thus situated, and possessed with these fe s, your petitioners desired nothing more ardently than a continuance of friendly relations which had subsisted between their own people and the ited States, in pursuance of several treaties of amity and concord; nor

could they contemplate a subject of more painful apprehension, than the occurrence of a state of things calculated to depress their advances towards civilization, or to disturb the even tenor of their peaceful pursuits. They accordingly, on the first manifestation of an unfriendly disposition by the Creek nation towards the whites, were punctual in warning the latter of their danger; active in the employment of paliatives to soothe the irritated feelings which drove their misguided brethern to an unequal contest; and when all expedients for the preservation of peace had failed, were no less conspicuous for their firm and unshaken adhesion to the cause of the whites. The sentiments of loyalty, long and sincerely cherished towards the Government of the United States, and a deep rooted confidence in its justice and magnanimity, were strengthened by the assurance of its civil and military officers, that the United States would save harmless, and award adequate indemnity to all who persevered in their refusal to take part in the hostile operations against them. Thus fortified, your petitioners were enabled to remain true to their pledges of neutrality or friendly aid, even under circumstances, in the contemplation of which, all hopes of future remuneration are apt to be lost in the extremity of the present sacrifice. It is no exaggeration of their sufferings to say, that there was scarcely an enormity committed in the course of that disastrous war, whether of a sanguinary or predatory character, that had not its parallel, affecting either your petitioners, or those who stood connected with them by the most endearing ties. The persons and property of your petitioners, seemed for a while the choice and selected objects of the vengeance of those whose fury they were unable to restrain; so that, in a few weeks, from a situation of enviable prosperity and affluence, they became pennyless outcasts, condemned to want, degradation, and misery. Yet, even under these afflictions, your petitioners continued firm in their allegiance, and true to the pledge they had given.

Your petitioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon, or to detail particulars of the grievances alluded to, because the hardships which befel them, in common with others of the Creek tribe, are matters of notoriety to thousands now living, some of whom perhaps, have the honor of filling seats in your body; and because the voice of their complaints, some years since, arrested the ear of Congress, and produced a course of legislation, in which their rights to indemnity for losses sustained in consequence of their faithful adherence to the whites, was distinctly recognized. As a proof of this, your honorable body is referred to an act of the Congress of the United States, passed April 27th, 1816, for the relief of Samuel Manac, a friendly Creek Indian of the half blood, by which the proper accounting officer of the War Department, was authorized and directed to audit and settle his claims for loss of property destroyed by the Creek Indians; under which act he received the sum of $12,597 25; also, to "an act for the relief of certain Creek Indians," passed March 3, 1817, appropriating $85,000 for the liquidation of their supposed claims; which appropriation fell short of the amount of claims legally audited under the provisions of that act, to the amount of $97,560, some of the claimants receiving two-fifths, others three-fifths, or in different proportions, as your petitioners have been informed, and, as by reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made March 15th, 1828, more fully appears.

But your petitioners would make known to your honorable body, that, notwithstanding this unequivocal evidence of the liberality and justice of the Government of the United States, the claims of a part of the undersigned,

ing from the same circumstances, and based upon the same grounds, ver been considered, allowed, or satisfied, to the value of one cent: a ine attributable partly to accident, and partly to their want of legal s, to instruct the min the forms proper to be pursued for obtaining their

petitioners are apprized of the prejudice which attaches itself to a mand. They are aware that, with many, a delay of justice is often ie pretext for its ultimate denial. But your petitioners have not slept eir rights. They have, from time to time, in their individual capa- ddressed letters and petitions to the members of Congress from this etting forth their cause of complaint. These, although laid before ly, have never procured them the desired redress. They have been upon (as your petitioners presume) as the idle wailing of a son of st, who, according to the known customs of his country, could be on- through the medium of his chiefs. Whereas your petitioners have ce forfeited the benefit of that mode of appeal. They have become ated with the white people, have submitted to their laws and usages, y of them have, by act of your Legislature, been admitted to the full ies of citizens of this State. The undersigned would further remark, on to the lateness of the period at which their application in this made, that they have been advised it is a principle universally among civilized States, that no lapse of time or length of prescrip- avail against the admitted rights of the sovereign power; and they lly suggest that every consideration of justice, and all that consti- tional honor, required the reciprocal action of this principle, when t happens to exist on the part of a citizen against his own Govern-

petitioners are well apprized of the delicate nature of the task, as f the responsibility, they draw on themselves, by invoking the pa- terference of your honorable body, in behalf of them and their rights. ense of wrong, painful and aggravated as it is, would not have driven his course, had not experience demonstrated that all other measures decisive or more private character, were utterly hopeless. They refore, that their petition will receive your serious consideration; in setting forth their grievances, they will not be looked upon as wishing to indulge the ebulitions of that querulous temper, which delights to obtrude upon the patient ear, a recital of the common ca- of human nature.

petitioners therefore humbly pray your honorable body, inasmuch re now, in common with the good people of this State, the rightful f your care and guardianship, to prepare and transmit to the Con- the United States, a memorial in behalf of the undersigned, making o that body the nature of their grievances, and soliciting such redress ed for by the singular hardships of your petitioners; and such as may with the character of a Government distinguished for its magnani- r its kind and parental care of its own people, and its undeviating ice of the principles of good faith and justice towards the world at And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

James Earles,
Arthur Lizemore, his x mark,
John Weathersford, his x mark,
Arthur Lizemore, his x mark,
Admin. on the estate of Dixon Bailey and James Bailey.

Charles Elhert, his x mark,
Zachariah MacGirt, his x mark,
David Maniac,
Exec. of the estate of David Tate, dec.
Simmoice, his x mark,
Wm. Oliver, in right of his wife, formerly Polly Jones.
Thos. Armstrong, admin. to the estate of J. Fletcher.
Lauchlin Durant, his x mark,
George Stiggins,
David Hale,
William Hallinger,
Lynn MacGhee, his x mark.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA., *January 26th*, 1832.

I hereby certify that the foregoing petition is a true copy taken from the original roll on file in this department. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the State.

JAMES J. THORNTON,
Secretary of State.

Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, to the Congress of the United States, for the relief of William Williams and William Bush.

The General Assembly of said State beg leave to bring to the notice of the Congress of the United States, the claims of the above named citizens of said State. It appears to this General Assembly, that these individuals, being in the public service, on the frontiers of the State of Georgia, in the late war with the Creek and Seminole Indians, while absent from home, had their property destroyed by the latter named Indians; and that, notwithstanding their claims have long since been laid before the War Department of the United States, these men have received no remuneration for the losses and injuries so sustained by them. This General Assembly, therefore, recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress, the claims aforesaid.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to furnish each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a copy of this memorial.

Approved, 21st January, 1832.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA., *January* 26, 1832.

I hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is a true copy, taken from the original roll on file in this department. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the State.

JAMES J. THORNTON,
Secretary of State.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 16, 1832.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

The Manufacture of Salt, and on the qualities of different kinds of salt as manufactured by artificial heat, or crystallized by solar evaporation. Received from John R. London, Esq., of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Communicated to the Senate by Mr. Benton, and ordered to be printed.

To the citizens of North Carolina.

The cautious slowness with which mankind have ever encouraged and embraced philosophical or mechanical improvement, has long been lamented as the barrier to useful enterprise, and the grand obstacle to general convenience and happiness. In matters merely speculative and scientific, this need not surprise us; but that it should be permitted to obtrude itself into our every day and practical concerns, to step between us and some of our chiefest comforts, and wound our interest itself, is surely a subject of wonder and regret.

These suggestions originate in the continued demand, and the infatuated preference of our State for the white or Liverpool salt, whose fair and tempting exterior renders it peculiarly imposing, whilst its intrinsic deficiency makes the delusion most pernicious and ruinous. The admonitions of learning, and the deductions of experience, seem to have been unheard or forgotten; and we are still pursuing that course, into which nothing but the illusions of ignorance could have led us, or the despotism of habit detained us. Other States, aroused by age, the progress of improvement, or other adventitious advantages, have shaken off their prejudices; and a reference to their prices current* shows us the true relative value of this artificial salt, forced to crys-

*The following are the prices of salt at the following places to the north and south, by the mail of December 8, 1823.

	Liverpool blown.	Turks Island.	American.
Boston	3½ hogsheads 8 bushels	3¼	3¼
New York	43 cents per bushel	53	
Philadelphia	50	50	
Baltimore	52	55	
Charleston	50	55	
Wilmington, N. C.	60 to 65	50	
Fayetteville	125	110	

The prices are correctly quoted at this date, but the difference is frequently much greater. Liverpool salt is frequently shipped to North Carolina from other ports in the United States where the citizens have too much sagacity to use it.

tallization by boiling, with the Bay salt, or that formed by the slow and natural progress of solar evaporation. In New York, the able effects of the benevolent and patriotic Dr. MITCHILL, have long since been successfully exerted in warning his fellow citizens against its imposition; and we hope to be accused of no worse motive in extending his monitions to our own State. In a letter to Dr. CALDWELL, dated 1803, he writes as follows:

"In the course of trade between America and Great Britain, it has become the misfortune of the United States to be visited with frequent cargoes of salt from Liverpool. This article is prepared on the western coast of England, where coal for fuel can be bought at a low price, by boiling ocean water or briny spring water, saturated with the rock salt of Norwich, in large and shallow pans of iron. The native mineral salt of Cheshire is carried coastwise to Lancashire for that purpose. The salt which remains after the water has been evaporated by force of fire, is called *pan salt*, and is a medley of saline substances. It is very different in its qualities from the pure muriate of soda: for whereas that is the most agreeable of the antiseptics, and ranks among the strongest; this mixture of impurity and trash is remarkable for possessing the reverse of those valuable properties. Indeed, this *artificial* salt is exceedingly unlike the salt formed by the evaporation and crystallization which sea water *naturally* undergoes in the warmer latitudes. There is a remarkable difference between that vile and heterogeneous mass sold in the American ports under the name of *blown salt*, or *Liverpool salt*, and the efficacious and excellent article brought from the Canaries, Cape de Verd, and Bahama islands.

"The frequent and intimate connexion between the American ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., and the city of Liverpool, has rendered it very convenient, in the course of commerce and navigation, to throw in salt at the latter place for ballast, or part of a cargo, to the American market. The cheapness of fuel from the neighboring coal mines in Lancashire, enables the salt boilers to sell their manufacture cheap; and hence it happens that ships about to come to America, either empty or with a light freight, find it worth their while, as they must have ballast, to buy salt for the purpose instead of stones, sand, iron, or the like. If the salt clears itself, after paying prime cost and duties, it will answer as well as other ballast. If it does more than this, it is preferable.

"From this concurrence of events, it has happened that the sea ports of the United States have been largely supplied with British home-made salt from Liverpool. Almost two-fifths of all the foreign salt consumed in the United States comes from this part of England. And a material more pernicious in its consequences could hardly be introduced among our people. The importation still continues, and the time is come to apprise and warn them of the evil. It is highly to be wished that never a bushel more of that mischievous commodity should be consumed in America. The trade in it ought to be broken up. If the consumers of salt were aware of the bad quality of that from Liverpool, there would be little probability of their continuing to use it, or of purchasing a bushel more.

"Liverpool salt is very imposing to the eye. It is in a fine powdery form, of a tempting color, and possesses all the exterior qualities which allure purchasers, and invite a ready sale. The manufacturers possess, in an uncommon degree, the art of preparing their ware most handsomely for market.

"It has accordingly been bought with avidity by the American merchants
d traders, and transported to many interior parts of the United States.
he snowy whiteness of the material itself, its ready solubility in water,
d the mildness of the pickle which it forms, had brought Liverpool salt
to general use for preserving the beef, pork, and butter of the middle and
uthern States.

"The loss of property and of life, consequent upon the employment of
is kind of salt, is prodigious. Experience, year after year, has proved it
be incapable of preserving our beef from corruption. Often has this im-
rtant article of food been found to be tainted the very autumn in which it
s been packed in barrels. More frequently has the beef stunk abomina-
y in the magazines and warehouses of New York and other cities, on the
turn of warm weather the ensuing spring. And a more common and la-
entable case is, that in the progress of summer's heat, aided by a southern
itude, the beef, when exported to the West Indies or elsewhere, degene-
tes with a still more rapid process of putrefaction.

"The inspectors who re-pack our beef, the merchants who own it, and
he masters of vessels who carry it abroad, are all witnesses of these facts.

"But the waste and destruction of property are not the worst conse-
uences of trusting the preservation of beef to Liverpool salt. The exhala-
ions from such masses of animal flesh, as they undergo corruption and turn
o rottenness, are remarkably noxious. They poison the surrounding air by
heir deleterious presence. They have sickened and destroyed repeatedly, in
ew York, the inhabitants who were unfortunate enough to be in the neghbor-
ood of such nuisances, and enveloped in their unwholesome atmosphere.
estilence and desolation have prevailed in the vicinity of these putrefy
g remains of oxen, bulls, and cows.

"The misery endured by cities is also incidental to ships. Within the
des, and under the hatches of a vessel, septic vapours are copiously engen-
ed and most highly concentrated. Existing there in their greatest viru-
nce, they excite fevers of the most fatal forms that afflict the human race.
And thus, from the nature of their cargoes, can it be understood wherefore
essels that carry beef, &c., to the West Indies are commonly sickly; and,
y the time they get back, are in an odious and intolerable state of uncleanness. Too pestilential from the venom engendered within them to be admitted to port, they are proper subjects of *alkaline purification*, by which one can they be rendered sweet, safe, and wholesome.

"Thus, besides the sacrifice of property, we find that the employment of iverpool salt, in the pickling of beef, leaves it liable to corrupt; and the onsequences of this corruption are pestilential exhalations, stirring up yellow fevers and other malignant distempers in the neighborhoods of cities nd vessels, where the bodies of these herds of slaughtered neat cattle happen to be deposited. Indeed, the mischief accruing to house-keeping, to ity police, and to navigation, from this source, almost exceed enumeration.

"There is another evil, however, which ought to be mentioned; that is, he disorders of the stomach and intestines, induced by eating semi septic eef and pork. It is well known to each master of a house, as well as to very master of a ship, that sometimes their salted provisions become taint-d or partially spoiled. The expediency or necessity of the case obliges the amily or crew to subsist upon this unsound and unhealthy food. Dysenteies, fluxes, scurvies, and similar ailments, are the natural incidents to this kind of diet. Sometimes, among the customers of a country storekeeper,

the extent of the sales of his British salt can be traced in the region are by the offensive and disgusting condition of their meat tubs, and the pr lence of bloody fluxes and other intestinal disorders in those who draw t sustenance thence.

"And yet people go on to buy and consume it as if the preservatic their meat and of their health was a matter of no moment whatever. Su the consumers of salt ought to be upon their guard against such impositi They ought not to purchase, or in anywise to use Liverpool salt. T the country traders would not carry it from the seaports; nor then w the merchants import it, or receive it on consignment from the land o manufacture; a land whose inhabitants being too wise to use it themse for putting up beef and pork for long keeping or exportation, or to em it in the provisions either of their navy or army, send it away, as fa they can export it, to be consumed by the people of the United States. is not made to preserve meat, but to sell.

"The loss of property, health, and life, which results from the viti and corrupt state of our *beef*, whether consumed at home or exported t reign parts, is likewise consequent upon the use of Liverpool salt, or c British boiled salt, to pickle our *pork*. But as pork from its nature is prone to corrupt and emit venomous gases than beef is, and is brougl smaller quantity to market, there is proportionably less damage susta from its putrefaction, and less injury by its exhalation. But pork as as beef suffers all that it can suffer in deterioration from the weak and terated material wherewith it is salted. And thus the vessels in the W India trade grow foul and sickly. Their crews contract yellow fevers the causes existing within themselves; and then the blame is cast foreign dominions.

"The butter of the New York market has also been rendered wors not absolutely spoiled, by the same kind of salt. Beguiled by its fine showy exterior, the citizens have used it extensively in our counties fa for grazing and dairies. In many cases it has supplanted the old fashi coarse or sun-made salt. Wherever this substitution has been made, i been with a pernicious effect. The butter so salted does not keep so loses its agreeable flavor, and aequires rather a disagreeable scent. It is prized by those who are nice in selecting this important article of h keeping, and it consequently brings a lower price to the person who m it. Thus agricultural industry is deprived of a part of its reward. this will probably continue until the buttermakers discontinue altoge this very unfit and unsafe material. The difference between butter pu with this salt, and with the natural crystallized salt, is so great, that wholesale and retail grocers can distinguish it at once by the smell, on p ing or opening a firkin. The sweet flavor and nice odour which pur salt gives, is altogether wanting in that which is seasoned with the othe

"And thus, as Liverpool salt is the remote agent of so much loss, age, and misery in the United States, it is high time to cease both to and consume it. In its stead, salt from the Bay of Bi-cay, Port Isle of May, or the Bahamas, may be employed with perfect safety. preferableness of these will be discovered by a little experience: and fur observation and trial will determine which is the best among them for p cular uses.

"Having thus far detailed the matters of fact, I must recite a few r things of the same kind before this examination is closed. The British

phers have long known the disposition of *their* salt to promote pu-ction. It has even been published to the world half a century ago. their *own* country, their experiments and monitions have had the de-l effect. They have warned their own people not to trust it for any er than culinary and extemporaneous use. The experiments of Sir John ngle were decisive on this point. They have been confirmed since by Percival, an inhabitant of Manchester, in his experiments upon *their* mon salt, (carried, of course, directly from the shores of the Mersey, rom Liverpool) which, in small quantities, does not prevent the corrup-of animal flesh, but on the other hand, promotes it. (Percival's Es-, vol. i, p. 346.) And these facts no one has pretended to dispute.

And yet, after all the experiments plain and instructive as they are, e at home, and all the facts, cogent and conclusive as they are, abroad, citizens of the United States are to this day purchasing and consuming baleful article of commerce; while, if they judged rightly, they would t it in all their dealings.

Dr. Percival has preserved an anecdote on this subject which is worthy ing known more generally. He says that *Sir J. Pringle told him had long believed the septic quality of sea salt, as employed in his ex-iments, was owing to "some heterogeneous substance blended with rticle," and not to any putrescent quality in the mere muriate of , or pure sea salt itself.* Doubtless the noble baronet was right; and Percival has borne ample testimony to the truth of his opinion.

The fault of Liverpool salt, and of all other salt obtained from sea water orce of fire, or by boiling, is its admixture with foreign ingredients, wn by the technical names of *slack* and *bittern*. These usually adhere e salt in considerable quantities. They have no antiseptic virtues, but ess a directly contrary effect. Hence their bad quality, and the bad ity of salt impregnated by them, can be readily accounted for. Sea formed by *natural* evaporation and crystallization, has very little ad-ture with these foul and foreign ingredients. It is therefore more pure, ntiseptic, and more fit for all manner of economical purposes."

n the above analysis, we believe the deductions of science have been nd to be the results of experience; and it illustrates the cause why so ch spoiled bacon is found in our markets: while it admonishes, that rth Carolina, which has been, and which is still (where pure salt is used) elebrated for the excellency of the article, will, ere long, sustain a sad rse; for, if Liverpool salt is inadequate to the curing of provisions in at Britain or New York, how much less in a southern latitude like ours? lest we be accused of national prejudice, let us adduce the testimony of lish chemists themselves. The celebrated Dr. Black observes, that y salt, though it has the appearance of being more impure, is much more ctual in preserving provisions; and when we make an enquiry, by expe-ment, into its constituent parts, and compare it with boiled salt, we disco-the reason of this; which is, that it is, in reality, purer than boiled salt; it is more free from the admixture of other salts or saline compounds. the violent boiling and hasty crystallization commonly practised in pre-ng white salt, these extraneous and useless salts are very imperfectly rated. A great part of them remains, and depraves the quality of the for curing provisions; whereas, the bay salt being produced by a solar poration and crystallization, more time is allowed for the separation of heterogeneous and concretion of the homogeneous saline particles. Bay

salt has a taste sensibly sweetish, which is not to be found in any boiled s whatever."

In addition to this, nearly all the English salt we receive is prepar from fossil salt or brine fountains; all of which, as the laborious Dr. Brow RIGG affirms, "has something of a sulphureous principle mixed with it, may be concluded from its fœted sulphureous smell. This sulphureo principle gives to the brine an intestine putrifying motion, and makes quickly corrupt the flesh of all animals steeped therein. He further says— "The British white salt is not so proper, (in consequence of its want o strength and purity) as bay salt, for curing fish, and such flesh meats as ar intended for sea provisions, or exportation into hot countries; so that, fo these purposes, we are obliged, either wholly or in part, to use bay salt which we purchase in Spain, France, or other foreign countries.

With such instruction from the wisdom and experience of our own coun try, and such confessions from Englishmen themselves, shall we submit to be the consumers of their manufacture which they are too wise to employ; and this, too, when our native state, our own manufacturers, furnish the ar ticle by its natural process, and in its greatest state of purity? Had th erection of our salt works been prior to the publication of Dr. Mitchill he would have told you that their manufacture was bay salt, as formed b solar evaporation, and that, too, at the present time, with the utmost car skill, and cleanliness, with all the advantages which have been detailed ov boiled salt; and in relation to foreign bay salt, that ours was made in woode cisterns, whilst theirs (we believe without an exception) is evaporated a crystallized in clay or sand bottoms, where it derives much impurity, a all that repulsive dinginess of appearance that marks it. If ocean water as pure upon our coast as elsewhere, (which can hardly be doubted) our d mestic or vat salt must be the purest muriate of soda that is made, for have the first intelligence engaged in its manufacture—they pursue the pl pointed out by nature—all impurities are permitted to subside—no forei salts are forced to concretion by artificial heat; and it rivals, in fairness a brilliancy of exterior, while it infinitely surpasses, in intrinsic value, a boiled salt. But we are conscious of the prejudice that exists against it; a as we know it to be founded in error, and believe it to be based upon unju premises, we will endeavor to explain and correct it. During our revolu tionary war, when our ports were closed against our accustomed supplie our necessities compelled us, along our sea board, to the manufacturing of boi ed salt, against which we are now contending; and the inhabitants of t State, generally, flocked here, erected their temporary boilers, and return home with their commodity, generally inadequate to their wants, and at times vitiated and unfit. Their provisions suffered, as might have been ex pected, and an unjust odium has been entailed upon all salt of domestic or gin. Subsequently, when the scarcity, excited by the last war, suggeste the idea of our present improved process, upon a large scale, it may ha happened that a want of practical skill, and the incessant and insatiable de mand upon our works might have rendered our vat salt short of its existing purity. But now, that experience has furnished its lights, and it is made superior, in efficacy, (as is admitted by all accustomed to its use,) is it no folly, is it not madness, to send our funds abroad, when they might be ex pended among ourselves? Yet, as the fiscal concerns of the whole are no apt to influence individuals, we urge them to reflect solely on the comparativ merits of the article, and to renounce, at once, (if they value the character o

h markets, or their own aggrandizement,) the pernicious habit of curing rovisions with the *white boiled* or *Liverpool salt*. It is to be expected se interested in its importation or its sale, will extol its merits, and on you; and it is natural that they should lament every exertion that tends inish either the one or the other; but private emolument is not to e with public good, and we cannot submit to be the ruined victims of nterested policy.

Friends to the Internal Policy of the Country.

MINGTON, N. C., *December* 10, 1828.

REPORT

FROM

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN REPLY

To a resolution of the Senate concerning the annual statements on commerce and Navigation.

February 20, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to the printed.

Treasury Department,

February 18th, 1832.

Sir: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 16th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate why the statements of the foreign commerce of the United States, required by the act of the 10th February, 1820, have not been transmitted to Congress; and if there is any impediment to a compliance with the provisions of that act, what legislative provision is necessary to remove it; I have the honor to state, that it appears by a report of the Register of the Treasury, herewith transmitted, the officer by whom the statistical accounts required by that act are to be prepared, that those accounts for the year ending on the 30th of September last, have not been completed for the want of the returns of imports for the last quarter of that year, into Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; which returns have not yet been received from the collectors of those districts.

By the annexed note, showing the dates at which those accounts have been heretofore transmitted to Congress, it is apparent that it has not been found practicable to fulfil, strictly, the intention of that act, in regard to the time of transmission, there being no instance in which they were sent on the day named in the act; only two having been sent in January, five in February, one in March, and two in April.

The cause of the delays is understood to be, the provision of the act requiring the collectors' returns to be made quarterly; and the length of time found necessary in the principal ports, after the close of the quarter, in preparing, with the authorized means at the disposal of the collectors, the returns required of them. The subject had previously occupied the attention of the department; and it was intended, in laying before Congress the next statistical report, to have taken occasion to submit the propriety of such fur-

ther legislative provision as experience had shown to be indispensable, with the aid of additional regulations on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to effect the object of the act of the 10th of February, 1820.

It is respectfully suggested, that the act be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require the collectors, under suitable penalties for non-compliance, to render the returns which they are at present directed to make, together with dutiable abstracts, monthly instead of quarterly; and to employ the clerks necessary for that purpose. And as the printing of the statistical accounts might be carried on as fast as they are prepared at the Treasury, it is also suggested, that, if it be the pleasure of Congress, that the Secretary of the Treasury should present them in a printed form, as is now done in regard to the accounts of the public receipts and expenditures, the delay which is necessarily caused by printing them, after they are communicated, would be avoided.

It is believed, that if the act should be thus modified, the statements required by it might be transmitted in a state fit for immediate use, before the 1st day of January.

I beg leave to accompany this report with a copy of a communication recently made by this department, to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, on the same subject.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Feb. 18th, 1832.

SIR: In reply to your reference to this office, of the following resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate why the statements of the foreign commerce of the United States, required by the act of the 10th February, 1820, have not been transmitted to Congress; and if there is any impediment to a compliance with the provisions of that act, what legislative provision is necessary to remove it:"

I beg leave to state, that the delay in submitting the annual statement of commerce and navigation to Congress, is not in the least attributable to this office, and is wholly beyond its control, as the following reasons will explain. All the matter necessary to form the statement of commerce and navigation, is derived from the several collectors of the customs; and they are required by the act of 1820, to make quarterly returns to the Treasury of all this information. The returns thus required, are never made from the large ports within the time prescribed by law; and in default thereof, no power is vested in the department to enforce a compliance, as in other cases provided. The responsibility, consequently, entirely rests with the several collectors for the non-performance of this duty.

The collectors' abstracts must be returned in full, from all the ports, before the action of this office can take place for the completion of the state

ıd then, with all the available force, the statement cannot be prepared ıan four weeks, and at the same time to bestow the proper attention : current and incidental business of the office.

eturns from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for the quarter he 30th September, 1831, have not yet been received. This is the cause ılay which has taken place in submitting the annual statement of ce and navigation; and to a similar cause is to be ascribed the delay as occurred since the act of 1820.

r be proper here to remark, that the collectors are allowed, by law, ınths to make up their revenue accounts; and although they have ularly requested to send in their commercial abstracts as soon as ıle after the termination of the quarter, yet, for the purpose of com- ıd testing their accuracy with the revenue statements, they have, ıst two years, been retained by the collectors for that purpose. This ance may, in some measure, account for the delay of the large ports. ention was deemed necessary to correct the frequent discrepancies d been discovered between the commercial and revenue statements.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Hon. Louis McLane.

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ites of reports transmitting the Commercial Statements.

23d January, 1822.
18th January, 1823.
11th February, 1824.
16th February, 1825.
30th March, 1826.
24th February, 1827.
18th April, 1828.
18th February, 1829.
5th February, 1830.
28th April, 1831.

Treasury Department,

February 17th, 1832.

had the honor to receive your letter enclosing a resolution of the f Representatives of the 19th January last, instructing "the Com- ı Commerce to inquire into the expediency of amending the act, en- ın act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign ce of the United States,' so as to procure a more prompt exhibition louse, of the information required by the said act."

after I took charge of the department, I perceived the inconvenience ıe resolution proposes to obviate, and caused the subject to be inves- vith a view to a remedy.

The year for which the statements required by the act of the 10th of February, 1820, are to be prepared, terminates on the 30th of September; and the 1st section of the act directs them to be laid before Congress on the first Monday in December, or as soon after as possible.

The 13th section of the act directs that the several collectors shall make quarter yearly returns to the Register of the Treasury of all the facts and matters which they are required to ascertain; but it prescribes no penalty for a failure to comply with the direction.

Other acts of Congress allow the several collectors three months after the termination of each quarter, to render their ordinary quarterly accounts; and from the greater extent and complexity of the statements required by the act of February, 1820, the collectors of the principal ports have generally taken a longer period for the returns of the commercial statements. From the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the returns for the quarter ending on the 30th September last, and which, according to the act, must be embraced in the commercial statement, have not yet been received at the department. It is this that causes the delay which has unavoidably occurred at the present session. The same cause will account for the lateness of the periods at which these statements have been laid before Congress at each session since the date of the act. It will be seen by the subjoined note, that only twice in ten years have these statements been reported before the month of February, and that, in three instances, they have been sent after the close of that month. It is believed that, without some modification of the existing law, it is impracticable to make them earlier; and it is doubted whether, by any alteration, it is scarcely possible to make them as early as is contemplated by the act of February, 1820.

I have the honor to submit a letter from the Register of the Treasury, accounting for the delay under the present law, and suggesting the remedy which, in his view, would be proper.

The objection, however, to his suggestion of changing the commercial year from September to December, as the laws requiring returns from collectors now stand, is, that the document could not be laid before Congress until the next ensuing session, and consequently the statements would be eleven months in arrear.

The best and only means of attaining the object of the resolutions, would appear to be more effectual provision for obtaining earlier returns from the collectors.

To accomplish the object of the act of the 10th of February, 1820, those officers should be required to make their returns, including dutiable abstracts, monthly instead of quarterly; and adequate means of enforcing that duty should be provided. A performance of such duty, however, would require greater force than is at present authorized in the offices of the principal ports. And, besides providing additional clerks in each, it would be necessary to direct their transactions to be kept in two or more sets of books; so that while the clerks employed in making the returns should be preparing the abstracts from one set of books, the transactions of the current month should be recorded in others.

Should this scheme be deemed practicable or advisable, it is believed that with such additional force, as it might be necessary to employ, it would be in the power of the department to lay before Congress, on or before the 1st of January, the statements contemplated by the act of the 10th of February, 1820, up to the 30th of September preceding, and in a state for immediate use.

is purpose, it is believed expedient that the act of 10th February
e so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require
ctors, under suitable penalties for non-compliance, to render the
hich they are now directed to make, together with dutiable ab-
onthly instead of quarterly, and to employ the clerks necessary
urpose. And, as the printing of the statistical accounts might be
n as fast as they are prepared at the Treasury, it is also suggested,
be the pleasure of Congress to direct the Secretary of the Treasury
t them in a printed form, as is now done in regard to the "annual
of the receipts and expenditures," the delay which is necessarily
y printing them after they are communicated, would also be

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

. C. CAMBRELENG,
Chairman of Committee on Commerce Ho. Rep. U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 2, 1832.

has been a subject of long and just complaint, that the annual state-
'commerce and navigation" has not been submitted in time to be
ilable by Congress; and that, in consequence of this delay, much
ty is lost. For the purpose, therefore, of obviating this difficulty
and enabling the department to lay this document before Congress
mencement of each session, the following views are respectfully

nge with order and accuracy, the various articles of imports and
mbraced in the commercial transactions of the principal ports of
d States, requires, unavoidably, much time, and produces delay be-
period necessary for the beneficial use of these returns. This evil
with the increase of our commerce, and must become more and
arrassing with its expansion.
ll the force that can be brought to act, the returns for the last quar-
commercial year ending September 30, cannot be rendered to the
before the middle of February following, and then additional time
d to enter these returns in the books of this office, to close these
d to prepare the statements for Congress. The delay thus incident
idable to the preparation of this document for Congress, (whilst
ercial year terminates with September,) will preclude the possi-
ubmitting it in time for the short session, and, during the long ses-
n time for full legislative action.
will be seen, that all the industry that can be employed, often to
gement and exclusion of other business in the offices of the several
at our principal ports, is inadequate to the timely completion of
rns; they are subject to all the inconvenience incident to this great

emergency, without any beneficial result, as it cannot be made available time for the action of Congress.

For the purpose of correcting this difficulty, we shall examine what o period for closing this statement, will be less objectionable, better suite the convenience of all, and render the document more useful for the leg tive purposes.

The 30th of June has been proposed. This is decidedly objection as it would increase the difficulties without obviating the embarrassm that now exist. It would multiply the periods for closing the annual rep the commercial year would end on the 30th June, the fiscal on the 3 September, and the revenue on the 31st December preceding. It wo give but six months commercial transactions of the current year, and ha afford time, with great industry, to prepare the document by the meetin Congress.

The 31st of March has also been proposed. This period has nothing recommend it, and is liable to all the difficulties that apply to the last m tioned period, with the exception of the last objection.

The 31st of December, it is confidently believed, will obviate every d culty. Time will be given to the custom-house officers to complete their turns with ease and accuracy, and the Secretary of the Treasury will be abled to lay a correct document before Congress at the commencement each session; it being understood that the document will be printed un the direction of the department; and transmitted as the receipts and expen tures now are.

It will be readily seen, that by adopting this period, harmony will sub between the commercial document and the statements of revenue which company the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; the former w exhibit the gross importations, and the latter the nett value and quantit on which duties actually accrue.

Other reasons might be assigned in furtherance of the views I have take but it is believed that enough has been stated to show the necessity of chan and the propriety of making coeval the commercial and revenue year. which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

The Hon. Louis McLane,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI

... of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

... to the Select Committee on the memorial of the Bank of the United States, and ordered to be printed.

... honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

...morial of the President and Directors of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, in Ohio,

...TFULLY REPRESENTS:

... your memorialists represent a banking corporation, with a capital ... five hundred thousand dollars, chartered by authority of the State ..., and located in the city of Cincinnati; and are the only existing ... corporation under the same authority in that city, as well as by far ...est in the State. That there is, and for many years has been, in this ...branch of the Bank of the United States, with a very liberal allow... capital, whose notes constitute a large part of the currency in this ... of the country, and, together with those of other branches of the ... States' Bank located in other sections, may be considered as forming, ...omparatively unimportant exceptions, the entire currency of these ... States. If your memorialists were to act singly with a regard to ...ess of their own institution, they might well consider that the with... of so great and engrossing a competitor as the Bank of the United ... would enlarge, immensely, the field of their own operations, and ...nt proportionably their profits. But important as they justly deem ...interests in this behalf, they have others of greater magnitude and ... character, as members of the community. Your memorialists are, ...ore, deeply impressed with the conviction, that the question of the ...uance or withdrawal of the Bank of the United States, is one too ... interesting to the prosperity and safety of this community, to be re... simply on its bearing on rival and local institutions. It is a question ...mentous interest to the people of the western States, and one in which ...se of common interest *and danger* calls upon your memorialists, in

obedience to the impulse of the public sentiment, to lay their views
the constituted authorities of the nation.

The continuance of the Bank of the United States is important
western people, in the first place, in furnishing a large part of the
business capital: as a very unimportant part of the capital stock of t
is owned west of the mountains, the whole amount of capital emp
the operation of the branches among us, may be considered as an ad
our own resources. The discontinuance of that bank would inv
withdrawal of this capital; and the chartering of local institutions,
ticable to an adequate extent, would not restore it. The capital of
stitutions, unless obtained from abroad, or other sections of the
would afford no increase of capital here, but would simply embody
direction to that already existing among us. Such an extensive dis
of capital would not fail any where to be, in the highest degree, perni
almost every interest of the community; but in this young and pr
region, where the means of developing its resources must fall, f
years, so eminently short of their capacity of being developed, th
would be doubly augmented, and be in the highest degree alarmin
fatal, to many essential interests. There is perhaps no section of t
try which would feel this measure so deeply, and so injuriously. Th
it would almost inevitably give to the mercantile interests, could
fail, for a while, to prostrate them, and involve us in the miseries of
spreading bankruptcy. The immense depression of real estate wo
perhaps, an equal amount of loss and suffering, and the fellow ci
your memorialists would perceive their present almost unequalled tri
career—a prosperity increased and increasing almost beyond example
ed for scenes of wide-spreading desolation, and monuments of ruin.

If the language of your memorialists may be deemed strong, a
apprehensions, viewed by those who are beyond the sphere of the
chimerical or extravagant, it is nevertheless certain, that it gives b
expression of the fears and apprehensions entertained among ou
great mass of our intelligent citizens. The continuance of the Ban
United States is important to the western people, in the second p
affording us a currency sound beyond the possibility of apprehens
stable beyond the influence of vicissitude. There is no section of th
in which the want of these essential requisites in the currency, has
deeply and injuriously felt, as among the fellow-citizens of your m
ists. Numerous local banks, founded, as they could only be under
cumstances of the country, on unsubstantial or nominal capitals, an
by their numbers into a bold and hazardous competition, and without
perience requisite for their proper and judicious management, when
by the consequences of great vicisitudes in the commerce of the na
the world—or by fluctuations in the amount of the circulating medi
came embarrassed and involved; and the country was left flooded b
carious, unsound, and irredeemable currency. The sufferings of th
from this cause, are now a matter of history and universal notoriety
and ruin, in every form in which it can effect a business people—ins
in trade—the destruction of private credit—the stagnation of commer
fearful depreciation of all fixed property, and the suspension of the
tion of contracts, and the collection of debts—evils affecting, with enor
the administration of justice and the institutions of Government, th
obliged to witness through almost the whole extent of the valley of th
That this whole region has emerged from these desponding circum

med once more the gladdening features of a growing prosperity, the
indebted, in no inconsiderable degree, to the Bank of the United
whose immense capital was still sufficient to sustain its branches, suf-
der the common pressure, and to substitute a stable and sound curren-
one depreciated and fluctuating.
memorialists do not believe that local banks, founded on substantial
and administered on just principles, cannot sustain a sound currency.
operations of every well conducted bank, the consequences of ex-
imprudence, will furnish an immediate and sufficient warning and
re against their continuance. But it cannot be denied that the Bank
United States affords an important auxiliary aid in checking excess,
erving the currency in a sound and healthful state; and in the actual
nces of the western States, it may be well doubted whether suffi-
bstantial capital can be furnished to local banks, to supply the re-
nd indispensible demands of their commerce; and, at all events, much
st be requisite to impress the people with a confidence in those insti-
adequate to their usefulness, in defiance of experience, and the yet
ollections of their former sufferings and distress Your memorial-
ld therefore, respectfully, suggest the expediency of continuing the
the United States, on such terms and conditions, and under such
ditions as, to your honorable bodies, may seem wise and expedient.
e objections arising to the present institution, consistent with its con-
, will readily occur to those empowered to decide on it. If your
alists could be permitted to suggest such as occur to them as worthy
deration, they would name, first, the subjecting the amount of capi-
loyed within the limits of a State, to the same taxation, for the bene-
e State, which it imposes on similar institutions of its own citizens;
provision, perhaps, that it should, in no case, exceed a given amount

ally, a restriction of the capacity to acquire and retain real estate.
the immense capital of the Bank of the United States, under any
ances, to be employed in speculations in real estate, thereby over-
ng all individual competition—fixing the standard of its value—dis-
f it on credits which allure the citizens to become its debtors—loan-
funds, perhaps, to execute their contracts, and holding whole com-
s in subjection, by the strong grasp of a creditor from which the
can have no means of escape, is to render the institution indeed
as to the public liberty, and a fearful object of disquietude to the
and the patriot. If the bank, for its own security, must be allowed
re all the effects of its debtor in discharge of its claims, a restriction
ower to retain real estate beyond a given time, might be highly salu-
its results. It will relieve the community from an influence which
come too intolerable to be endured, and yet too dangerous to be dis-
Thirdly, a reasonable limitation of the capital of the institution, to
ertered or created. The constitutional ends, to which a bank estab-
by the authority of the United States, can be directed, are to aid the
y in the collection and distribution of the revenue, and to contribute
establishment and maintenance of a sound and healthful currency.
bjects are perfectly compatible with the authority and interests of the
to establish such institutions for local pusposes, and to secure to them
ipal benefits of the business, in the proper departments, and within
per sphere, of their operation. A due competition between the local
nd that of the *United States, is* important to both. It prevents the

one from acquiring a monopoly, and exercising an influence dangerous
liberty, and incompatible with an honest independence in the citizen; bu
restrains the other, in the bold career of its excesses and its speculatio
by which its own safety, and that of the community in which it is plac
may be compromitted. It may be well doubted, whether the whole amo
of the present capital of the Bank of the United States can be needed for
only constitutional objects, the aid of the fiscal operation of the Governme
and the maintenance of a sound and redeemable currency. By enabl
the bank to extend its discounts and exchanges beyond the business prope
connected with these objects, it brings it into an injurious and perhaps mon
olising competition with local banks, and encroaches upon the proper field
operation for institutions created by authority of the State Governmen
Any increase of the present capital, your memorialists would view with
dissembled alarm; for the danger of a thraldom over the citizen, by an
remediable subjection to this institution and its officers, is not a chimera
the imagination. It is nevertheless the duty of these memorialists, as it
their pride, to bear testimony to the general liberality and correctness
that branch of the institution, since its re-establishment among us, which
come most immediately under our observation. It is by this liberality a
correctness, that the public sentiment has been eminently conciliated in
favor, and public jealousies, distrusts, and irritations, soothed and allayed.

Your memorialists would suggest but a single other subject for your c
sideration, and that with great deference. It is a restriction of the iss
of notes to denominations of ten dollars and upwards. There can be, p
haps, no single regulation so well adapted to secure to institutions charte
under the authority of the States, the business within the proper sphere
their operations. All the beneficial purposes of affording facilities in
changes and transfers of funds, and checking excessive and dangerous iss
will still remain to the national bank; while local institutions, and the c
munities interested in them, will be relieved from a competition tending
a monopoly, productive at once of a dangerous influence, and of jealo
and dissatisfaction. This regulation, in the opinion of your memorialis
will still leave to the national bank a circulation sufficiently large to secure
public interest, and satisfy the highest reasonable expectations of pro
Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your honorable bodies,
the Bank of the United States may be continued, with such modificatio
and on such terms and conditions, as, to your honorable bodies, may se
just and proper.

R. BUCHANAN, *President.*
T. REILLY,
HENRY ORNE,
WM. S. HATCH,
FRANCIS READ,
CALEB BATES,
JOHN YOUNG,
D. GRIFFIN,
E. THORP, } *Directo*

Attest: AUGUSTUS MOORE, *Cashier.*

Cincinnati, 9th February, 1832.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

to the construction of a national road from Zanesville, in Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama.

FEBRUARY 23, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the memorial of the State of Ohio,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates upon the subject of roads and canals," a reconnoissance of a national road was made from Zanesville, in Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama, to intersect the great southern road; and a favorable report was submitted to your honorable body, on the 17th of March, 1828. In this report, the officer charged with the reconnoissance, suggests "the propriety of *an immediate location and graduation*, or preparing the bed of the road on the part of the United States, with the view of facilitating its future completion, on the part of the States through which it passes, in case the general Government should withhold the means for its entire accomplishment."

Whatever may be the diversity of opinions among our distinguished statesmen, in regard to what constitutes the characteristics of national works, we are clearly of opinion that a doubt cannot exist as to the nationality of the contemplated road under consideration.

The contemplated road traverses four States, for a distance of about *five hundred miles;* being equal in extent to some of the greatest empires: passing through a country abounding in iron ore, already supplied with numerous furnaces and forges, where all the munitions of war may be manufactured with great facility, for national defence. Nitre, also, the most essential ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder, is found in great abun-

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United Sta
of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the St

WILLIAM B. HUBB
Speaker of the House of Repres
WILLIAM DOHERTY,
Speaker of the S

February 11, 1832.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, February 12*th*,

I hereby certify the foregoing memorial is a true copy of the or
on file in this office.

M. H. KIRBY,
Secretary of

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 23, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOOT made the following

REPORT:

Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the petition of Bradford Steele, report:

e petitioner states, that he was detached for two months' service in the itionary war, in the year 1776; served one month, procured a substind was released. That, in July, 1777, he enlisted for six months in ate line, under assurance that the troops would not be marched out of ate: the regiment was, however, ordered to Peekskill, in the State of York; from thence to West Chester, where he, with about 200, partly ie, and partly of continental troops, volunteered to attack Fort Indence. After a severe battle, the petitioner, with twelve others, were prisoners; and among them, Lieut. Pritchard of the same company. were carried to New York, confined in the Sugar House prison from ugust until the last of November, when he was removed to a prisonalled the *Good Intent*, and confined below for two weeks, when he ttacked with the small pox, and removed to an hospital almost naked in storm. His lieutenant died, with all the others, except four. The oner was kept in the hospitals until about 10th August, 1778, when he emoved to New Jersey and exchanged; and returned home about the f August, after a scene of severe suffering for about twelve months.

e petitioner states "that he is about 70 years of age, having enlisted age of 16; that he has a wife, child, and grandchild dependant on him pport, which he has been able to support thus far; but, under the inies of increasing years, he may not be so," and prays to be enrolled on st of revolutionary pensioners, on account of his services, "privations, ardships, as a soldier of the revolution."

e committee find the facts in relation to his services and sufferings satisily proved; and, as the petitioner is not entitled to a pension under exlaws, they present the case to the consideration of the Senate, to dewhether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a special act shall ed for his relief, and offer the following resolution:

lved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to report a bill, r zing and directing that the name of Bradford Steele be placed on the f evolutionary pensioners.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 23, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TROUP made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petiti of William A. Tennille, late quartermaster general in the service the State of Georgia, having had the same under consideration, repo

That the said W. A. Tennille, having been a quartermaster general the service of the State of Georgia during the late war, was, on the 10th d of May, 1816, called on by the Secretary of War, without any solicitati on his part, to settle and pay the arrearages of the Quartermaster's Depa ment of the army and militia engaged in the service of the United States i the southern department, there being, at that time, none but regimental qu termasters retained in the army of the United States. For this purpo drafts on various banks of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, the amount of $145,000 were remitted him. The conversion of these i money was attended with considerable trouble and expense; and Col. Te nille, having lost his right arm at the battle of Aulossee, was obliged, of n cessity, to employ a secretary. He performed, however, the services assign him, having been continuedly occupied for more than two years; and it a pears that, for the settlement of accounts, for receiving, converting into ca and paying out the aforesaid sum of 145,000 dollars, he was allowed, at t accounting department, only the pay of a deputy quartermaster, without a allowance for travelling expenses, for clerk hire, (though he had in fact e ployed two clerks) for office rent, fuel, &c. Col. Tennille not being a qu termaster in the service of the United States, and the appointment havi been voluntarily conferred, without solicitation on his part, considered hi self an agent for the United States in settling accounts and receiving and d bursing moneys, and therefore charged the Government, in lieu of comp sation and all expenses, five per cent. on the amount so received and d bursed. It is the difference between the sum thus charged by Col. Te nille and the sum allowed by the accounting officer, that the petitioner pra may be allowed him; a prayer which your committee think reasonable, a ought to be granted. They have therefore reported a bill.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

To obtain the passage of a law for disposing of the lands of the United States, in tracts of forty acres, &c.

FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution relative to the public lands.

Whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the interest o the General Government, as well as of this State, that the public lands within er limits should be disposed of as soon as practicable, as tending to produc the speedy settlement of the same, and to multiply the resources of th country: And whereas a large number of the emigrants to the weste States and Territorities, as well as the citizens thereof, are, from their poverty unable to purchase the smallest tracts of land now authorized to be sold a the land offices, but who would be able, by the purchase of smaller tracts to secure to themselves the blessings of domestic comfort and independence and thereby create that additional incentive to, and claim upon, their grati ude and attachment towards their beloved country and its free institutions which an interest in its soil can alone produce: Therefore,

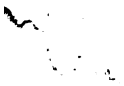
Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That ou enators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, t e their best exertions to procure the passage of a law authorizing the sal tracts of the public lands, of forty acres each, by a line running east an st, equally dividing the half quarter sections, and also by a similar divi n of fractions of greater amount than eighty acres, where practicable.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmi a copy of the foregoing preamble and joint resolution to each of our Sena ors and Representatives in Congress.

H. H. MOORE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID WALLACE,
President of the Senate.

Approved, *January* 26, 1832.

N. NOBLE.



RESOLUTION

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

...a cession of the unappropriated and unsold Public Lands within that State, from the United States.

FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

...ferred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

...resolution of the General Assembly concerning the Public Lands.

...ved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our ... in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to ... best exertions to obtain, by an act of that body, a cession from the States, of all the right, title and interest of the General Government ...appropriated and unsold public lands within our boundaries, upon ... favorable terms to the State that can be obtained, subject to the ...n or rejection of the General Assembly of this State; with provis... ...he proceeds of such remaining public lands, to be sold under the ... of this State, shall be exclusively devoted to the objects of *internal improvements* and *education* by the General Assembly of this State; ... to this State a right to donate to poor persons, such portions of the ... may remain undisposed of, after being in the market, under our ... for the period of ten years.

...d, That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit ... this resolution to each of our members in Congress.

H. P. THORNTON,
Speaker, pro tem. of the House of Representatives.

DAVID WALLACE,
President of the Senate

...ved, February 3, 1832.
N. NOBLE.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

PRAYING

t the charter of the Bank of the United States may be renewed.

FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

ferred to the Select Committee on the memorial of the Bank of the United States, and ordered to be printed.

the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of North America,

PECTFULLY SHOWETH:

t your memorialists, closely connected with the commercial interests community, and deeply sympathising with their fellow-citizens in nxiety at the approaching crisis which is to determine the fate of the tion of the Bank of the United States for the renewal of its charter, t an imperative duty to approach your honorable bodies in a frank ndid expression of their sentiments and views upon that subject.

decided state of public feeling in favor of the Bank of the United , not only in this city, but throughout the State of Pennsylvania; a g which, pervading every station of society, has become of predomi- test, even forcing itself, with the energy of truth, into the Legis- halls of this Commonwealth, and thence re-echoed by acclamation. eneral feeling of anxiety and alarm, not less than the positive merits institution whose existence is jeoparded, demand from us a tribute interests of our constituents, and to the welfare of the community.

r memorialists do not assume to themselves the character of jurists de upon the question of the constitutionality of a national bank. If stion is not already settled, but is destined to remain an eternal pro- e are willing to commit the attempt at its solution to minds which n trained to the consideration of constitutional law. But, when we k upon the short and eventful annals of our country, and contem- present condition, we think we are fully supported in the expression opinion, that the Government of the United States has, at all times, ed important facilities and advantages, in its financial operations, from nal bank. The Bank of North America, the most ancient moneyed

institution in the country, having fulfilled its higher destinies, has come limited in its sphere of operations. Your memorialists, its representatives, may therefore refer to its origin and early histo out the imputation of vanity or self-applause. It is a just homa statesmen and patriots of a period long antecedent to that when th of Yorktown established our independence, to Alexander Ham Robert Morris, who then first exchanged their views upon the ne an institution which should revive the utterly prostrate credit of vernment, and thus afford the sinews of war to a brave, resisting, fering people, as well as to the intelligence of the enlightened Co 1781, which passed the ordinance of its incorporation. It is unn before your honorable bodies, to point to the often repeated ack ments, made in your respective Houses, of the services of the North America, rendered at an important crisis. We are conte upon admitted and well known facts, and to the testimony of known writer of the essay called "Common Sense." We extract pamphlet of that period, on "the affairs of the bank and paper all that we deem proper to place the conduct and character of th North America, and its important services to the Government, i light:

"The spring of 1780, (we quote from the pamphlet,) was mar an accumulation of misfortunes. The reliance placed on the d Charleston failed, and exceedingly lowered, or rather depressed, t of the country. The measures of Government, from the want o means, and credit, dragged on like a heavy loaded carriage withou and were nearly got to what a countryman would understand b *pull.*" After showing more at length the miserable state of the a the languishing state of public credit, the spirited writer proceeds to that "on the appointment of Mr. Morris to be superintendent nances, he arranged the system of the present bank, styled the North America. Towards the establishment of this bank, Congre an ordinance of incorporation December 21st, 1781, which the Go of Pennsylvania recognized by sundry matters: and, afterwards, plication from the president and directors of the bank, through the r of the Executive Council, the Assembly agreed to, and passed the of incorporation, April, 1st, 1782. Thus arose the bank—produce distress of the times, and the enterprising spirit of patriotic ind Those individuals furnished and risked the money, and the aid t Government contributed was that of incorporating them. It wo been well if the State had made all its bargains and contracts with true policy as it made this; for a greater service for so small a c tion, that only of an act of incorporation, has not been obtained Government existed. Having now shown how the bank originate proceed with my remarks: The sudden restoration of public and credit which took place on the establishment of the bank, is an eve traordinary in itself as any domestic occurrence during the progre revolution. How far a spirit of envy might operate to produce t on the bank during the sitting of the Assembly, is best known an those who began or promoted that attack. The bank had rendered which the Assembly of 1780 could not, and acquired an honor whi of its members might be unwilling to own, and wish to observe. ly every wise Government, acting on the principles of patriotism

d, would cherish an institution capable of rendering such advantages community. The establishment of the bank in one of the most icissitudes of the war, its zealous services in the public cause, its in restoring and supporting credit, and the punctuality with which iness has been transacted, are matters that, so far from meriting the it met with from the late Assembly, are an honor to the State, the body of her citizens may be proud to own."

memorialists may not enter, without presumption, into the details belong to this subject. The institution of the Bank of North Ame- its successor, the late Bank of the United States; its operations, its ion, and the effects of that event upon the faith and credit of the the perilous birth of the present institution, its career from that o the present—all these facts, interwoven with the financial affairs Government, are lessons of the history and experience, which your le bodies have frequently and necessarily brought before you in the nance of your high legislative duties. They constitute, in the minds memorialists, undeniable proofs, not only of the immense value of al bank upon the tried principles of the former and present Banks United States, in the management of the financial affairs of the Go- nt, but of their absolute necessity. Forbearing, however, to press ur honorable bodies the obvious results to which we are naturally onsiderations drawn from the premises, your memorialists respect- im your favorable attention to those opinions, which, as managers institution, brought continually into contact with the Bank of the States, and with a large body of men of business, they have been orm. We assert, then, our full belief that the present Bank of the States has accomplished all the great public and commercial objects it was originally founded. We respectfully call to your recollec- gloomy period of commercial embarrassment which immediately the establishment of the existing Bank of the United States: d insolvent banking institutions, floods of depreciated paper, an and fluctuating standard of value, or rather no standard—such was tic picture of our commercial affairs at that moment, when the ex- the evil which threatened the prostration of public credit and pri- als, seemed to defy the curative powers of legislation itself.

ll remember the doubts which overhung the important question of to specie circulation, and we are convinced that we owe to the act which laid the broad and liberal foundation of that noble institu- half of which we address you, the most extraordinary and sud- ation which has, perhaps, ever been experienced in the moneyed of any people. Yes, from the moment that the Bank of the Unied s founded in wisdom, and in a just appreciation of its necessity, e began to revive, a healthful spirit began again to breathe through els of industry; commerce, manufactures, public works, and enter- all kinds, sprung into a renovated existenee, have acquired strength ility by time, and are enjoying, at this moment, under the auspices vived and protected them, an unexampled expansion and prosperi- r memorialists respectfully, and with sentiments of unmingled refer to the soundness of our national currency, and to the state internal exchange throughout our vast country, as the proud monu- of the ability with which the affairs of the Bank of the United States been conducted, and as the living proof that it *has* accomplished, in the

most ample manner, the objects for *which* it was instituted. If, as citi... we are greatful for the enjoyment of these advantages in a greater de... than any other nation, as Americans, we are proud of those institut... founded on just and liberal principles, and conducted with integrity ... strict impartiality, have been the agents in conferring upon us these dis... guished benefits, without the aid of a complicated machinery, unsuited ... our condition and wants. Satisfied, then, with the prosperity of our affai... and highly appreciating the conduct of the concerns of the Bank of t... United States as eminently producing that effect, your memorialists ag... respectfully but briefly call your attention to the consequences a non-r... newal of its charter.

Referring, then, tothe period still fresh in our memory, when the cha... of the late Bank of the United States expired, we recal with regret, ... recollection of its deplorable effects in the immediate disturbance of ... money market, the consequent pressure upon the commercial intere... and in the distress and final ruin which involved the oldest and most en... prising establishments and individuals in our country. Nor did the des... ting effects of the destruction of this institution end here: the bankin... institutions, no longer restrained in their operations by the existing Gover... ment bank, proceeded to those excessive issues of paper, which, unsettli... the currency of the country, had reduced its credit and resources to ... lowest ebb. This was the "*second dead pull,*" (to quote the emph... language of the writer above quoted;) and we may be permitted to ad... that the nation was, in both cases, extricated by the same means. ... draw this argument from our experience of the past, that, if the destruc... of the late corporation, with a moderate capital, chiefly employed in thre... four great cities, acting rather as a local than a general institution, should ... produced the most lamentable results upon credit and commercial busi... with what reason may we not fear the consequences of the suppression o... institution having a capital of 35 millions, whose ramifications, extend... through the whole United States, have developed its resources, and ext... ed its business to the farthest limits of the Republic? Your memori... have borne a free and voluntary testimony to the character of the Ban... the United States, its salutary influence upon public and private chara... and upon the danger of its suppression. It is an act of strict justice on... that institution to declare, that so far as we have been brought into co... with it, and as far as our knowledge of its relations with other banks en... us to form a judgment, its conduct towards them has been friendly and co... ciliating: that it holds in its hands powers to control and to aid, and t... these powers have been exercised with great judgment, and for the ben... of every local institution whose business is conducted on principles of pru... dence and correctness. Your memorialists are necessarily limited to the... mere outlines of their views upon this momentous subject; they claim for... them only the attention due to a statement of facts, and a record of expe... rience. Impressed, however, with the truths which have been asserted, ... and aware of the importance of your decisions to the interests of their con... stituents and to their fellow-citizens, they earnestly pray that the petition... of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, for a re... newal of their charter, may be granted.

H. NIXON, *President.*

Attest: Fr. Hollingsworth, *Cashier.*

Philadelphia, February 13th, 1832.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

AMONG

SEVERAL STATES, ACCORDING TO THE FIFTH CENSUS.

FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

Laid on the table by Mr. WEBSTER, and ordered to be printed.

r an apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration.

nacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the ates of America in Congress assembled, That from and after y of March, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three, the Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty- bers, elected within the several States, according to the follow- onment; that is to say: within the State of New Hampshire, five; State of Massachusetts, sixteen; within the State of Vermont, in the State of Rhode Island, two; within the State of Con- ht; within the State of New York, eleven; within the State of , six; within the State of Pennsylvania, fourteen; within the laware, two; within the State of Maryland, nine; within the inia, twenty-one; within the State of Kentucky, two; within North Carolina, twelve; within the State of South Carolina, in the State of Georgia, two.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the U. S. and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES, *April* 5, 1792.

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

urely considered the act passed by the two Houses, entitled an apportionment of representatives among the several States, the first enumeration," and I return it to your House, wherein with the following objections:

First. The Constitution has prescribed that representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, and there is no one proportion or division, which, applied to the respective numbers of the States, will yield the number and allotment of representatives proposed by the bill.

Second. The Constitution has also provided, that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, which restriction is, by the context, and by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the States: and the bill has allotted to eight of the States more than one for every thirty thousand.

GEO. WASHINGTON

STATEMENT showing the number of Representatives under the Census; the loss and gain, and the fractions of the several States, the ratio of 47,000.

STATES.	Ratio 47,000.		Gain.
	No. of representatives.	Fraction.	
Maine	8	23.435	1
New Hampshire	5	34.326	-
Massachusetts	12	46.407	-
Rhode Island	2	3.194	
Connecticut	6	15.665	
Vermont	5	45.657	
New York	40	33.101	6
New Jersey	6	37.922	
Pennsylvania	28	32.072	2
Delaware	1	28.482	
Maryland	8	29.843	-
Virginia	21	36.503	-
North Carolina	13	28.747	
South Carolina	9	32.025	
Georgia	2	6.811	2
Kentucky	13	10.832	1
Tennessee	13	14.263	4
Ohio	19	42.882	5
Indiana	7	14.030	4
Mississippi	2	16.358	1
Illinois	3	16.147	2
Louisiana	3	30.904	
Missouri	2	36.419	1
Alabama	5	27.508	2
	240	643.483	31

TEMENT showing the number of Representatives under the Fifth m. Census, of the several States, at the ratio of 47,700.

	No. Members.	Fraction.
	8	17.833
mpshire	5	30.826
setts	12	38.007
land	2	1.799
ticut	6	11.465
	5	42.147
	40	5.101
ey	6	33.722
ania	28	12.472
	1	27.732
	8	24.243
	21	21.803
olina	13	19.647
olina	9	25.725
	9	511
	13	1.732
	13	5.163
	19	29.582
	7	9.130
	2	14.958
	3	14.047
	3	28.804
	2	35.019
	5	24.008
		475.478

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA,

tion of land for the improvement of the Wabash and White rivers, in that State.

FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

ıl to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

olution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, to rove the navigation of the Wabash and White rivers.

the Wabash and White rivers, with their tributary streams, ge portion of the most fertile and desirable part of the interior of well as a large part of the boundary of Illinois, both States easing in point of population, as well as agricultural improve- ıd whereas the above named rivers are among the principal r the egress of our agricultural commodities: And whereas ns at present present some serious obstructions to their easy and ion, for remedy whereof:

, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and Representa- sted, to use their utmost exertions to procure a donation from the vernment, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the ed rivers.

, That the Governor transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble ion to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

H. P. THORNTON,
Speaker pro. tem. of the H. of Reps.
DAVID WALLACE,
President of the Senate.

d, *Feb.* 3, 1832.

N. NOBLE.

22d Congress,
1st Session.

REPORT

FROM

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY PENSION FUND,

IN RELATION TO

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS FROM THAT FUND.

February 28, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Washington, *February* 28, 1832.

Sir: The commissioners of the navy pension fund, though *collectively* charged with the administration of the laws in relation thereto, yet, in case they might be thought to fall within the meaning and scope of the "resolution requiring annual reports to be made to Congress in relation to applications for pensions," passed May 29, 1830, beg leave respectfully to state, that, under the construction, upon carefully examining its phraseology, which they have given to the resolution, there are two classes of persons who have made application for pensions which they have no sufficient power or authority to grant, and which, in their opinion, ought to be placed upon the pension roll, or otherwise provided for. One consists of the widows of officers, seamen, and marines that have died of disease contracted while in the line of their duty, and to which widows was allowed by the act of Congress, passed 3d March, 1817, the half monthly pay to which their deceased husbands were entitled at the time of their death, but who were excluded by the repeal of that act, and by the subsequent act of 22d January, 1824, extending the provision made in the former, of five years' half pay to the widows of officers, &c., only, who were killed in battle, or died in the naval service of the United States, or should thereafter die of wounds received in battle. The other may embrace the various cases that have been and still continue to be presented to the commissioners—many of them appearing to have strong claims to the humane feelings of Congress. The commissioners, however, having no power, express or implied, to extend to such cases the benefit of the pension fund, deemed it inexpedient to raise hopes which they could not answer by any act of theirs tending in the remotest degree to it. They have, therefore, never entertained such applications, but in all cases returned the papers forwarded in support of them; and for this reason, too, they are unable to present a list of the applicants of this class, their papers having never been regularly filed.

These applications to be placed on the pension roll are made by some, on the ground that they were, from long service in the navy, and the consequent hardships and exposure in it, now in old age, become incapable of laboring for a subsistence, or were discharged from the service, or refused admission into it again, in consequence of the disability thus produced. Others ask for pensions for injuries received in the employment of the United States, though they were not in the naval service, or for injuries received in the revenue service.

What legislative provisions may be deemed necessary for this class of cases, and what principle of discrimination it may be proper and expedient for the security of the fund, to establish in relation to them, it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine.

The cases of the widows first mentioned, appear to recommend themselves strongly to the benevolence, if not the justice, of Congress.

LEVI WOODBURY,
LEW. CASS,
LOUIS M'LANE.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate of the U. States.

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

pliance with a resolution of the Senate, concerning orders drawn by the Bank of the United States and its branches.

FEBRUARY 29, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
29th February, 1832.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 15th inst., g the Secretary of the Treasury "to inform the Senate whether the drawn by the presidents of the branch banks, on the cashier of the f the United States, and issued as a currency, are received by revenue in payment of debts and dues to the United States? and if so, by rder? And that a copy of said order, and of the correspondence, if tween the Bank of the United States and the Treasury Department, ed to its adoption, be communicated to the Senate;" I have the honor that the department has no official information, which will enable it whether the orders referred to are or are not, received in payments Jnited States; and that the only instruction which has been given on ect, is contained in a letter to a receiver of public moneys at Lex- Missouri, a copy of which, together with the correspondence that s adoption, is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE,
Sec'y of the Treas.

e Hon. the PRESIDENT
of the Senate U. S.

the correspondence accompanying the report of the Secretary of reasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the February, 1832, *viz:*

xtract of a letter from A. S. McGirk, Receiver of Public Moneys at on, Missouri, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 31st Novem- 27.

py of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President ank of the United States, dated 4th January, 1828.

3. Copy of the answer of the President of the Bank, with two enclosures, dated 10th January, 1828.

4. Copy of the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank, dated 21st January, 1828.

5. Copy of the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. McGirk, dated 21st January, 1828.

6. General instructions to Receivers of Public Moneys, dated 22d February, 1826, referred to in Mr. McGirk's letter.

7. Extract of a letter from the President of the Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 11th August, 1827, referred to in the Secretary's letter of 4th January, 1828.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from Andrew S. McGirk, receiver, Lexington, Missouri, to the honorable Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, dated at Lexington, November 31, 1827.

"Some of the western branches of the United States' Bank are issuing checks or draughts on the cashier of the parent bank, of five and ten dollars each, payable at their respective offices. I would wish to be informed if I am authorized to receive them, consistent with the instruction contained in your circular of the 22d February, 1826."

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

4th January, 1828.

SIR: Instructions have been requested of this department by some of the receiving officers of the United States, relative to the receipt of "checks or draughts, issued by the offices of the Bank of the United States, upon the bank at Philadelphia, and payable at the respective offices." Those, it is presumed, are the draughts referred to in the close of your letter of the 11th of August last, as intended to supply a sound currency for the remote parts of the Union. I am not, however, in possession of other information on the subject; and, without meaning to imply any doubt upon the question, I have to request, that you will so far explain the character of those draughts as to enable the department to judge how far they may be legally received in payments to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.
President Bk. U. S. Philadelphia.

No. 3.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

January 10*th*, 1828.

I had the honor, on the 7th inst. of receiving your letter of the 4th, that instructions have been requested from your department, by the receiving officers of the United States, relative to the receipt of s or checks issued by the offices of the Bank of the United States, upon t at Philadelphia, and payable at the respective offices, and request- the character of these draughts may be so far explained as to enable irtment to judge whether they may be legally received in payment Inited States.

instructed by the board of directors, to give you the most precise iled information on that subject, and accordingly hasten to execute y. You are aware that an expression in the charter of the bank, has nstrued as implying that the notes issued, should be signed by the it and cashier. Had the question now been an original one, there perhaps, have been little difficulty in deciding, that, as the corpora- ght contract obligations in various modes, the phraseology of the did not exclude the issue of notes signed by other officers than the it and cashier. In the first Bank of the United States, the com- ly small issue of notes placed the supply more within the power of ers, and the new bank, adopting the construction which prevailed e old, commenced a similar practice. It was, however, early per- that this intrepretation would greatly impair the usefulness of k; but, having been adopted, it was deemed inexpedient to depart without a previous application to Congress, and accordingly the directors have more than once presented the subject to the consi- of that body. At the last session, a request to authorize the signa- notes by other officers than the president and cashier, was submit- he Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representa- it was not so fortunate as to obtain the approbation of a majority of mittee. Having thus fulfilled its duty to the Government, to the ity, and to itself, by a full exposition, to the proper authority, of nveniences by which all were affected, and perceiving no pros- voiding them but by its own resources, the institution found itself in a where it became necessary either to renounce the great purposes of ion, or to seek, among its other acknowledged powers, the means of ishing them.

one of the favorite objects in establishing the bank, and one of the s expected from it, to supply a circulating medium, which, by its lue and its general diffusion, should gradually supersede the depre- d multifarious currencies which had prostrated the credit of the coun- his medium the bank was willing and anxious to supply, but the ob- s defeated by the absolute and physical impossibility of preparing s agreeably to the prevailing interpretation of the charter. It is hich, when it is stated is proved, that it is not in the power of any eing whose time is occupied, as that of the president and cashier of ed States Bank must necessarily be, in the daily duties of adminis- which they can neither suspend nor delegate, to superadd the me- labor of signing notes for the bank and its nineteen branches.

The state to which the institution was reduced from the want of notes will be apparent from a report of a committee made during the past year.

After stating that the construction of the charter requiring the signature of the president and cashier to all the notes, "renders it entirely impracticable for these officers to furnish the necessary supply for the bank, and its nineteen offices," the report proceeds:

"Of this, no stronger evidence is necessary, than the fact that since the foundation of the bank, the whole number of notes of five dollars issued, amounts to 1,576,000. This inconvenience has recently become more sensible than heretofore. Soon after the commencement of the bank, a considerable number of notes were prepared, but as during several successive years the circulation diminished to one half its former amount, there remains a large stock on hand; and, since the adoption of the present system (of issuing only its own notes and not those of State banks,) the bank, in addition to new issues, was enabled to use the previous accumulation of notes, which had been withdrawn from circulation. In advancing now to an amount of circulation more than double that of 1832, this stock has necessarily been exhausted, so that the demand, having outgrown the power of supplying it, the stock of notes has diminished to a most inconvenient extent. This will be evident from the fact that several of the offices are almost entirely destitute of the smaller denomination of notes, and that no one is possessed of an adequate supply. Thus, according to the latest returns, the office at Portsmouth had on hand only two notes of $5. Providence had only 8. Fayetteville 102; Mobile 9; Lexington 44; Pittsburg 165; Louisville is without a single 5$ note, and the parent bank has only 180. It appears, further, that the whole amount of this denomination now on hand at the bank and all the offices, is about $100,000, and of $10, about $500,000.

To remedy this evil the offices of the bank might have adopted the use of a fac simile. But to this, there were the insuperable objections that the signature was not, in fact, what it professed to be, the manual execution by the officer in the accustomed form; that it was less safe for the community, since no imitation, however perfect, can equal the natural freedom and freshness of an original signature, and that the detection and punishment of forgery might possibly not be as easy or effectual. The *board*, therefore, after much consideration, resorted to another expedient, which they considered free from every objection, either of law or propriety. Of the right of the bank to use it, there existed no doubt; but, in adopting a new measure, it was thought most prudent to proceed with great caution, and to obtain the sanction of the highest professional authorities. The subject has accordingly been submitted to Mr. Binney, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Wirt, who, as the annexed correspondence will show, concurred in opinion that they "were unable to discover any legal objection to the plan proposed; and, since it will facilitate the exchanges of the country, and secure the public and the bank from frauds, it seems as expedient as it is lawful." The plan is simply this: The offices are in the constant habit of drawing checks on each other, and on the parent bank, and it was, therefore, thought, that when an office was unable to supply notes signed by the president and cashier of the bank, they might furnish to those who wished them, small draughts instead of small notes. In order, moreover, to secure uniformity in the appearance of all paper issued by the institution, the blank draughts are made to resemble, as near as possible, ordinary bank notes, and the entire control of the issues of them is preserved, by having them all prepared and registered at

nk itself, and forwarded for distribution, wanting only the signatures president and cashiers of the offices. In the mean time, the signing maller denominations of notes, by the president and the cashier of the continues as fast as their other avocations permit; and the issues of checks are limited to notes of the denominations of five and ten dol- ld chiefly confined to those offices in the southern and western States, the demand for the smaller kind of currencies was greatest, and the of them more extensively felt. The enclosed specimens, of which, you have no further occasion for them, you will have the goodness to will best show their nature, and their resemblance to the other notes bank. The result has, so far, been highly satisfactory; our informa- om every quarter, concurring in the fact, that these draughts have been sought by the community, and used as substitutes for the depre- currencies of the neighborhood in which they circulate.

ng thus explained the history and nature of these branch draughts, I ly to add, that, as a material part of the design in issuing them, was, ate the collection of the public revenue, they are placed on the same of negotiability as the notes signed by the president and cashier of k; and that, if received on account of the Government, they effec- nd the bank, and will be paid in the same manner as notes of simi- minations signed by the president and cashier of the bank now are, after may be paid.

ther, under these circumstances, it is expedient to receive them, is a n for the exclusive consideration of the department.

I have the honor, &c.,

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

RICHARD RUSH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The enclosures, are—

One $10 note of the office at Cincinnati.
" " branch draught of office at Cincinnati.
" $5 note of the office at Mobile.
" " branch draught of do.
" " of general, $5 issued at the parent bank.

[*First enclosure in No.* 3.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 22d, 1827.

RANKIN: I am instructed to ask your professional opinions on the ng subject:

veral offices of this bank, especially those at a distance, are in the of drawing checks on the bank for the accommodation of the commu- ity exchange operations. These checks, from the nature of the bu- ess they are designed to facilitate, as well as from the labor of multiplying and the hazard of their being counterfeited, have generally been for ums. It is proposed, with a view to the more general accommoda-

tion of the community and the bank, that the offices should be instru
to issue these checks for smaller sums, such as twenty, ten, and five do
whenever requested by the dealers with those offices; and, in order t
lieve the offices from the burden of preparing them, to transmit from
bank the blank forms of the checks, wanting only the signatures of the
per persons at the respective offices. With a view to the prevent
counterfeits, and the security of the bank, as well as the public, it is fu
proposed that the general appearance of these checks should be uni
and approaching, as near as their different natures will permit, to th
the notes of this bank, to which the community is now habituated.
also that they should be signed, not by the cashiers alone of the offic
the checks are at present, but by both the presidents and cashiers of th
spective offices.

This statement, with the accompanying form of the proposed che
now submitted to your judgment; and you will have the goodness to
your opinions whether this plan is or is not within the constitutional p
of the bank, and whether there recur to you any objections, either of
or expediency, to prevent the adoption of it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, Pre

DANIEL WEBSTER and HORACE BINNEY, Esquires.

[*Second enclosure in No. 3.*]

I have considered the questions submitted in Mr. Biddle's letter o
22d instant, and am of the following opinion.

As there is no substantial difference between the checks or draughts h
tofore drawn at the different offices upon the Bank of the United States
those which it is proposed hereafter to draw, the difference being in ap
ance, more even than in form, there can be no legal objection to them. W
does not apply to every thing of this nature that has been done by the
sent Bank of the United States, by the former bank, and by almost all the b
in the country. Checks or draughts of a similar description, between
and their branches, and between independent banks, have been coeval
these institutions in the United States.

If the former practice has been lawful, so must the proposed practi
for, whether the draughts be for large sums or small, whether they are sig
one officer or more, and whether they have the external appearance
bank note, or otherwise, must be a matter of perfect indifference, an
tirely within the competency of the bank to regulate at its pleasure.

That the former practice is without objection, is to be inferred fro
long continuance. It is a practice, moreover, within the power of ev
banking corporation; for, in this way only, can the intercourse of a bank
its offices, and the exchange operations between banking institutions, be
quately prosecuted; and, consequently, unless restrained by charter, ev
bank is competent to empower its officers to draw such draughts or checks
its funds, wherever situated, and to bind the corporation to the holder
their due honor. It is an ordinary banking operation, to which their ge
ral faculties are perfectly competent. A restraint upon the exercise of t
power, is, I believe, without example in the charter of any bank; certain

ble to discover such, in the charter of the Bank of the United Whether it is within the power of the corporation to issue "bills promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his or er, or to bearer," unless signed by the president, and countersign- principal cashier or treasurer, is not the present inquiry. The e provision, in the 12th fundamental article, which gives such bills though unsealed, a particular effect, has no reference, I conceive, or draughts drawn at the offices, upon the bank. It is, perhaps, owing actice only of the various banks in the country, under this clause, ubt has arisen, whether it is lawful for these corporations to issue es, signed and countersigned by other officers; but the argument ce, is at least equally cogent to show, on the other hand, that the never been supposed to prohibit checks and draughts signed by offi- ie branches, and drawn upon the principal bank.
inable to discover any legal objection to the plan proposed; and, rill facilitate the exchanges of the country, and secure the public ank from frauds, it seems to me to be as expedient as lawful.

HOR. BINNEY.

DELPHIA, *March* 23, 1827.

ır entirely in this opinion.

DAN'L WEBSTER.

ee no possible legal objection to the practice above stated, and con- ely in the opinion.

WM. WIRT.

No. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

21*st January*, 1828.

have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th, with its en- As you state that the amount of any of the draughts to which it re- h may be received on account of the United States, will be paid in manner as notes signed by the president and cashier of the bank, I no hesitation in directing that such draughts be taken in payments to ed States.
ecimens which accompanied your letter, are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. RUSH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DDLE, Esq.
resident Bank U. States, Philadelphia.

No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 18

SIR: In answer to the enquiry contained in your letter of the 30th I have to inform you that, as the draughts drawn upon the Bank of the U States by the president and cashiers of its offices, which may be rec on behalf of the United States, will be paid by the bank in the same ner as its notes, you are authorized to take them in payment for p lands.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. RUS

ANDREW S. McGIRK, Esq.
Receiver, Lexington, Mo.

No. 6.

Circular to the Receivers of Public Moneys.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 22d,* 18

SIR: In addition to specie, and the bills of the Bank of the United and its branches, which are receivable in all payments to the United S the moneys receivable for public lands, are as follow:

1st. In the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and M gan, the notes of the incorporated banks in Boston, city of New Philadelphia, Baltimore, District of Columbia, Richmond, and the Sta Territory in which the land office is situated.

2d. In the land offices in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, notes of the incorporated banks in Boston, city of New York, Philade Baltimore, District of Columbia, Richmond, New Orleans, and the St territory in which the land office is situated.

3d. In the land offices in Alabama and Florida, the notes of the inc rated banks in Boston, city of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, trict of Columbia, Richmond, South Carolina, Georgia, New Orlean the State or Territory in which the land office is situated.

But this permission to receive the notes of local or State banks, is o be in force, provided those State banks pay specie for their notes on de and are otherwise in good credit.

For the information of purchasers of public lands, each receiver will lish, in one newspaper in his district, a list of the description of funds v he is hereby authorized to receive; and he will give notice, in like ma of any change which may occasionally take place. But, in all such p cations, he will state that, although for the accommodation of purch the local or State bank notes therein enumerated are at present receivab is desirable that payments be made in specie, or the notes of the Bank o United States or its branches; and that, as the receipt of any of the loc State bank notes may be discontinued at any time without previous no it will be well for those who have payments to make, to provide thems with specie, or notes of the United States' Bank or its branches, to g against any change that may be found proper in regard to the notes of *or State banks.*

k note of a less amount than five dollars is to be received; nor any
: payable on demand.
; as the notes of local or State banks are receivable, the receivers
on each receipt for moneys received or paid by them, including
and the register's compensation, the amount embraced in such
f each of the above description of funds, viz: Spicie, $———;
S. and branches, $———; Boston banks, $———; and so on.
lorsement be found impracticable during any public sale, it may,
ime, be dispensed with. The receivers will accompany each
'eturn, rendered to this department, with a separate statement or
ing the agrregate amount received and paid by them during the
each description of funds, and the balance of each on hand.
:eivers will make their deposites in the following banks, viz:
ıose in Michigan, in the office of the Bank of the United States at
k.
ose in Ohio, in the office of the Bank of the United States at Cin-

ose in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, in the offices of
of the United States at Louisville or New Orleans.
hose in Mississippi, in the State Bank of Mississippi at Natchez,
office of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans.
nose in Louisiana, in the office of the Bank of the United States at
ans.
ıose in Alabama and Florida, in the Bank of Tombeckbe, at St.
; the Bank of Mobile, at Mobile, or in the office of the Bank of
l States at New Orleans.
:eivers are also a liberty to make deposites in the Bank of the
ates, or any of its offices, which they may find convenient, other
: heretofore designated; provided the funds so deposited, be enter-
credit of the Treasurer of the United States, by the bank or office,
ınally, as cash.
litate the collection of the notes of the local or State banks, the
vill, on making a deposite, give notice in writing, by the mail or
, to each of those banks in the State or Territory in which the land
ituated, of the amount of its notes contained in such deposite; and
formed by the cashier of the bank in which he makes his deposites,
otes of any such bank have not been paid on demand, he will cease
the notes of such bank. It may be proper for the receiver,
as not already been done, to take the first occasion to intimate, in
terms, to each of the local or State banks of his State or Territory,
tes he may receive, the consequence that will result from a want
ality in paying its notes on presentation.
ceivers will also cease to receive any local or State bank notes,
ank in which they are instructed to make their deposites may re-
:eive as cash; or which, in the exercise of a sound discretion, the
may not think it prudent to receive: but, in either of these cases,
give immediate information of their proceedings to this depart-
They will also give early notice to other receivers by whom such
receivable.
esirable that the deposites should be made by receivers, at the close
nonth, or as early as may be thereafter; and that they should include
ıblic moneys which may then be in their possession, after reserv-

ing enough to pay their own and the register's salaries, and the authori expenses of their offices. If, however, the amount on hand at the end each month should not exceed ten thousand dollars, it may be retained u the suceeeding month: but under no circumstances should it be retained as to contravene the act of 10th May, 1800; which requires that the mo received by the receivers shall be transmitted, within three months, to Treasurer of the United States; as they will thereby render themselves their sureties liable under their official bonds.

They will take duplicate receipts for each deposite, which they may m one of which should be transmitted with their monthly return to this partment, and the other with their quarterly account.

It is not intended, however, to discontinue the practice which has here fore existed, of authorizing those receivers who are distant from the pl of deposite, to purchase and remit bills which are authorized to be dr upon the Treasurer of the United States: on the contrary, whenever moneys in their hands can be applied in that manner, instructions wi given for that purpose; but no bill must be purchased without a special struction from this department. That this practice may be pursued wh ever it may be desirable, those receivers are requested to inform department, from time to time, of those officers and others who have mo to receive from the Government, and to whom it may be conveniently in that manner.

This instruction is intended to supersede those that have heretofore b given on the subjects embraced in it.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

No. 7. (Extract.)

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

August 11, 18

"It fortunately happens also, that the bank has, at length, obtai means which have never, until now, been possessed, of increasing th ler circulation of the western and southern States, by draughts from the ces, which will furnish an amply supply of sound currency in those sec of the Union."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE, *Presd*

The Hon. RICHARD RUSH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

...with a resolution of the Senate, relating to the affairs of the Bank of the United States.

FEBRUARY 7, 1832.—Read.

B.—Mr. Dallas moved to refer this report to the Select Committee on the memorial Bank of the United States, and that it be printed. Mr. Benton moved to refer it Committee on the Judiciary; and then it was laid on the table.

FEBRUARY 29.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
6th February, 1832.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 24th directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, (if in his department will enable him to do so, and if not, that he to obtain the information from the directory of the Bank of States,) upon the following points:

the amount of paper currency in circulation, in the form of *orders*, the presidents of the branch banks on the cashier of the Bank States; distinguishing the amount circulated from each branch, the amounts of the different denominations, or sizes, of the pectively.

amount of gold and silver coin, and bullion, *annually* remitted, branch bank, to the parent bank in Philadelphia, since such branch issue a currency of branch bank orders.

names of the branch banks, if any, at which the orders drawn by such banks, on the cashier of the Bank of the United States, and currency, are not receivable in deposite as cash; and whether any on, in receiving or refusing such deposites, is made between the Government and the citizens of the States.

whether there is any instruction from the directory of the Bank of States commanding the drawers of these orders to cash them at where drawn:" I have the honor to state, that, the information resolution, not being in possession of the department,

application was made to the President of the Bank of the United [illegible]
has, accordingly, furnished the same; and his communication [illegible]
2d instant, is now transmitted.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McL[illegible]
Secretary of the [illegible]

To the Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 2,

SIR: I had the honor, on the 30th ultimo, to acknowledge the r[illegible] your letter of the 25th ultimo, accompanying a copy of the resolu[illegible] the Senate, passed on the 24th ultimo. I now proceed to communic[illegible] information requested in those resolutions.

The first is—"The amount of paper currency in circulation in th[illegible] of orders drawn by the Presidents of the branch banks on the cas[illegible] the Bank of the United States, distinguishing the amount circulate[illegible] each branch, and showing the amounts of the different denominatio[illegible]

The annexed statement, marked A, will show that, as nearly as[illegible] estimated, the amount is as follows:

Of 5 dollar draughts.	Of 10 dol. draughts.	Of 20 dollar draughts.	Total.
1,991,000	2,428,000	610,000	5,029,00

The second is—"The amount of silver coin and bullion annua[illegible] mitted by each branch bank to the parent bank in Philadelphia, sin[illegible] branch bank began to issue a currency of branch bank orders."

The annexed statement, marked B, will furnish this information.

The third is—"The names of the branch banks, at which the[illegible] drawn by other branch banks on the cashier of the Bank of the[illegible] States, and issued as currency, are not receivable, on deposite, as ca[illegible] whether any distinction, in receiving or refusing such deposites, is m[illegible] tween the Federal Government and the citizens of the States."

The branch draughts being, in practice, substitutes for branch no[illegible] considered in all respects the same. Like branch notes, those of five [illegible] are received at all the branches; those above five dollars are not nec[illegible] received. The difference between their receipt for the Government [illegible] individuals, is the difference prescribed by the charter. Branch draugh[illegible] denominations are received on account of the Government, and tho[illegible] of five dollars are necessarily received on account of individuals.

ourth is—"Whether there is any instruction from the directory of
of the United States commanding the drawers of these orders to
n at the branch where drawn."
ch instruction was given, none such being necessary. The au-
issue branch draughts, instead of branch notes, was understood to
on precisely the same footing. It included, of course, the obligation
by the branch issuing them; to receive them at all the branches
five dollars, and to receive them for any sum on account of the
these being the conditions which attach to all the issues of the

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE, *President.*

LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

A.

STATEMENT of the amount of Branch Draughts, of the Bank of the United States, in circulation, January, 18

OFFICES ISSUING DRAUGHTS.	Nominal amount in circulation			
	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	
Providence - - -	55,700	29,340	-	
Norfolk - - -	102,000	106,230	30,000	
Fayetteville - - -	227,745	253,430	16,000	
Charleston - - -	99,665	124,020	-	
Savannah - - -	130,225	188,330	112,200	
Mobile - - -	161,905	168,840	49,000	
New Orleans - - -	329,725	482,700	96,000	
Natchez - - -	17,685	33,410	119,420	
St. Louis - - -	97,840	101,470	940	
Nashville - - -	282,385	313,980	52,980	
Louisville - - -	260,560	272,200	136,000	
Lexington - - -	231,125	481,320	88,000	
Cincinnati - - -	222,270	280,070	100,220	
Pittsburgh - - -	206,580	256,870	56,000	
Buffalo - - -	114,195	151,380	-	
Utica - - -	196,030	118,450	-	
Burlington - - -	79,700	82,990	-	
	2,814,975	3,425,030	856,760	7,0

This sum of $7,096,765, is the difference between the amount of branch draughts furnished by the bank to the several branches, and the on hand at those branches, making the apparent amount in circulation of this apparent circulation, a large proportion, which it is not practic specify, is already paid at the several branches. Thus, there is a p paid at other branches than those which issued them, and not yet re to the branches which issued them: there is another portion paid a branches than those which issued them, and now actually on their re the branches which issued them: and another portion of worn and draughts laid aside for cancellation, but not yet destroyed. In the we turns from the several branches of the amount of notes and draught they have paid, as the branch draughts are precisely on the same footi branch notes, no discrimination of them is made, nor are the denom of the notes and draughts received, particularized. An approximatio however, be readily made, by estimating the proportion of branch d included in the amounts of notes and draughts actually on their return branches issuing them, those remaining yet on hand, and those retain cancellation. From these data, the amount of branch draughts yet unp in actual circulation, is believed to be as follows: Of five dollars, $1,9 of ten dollars, $2,428,000; of twenty dollars, $610,000; total, $5,0

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 2d*, 1832.

W. McILVAINE, C

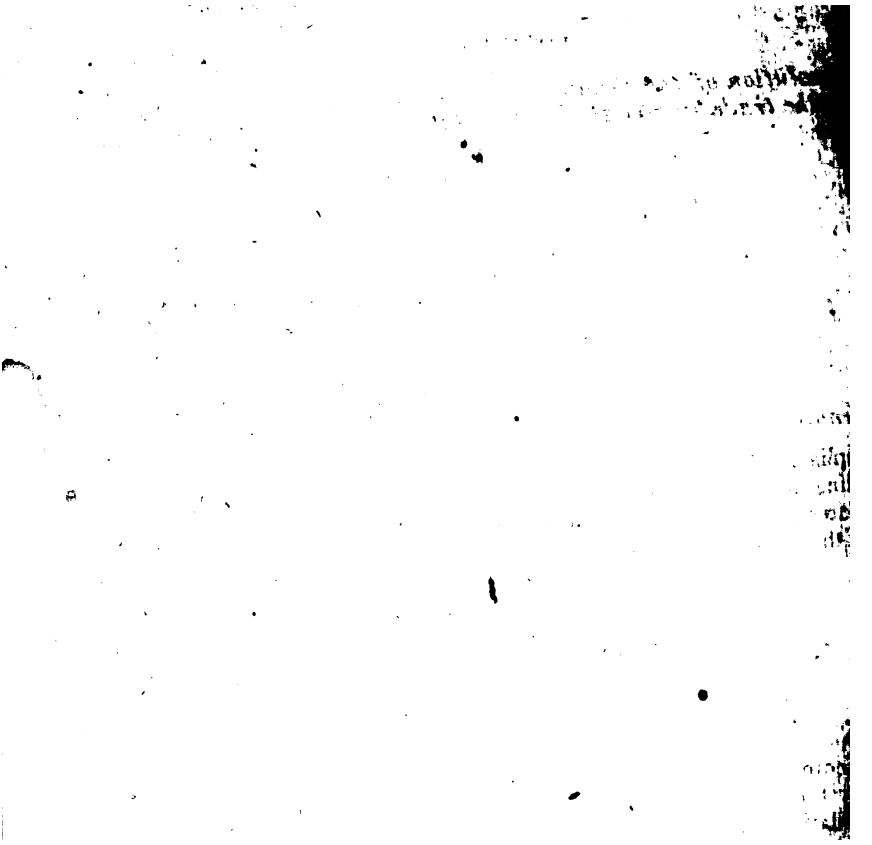
B.

EMENT showing the amount of Silver, Gold, and Bullion, re- the Parent Bank, in Philadelphia, from each of the offices Branch Draughts, commencing at the period of such issues, viz: 1st July, 1827.

Offices.	Silver.	Gold.	Mixed bullion.	Annual amount of coin & bullion.
New Orleans,	$ 350,000	-	$13,584 38	
Louisville,	200,000			
Cincinnati,	103,071			
Pittsburg,	62,897 50			
Norfolk,	-	$151 45		
Fayetteville,	-	4,141 55		
Charleston,	-	4,041 62		
	715,968 50	8,334 62	13,584 38	$737,887 50
New Orleans,	1,013,500	-	97,297 01	
Nashville,	101,200			
Louisville,	220,000	2,808 16		
Cincinnati,	54,049	126 47		
Pittsburg,	14,429 20			
Fayetteville,	-	12,047 99		
Charleston,	100,000			
	1,503,178 20	14,982 62	97,297 01	1,615,457 83
New Orleans,	1,357,000	-	432,972 43	
Louisville,	130,000			
Cincinnati,	155,405 70			
Pittsburg,	71,491			
Norfolk,	-	27 34		
Fayetteville,	-	28,806 30		
Charleston,	-	1,433 68		
	1,713,896 70	30,267 32	432,972 43	2,177,136 45
New Orleans,	1,791,170	3,498 92	378,791 01	
St. Louis,	200,000			
Lexington,	-	1,069 68		
Fayetteville,	-	45,812 58		
Charleston,	-	13,429 17		
Savannah,	-	27,233 26		
	1,991,170 15	91,043 61	378,791 01	2,461,004 77
New Orleans,	695,775	-	161,256 89	
St. Louis,	100,000			
Louisville,	180,000			
Cincinnati,	-	10,032 83		
Norfolk,	130,000			
Fayetteville,	-	1,239 24		
Savannah,	48,000			
	1,153,775	11,272 07	161,256 89	1,326,303 96
				8,317,790 51

THE UNITED STATES, *February 2d*, 1832.

W. McILVAINE, Cashier.



MESSAGE

FROM THE

RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE

*esolution of the Senate, transmitting sundry statements con-
r the trade between the United States and the British American
es.*

FEBRUARY 29, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *February 29th*, 1832.

nate:

pliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 22d December,
ing for certain information in relation to the trade between the
ates and the British American colonies, I transmit, herewith, a re-
the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JACKSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

28th February, 1832.

mpliance with your directions that so much of the information
the resolution of the Senate passed on the 22d of December,
elation to the trade between the United States and the British
colonies as is contained in the records of this department, may
re you, I have now the honor to submit a report from the Regis-
panied with various statements, embracing the information re-
the first and second of the said resolutions. On the subject of the
tion, I have to state that the laws of the United States require,
a clearance can be granted to any vessel bound to a foreign place,
on oath, of all the articles laden on board shall be presented to
; and the master, and the owners, and shippers of the cargo
on oath, the foreign place or country at which such cargo is tru-
to be landed. Whether, since the proclamation of the 5th of
, British vessels which have thus cleared from the United

***STATEMENT** of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from the Danish West Indies, in American vessels, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.*

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.								Sail duck.
		12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	
		Dollars.								sq. yards.
October, 1830	4	-	1,624	-	-	43				
November, "	7	-	1,281	38	24,133	113				
December, "	15	-	3,646	51	38	372	2			
January, "	11	14	2,907	-	-	20	-	-	4	
February, "	10	-	272	3	-	146				
March, "	29	1	1,877	5	595	717	-	5		
April, "	19	-	164	-	1,222	35	-	-	1	
May, "	32	-	906	966	17	2.306	-	-	2	
June, "	20	880	896	1	-	148	-	-	-	800
	147	895	13,573	1,064	26,005	3,900	2	5	7	800

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Wines.					Spirits from other materials than grain.				Molasses.
		Madeira.	Sherry.	Sicily.	Claret.	Other.	1st & 2d proof.	3d proof.	4th proof.	5th proof.	
		Gallons.									
October, 1830	4	2		-	-	-	1,697	16,456	201	-	7,046
November, "	7	331		-	-	-	212	19,472	4,254	-	21,587
December, "	15	-	7	-	9½	-	6,183	20,344	9,341	-	12,971
January, 1831	11	68	-	-	-	-	195	49,162	7,370	-	4,930
February, "	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,452	25,455	2,204	-	20,370
March, "	29	29	-	-	-	-	6,199	117,699	8,999	-	82,622
April, "	19	80	-	198	-	25	2,501	82,797	8,674	-	12,924
May, "	32	5	-	270	-	3	13,976	150,358	10,522	209	72,596
June, "	20	275	-	3	-	60	4,426	96,492	17,053	-	24,735
	147	490	7	471	9½	118	36,841	578,235	68,618	209	259,781

No. 1.

***STATEMENT** exhibiting the quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage, entered into, and departed from, the United States, to the Swedish, Danish, and British West Indies, British American Colonies, and West Indies, generally, from 5th October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.*

MONTHS.	SWEDISH WEST INDIES.								DANISH WEST INDIES.								BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
	Tonnage entered.				Tonnage departed,				Tonnage entered.				Tonnage departed.				Tonnage entered.			
	American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October, 1830 -	1	103	-	-	8	1,399	-	-	7	1,061	1	125	22	3,231	1	400	2	323	2	44
November -	3	396	-	-	7	858	-	-	8	987	-	-	28	3,526	2	249	6	1,193	6	613
December -	7	971	-	-	9	1,204	-	-	18	2,224	3	735	33	4,195	1	106	10	1,308	18	1,874
Jannary, 1831 -	-	-	-	-	4	412	-	-	11	1,879	1	180	18	2,803	1	477	6	788	15	1,888
February -	4	596	-	-	1	92	1	117	14	1,840	1	125	16	2,146	-	-	17	2,027	21	3,008
March - -	2	311	-	-	3	306	-	-	18	3,532	-	-	33	4,073	1	118	33	4,235	24	3,506
April - -	1	118	-	-	4	431	-	-	25	3,671	-	-	27	3,402	-	-	15	1,796	15	1,141
May - - -	4	565	1	72	8	1,080	-	-	31	4,211	2	314	40	5,583	3	361	36	4,955	19	2,381
June - -	3	283	1	57	3	459	3	282	19	2,508	4	652	33	4,532	4	700	26	3,028	11	1,111
July - -	1	75	-	-	4	416	-	-	17	2,019	3	682	11	1,661	3	386	47	5,443	10	991
August - -	2	200	-	-	5	579	-	-	16	2,232	1	278	13	1,989	-	-	61	7,238	7	1,013
September -	3	351	1	134	3	364	2	325	9	1,059	-	-	21	2,634	1	125	41	4,580	9	1,198
	31	3,969	2	263	[illegible]	8,400	6	724	193	27,662	16	3,091	295	39,725	17	2,972	309	36,914	157	18,768

MONTHS.	BRITISH WEST INDIES.				BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.				WEST INDIES, GENERALLY.					
	Tonnage departed.				Tonnage entered.				Tonnage departed.				Tonnage departed.			
	American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.		American.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October, 1830 -	1	90	2	44	142	13,878	18	1,230	113	10,831	24	1,582	8	1,063		
November -	5	-	7	871	111	11,387	112	7,328	68	6,006	96	6,505	10	1,050		
December -	5	1,128	19	2,413	71	7,179	61	2,220	56	5,139	73	4,068	12	1,565		
January, 1831 -	23	3,396	14	1,951	31	7,749	18	1,144	4	406	12	433	17	2,015		
February -	18	2,186	17	2,223	81	81	7	448	2	193	6	723	7	547	2	275
March - -	57	5,695	18	2,622	7	882	25	2,048	3	347	23	2,172	22	2,966		
April - -	23	2,698	14	1,147	22	1,953	121	7,935	26	2,002	122	7,858	8	796		
May - -	41	4,054	7	674	43	3,626	117	7,832	29	2,613	115	8,487	10	1,081	1	85
June - -	37	4,579	12	983	39	2,695	96	6,012	42	3,778	94	6,727	5	573		
July - -	29	3,176	5	372	111	13,005	138	12,474	72	10,300	92	9,442	10	1,408		
August - -	40	5,047	13	1,206	111	12,729	197	18,120	99	13,302	158	16,455	8	894		
September -	32	3,858	5	600	97	13,508	225	21,986	81	11,888	181	18,603	8	1,029	1	34
	311	35,967	133	15,106	866	88,670	1,135	88,777	595	66,805	996	83,055	125	14,987	4	394

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 23, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 2.

IMPORTATIONS from the Swedish, Danish, and British West Indies, and British American Colonies, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, from the Swedish West Indies, in American vessels, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	At ad valorem rates of duty.			Wines.			Spirits from other materials than grain.		
		15 per cent.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.	Madeira.	Teneriffe.	Claret.	1st & 2d proof.	3d proof.	4th proof.
		Dollars.			Gallons.					
October, 1830	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	513
November, "	5	107	39	268						
December, "	6	793	-	-	-	-	2½	1,106	309	
January, 1831										
February, "	3	2,147	23	-	-	5	-	36		
March, "	3	434	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	4,553	1,076
April, "	1	57								
May, "	3	686	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	328
June, "	2	791								
	24	5,015	62	268	183	5	2½	2,353	5,148	1,917

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Brown sugar.	Pig iron.	Salt.	Glass.	
							Bottles not above 1 quart.	Demijohns.
		Gallons.	Pounds.		Cwt.	Bushels.	Groce.	No.
October, 1830	1	2,474		1,806				
November, "	5	16,840		187,558				
December, "	6	12,757	93	60,823	-	-	1	
January, 1831								
February. "	3	10,988	231,220	10,182	-	-	2-12	
March, "	3	20,089	17,813	13,685				
April, "	1	-	-	-	-	313		
May, "	3	12,778	5,357	36,958	24-1-07			
June, "	2	6,301	-	-	59-0-21			
	24	82,227	254,483	311,012	83-2-00	313	2-12	1

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from the Danish West Indies, in American vessels, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.							Sail duck.
		12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	
		Dollars.								sq. yards.
October, 1830	4	-	1,624	-	-	43				
November, "	7	-	1,281	38	24,133	113				
December, "	15	-	3,646	51	38	372	2			
January, "	11	14	2,907	-	-	20	-	-	4	
February, "	10	-	272	3	-	146				
March, "	29	1	1,877	5	595	717	-	5		
April, "	19	-	164	-	1,222	35	-	-	1	
May, "	32	-	906	966	17	2.306	-	-	2	
June, "	20	880	896	1	-	148	-	-	-	800
	147	895	13,573	1,064	26,005	3,900	2	5	7	800

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Wines.					Spirits from other materials than grain.				Molasses.
		Madeira.	Sherry.	Sicily.	Claret.	Other.	1st & 2d proof.	3d proof.	4th proof.	5th proof.	
		Gallons.									
October, 1830	4	2		-	-	-	1,697	16,456	201	-	7,046
November, "	7	331		-	-	-	212	19,472	4,254	-	21,587
December, "	15	-	7	-	9½	-	6,183	20,344	9,341	-	12,971
January, 1831	11	68	-	-	-	-	195	49,162	7,370	-	4,930
February, "	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,452	25,455	2,204	-	20,370
March, "	29	29	-	-	-	-	6,199	117,699	8,999	-	82,622
April, "	19	80	-	198	-	25	2,501	82,797	8,674	-	12,924
May, "	32	5	-	270	-	3	13,976	150,358	10,522	209	72,596
June, "	20	275	-	3	-	60	4,426	96,492	17,053	-	24,735
	147	490	7	471	9½	118	36,841	578,235	68,618	209	259,781

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from the British American Colonies in American vessels, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.									
		12½ per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.
		Dollars.									
October, 1830	91	112	4,871	131	2,307	922	159	46	-	2,303	560
November, "	58	-	9,429	-	7,424	322	2	10	1	3,108	343
December, "	22	-	3,067	30	494	461	-	13	3	785	38
January, 1831	34	-	2,439	4	238	169	-	63	-	17	386
February, "	42	12	4,190	95	719	578	6	11	3	2,562	490
March, "	33	-	5,840	30	1,964	10,242	-	14	44	2,164	662
April, "	33	24	2,764	12	177	183	1	2	11	25	19
May, "	49	21	3,703	13	159	688	-	8	6	1,146	20
June, "	54	-	4,532	6	449	313	29	28	2	1,126	1,007
	416	169	40,835	321	13,931	13,858	197	195	70	13,236	3,525

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Indigo.		Muskets.	Pig iron.	Salt.	Coal.	Books in other languages than English, &c.	Glass.			Segars.
		At 20 cts.	At 30 cts.						Cut.	Bottles not above 1 quart.	Demijohns.	
				No.	Cwt.	Bushels.			Pounds.	Groce.	No.	M
October, 1830	4	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1-12		
November, "	7	-	10,547	-	4	-		-	8	1-12		
December, "	15	-	788	476	-	-		2	-	7-12	1	
January, 1831	11	-	1,210	-	-	-		-	-	2 6-12	-	1
February, "	10	-	-	-	35	3,865		-	-	-	1	
March, "	29	-	1,163	-	120	1,310		6	-	8 8-12	1	
April, "	19	2,975	-	-	-	4,071		-	-	4	-	1½
May, "	32	5,252	269	-	-	753		-	52	11 5-12	8	
June, "	20	-	-	-	6	74		-	-	4 9-12	1	
	147	8,527	13,977	476	165	10,073		8	60	32 1-12	12	2½

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from the British West Indies in American vessels, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.						
		12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	50 per cent.
		Dollars.						
October, -	3							
November, -	6	-	235	1,159	-	381	2	
December, -	7	-	22	-	-	-	-	
January, -	6	-	1,232	-	-	20	-	458
February, -	12	-	1,460	11	-	1,016	-	
March, -	19	-	669	136	-	28	-	
April, -	19	-	84	11	2,327	21	-	
May, -	30	304	1,681	28	79	115	-	
June, -	25	880	2,483	6	-	67	-	
	127	1,184	7,866	1,351	2,406	1,648	2	458

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Wines.				Spirits from other materials than grain.				Molasses.	Coffee.	Brown Sugar.
		Madeira.	Sicily.	Red.	Other.	1st & 2d Proof.	3d Proof.	4th Proof.	5th Proof.			
		Gallons.									Pounds.	
October, -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,253	-	-
November, -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073
December, -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,786	1,218	45,810
January, -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,075	806	592
February, -	12	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	8,293	183,747	37,523
March, -	19	57	-	-	-	-	47	88	-	30,042	1,536	14,375
April, -	19	-	-	-		42	-	679	-	63,358	51,480	340,702
May, -	30	27	-	-	11	2,116	417	1,129	682	208,291	65,833	606,161
June, -	25	64	-	13	12	1,851	8,039	51,946	608	72,154	185,645	348,085
	127	148		13	23	4,009	8,670	53,842	1,290	408,242	490,265	1,394,321

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from the British American Colonies in American vessels, from the 5th day of October, 1830, to the 30th day of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.									
		12½ per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.
		Dollars.									
October, 1830	91	112	4,871	131	2,307	922	159	46	-	2,303	560
November, "	58	-	9,429	-	7,424	322	2	10	1	3,108	343
December, "	22	-	3,067	30	494	461	-	13	3	785	38
January, 1831	34	-	2,439	4	238	169	-	63	-	17	386
February, "	42	12	4,190	95	719	578	6	11	3	2,562	490
March, "	33	-	5,840	30	1,964	10,242	-	14	44	2,164	662
April, "	33	24	2,764	12	177	183	1	2	11	25	19
May, "	49	21	3,703	13	159	688	-	8	6	1,146	20
June, "	54	-	4,532	6	449	313	29	28	2	1,126	1,007
	416	169	40,835	321	13,931	13,858	197	195	70	13,236	3,525

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Woollens at 14 cts.	Carpets.		Sail duck.	Wine.			Grain spirits.
			Venetian, &c.	Other of wool, &c. &c.		Lisbon.	Teneriffe.	Claret.	
		Square yards.				Gallons.			
October, 1830.	91	5	68	-	-	211			
November, "	58	-	42	-	3				
December, "	22	-	-	-	1	29	30	7	
January, 1831.	34								
February, "	42	40	-	15	-	-	-	1	
March, "	33	-	18	17					
April, "	33	3							
May, "	40	-	52	-	-	-	-	4	
June, "	54	8	78	24	-	-	-	-	3
	416	56	258	56	4	240	30	12	3

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Continued.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Spirits from other materials than grain.				Molasses.	Vinegar.	Oil.		Beer, ale, and porter.
		1st & 2d proof.	3d proof.	4th proof.	5th proof.			Whale.	Linseed.	
		Gallons.								
October, 1830.	91	-	-	-	-	757	-	20	25	
November, "	58									
December, "	22	2	-	-	-	3,825	4			
January, 1831.	34	257	1,170	282	-	5,932	-	-	14	
February, "	42	4	123	-	-	9	-	72		
March, "	33	11								
April, "	33	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
May, "	49	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
June, "	54	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	6	14
	416	297	1,293	292		10,423	4	95	60	14

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Tea. Hyson skin.	Coffee.	Sugar.			Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Lard.
				Brown.	Candy.	Other refined.				
		Pounds.								
October, 1830.	91	½	501	157,966	68	30	-	30	45	
November, "	58	-	-	25	50	-	6	-	-	5,778
December, "	22	-	-	-	112					
January, 1831.	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
February, "	42	-	-	347	82	9	-	2	100	
March, "	33	-	-	4	81	9				
April, "	33	-	-	-	24					
May, "	49	-	-	2	51	-	23			
June, "	54	-	-	-	89	-				
	416	½	501	158,344	557	48	29	32	165	5,778

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Continued.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Salt.	Coal.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Books.		
							Printed previous to 1775.	Latin, &c.	Other.
		Bushels.							
October, 1830	91	126	40,439	10	5	300	-	-	30
November, "	58	1,355	58,743	13	554	1,884	23		
December, "	22	5,768	-	24	43	1,129			
January, 1831	34	2,132	2,628	71	-	42			
February, "	42	3,408	3,876	45	5				
March, "	33	617	-	15	2	7	-	38	34
April, "	33	-	-	115	22	32			
May, "	49	4,157	6,486	53	35	76			
June, "	54	210	17,026	132	33	2			
	416	17,773	129,198	478	699	3,472	23	38	64

IMPORTATION FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.—CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Tobacco.	Gunpowder.	Paints.			Cordage.		Lead.		Muskets.
				Dry ochre.	White lead.	Whiting.	Untarred.	Tarred.	Pig.	Lead.	
		Pounds.									No.
October, 1830	91	-	25	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	
November, "	58	-	1	-	496						
December, "	22	1									
January, 1831	34	-	-	3							
February, "	42										
March, "	33	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	12		
April, "	33	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	1
May, "	49	-	-	-	50						
June, "	54	-	-		118	-	-	330			
	416	1	26	3	864	8	28	330	12	16	1

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Continued.

MONTHS.		No. of vessels,	Iron.								
			Wire.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	Mill cranks.	Cables, &c.	Anvils.	Castings.	
										Vessels of	Other.
			Pounds.								
October,	1830.	91	-	240	-	-	-	88	191	318	900
November,	"	58	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	40	392
December,	"	22	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	59	849
January,	1831.	34	42	442	-	-	-	15,889	-	188	350
February,	"	42	50	64	12	-	20	22	124	1,527	740
March,	"	33	149	21	1,368	-	-	523	185	338	261
April,	"	33	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	26	300
May,	"	49	9	3	100	-	-	523	-	576	110
June,	"	54	4	115	32	224	-	955	-	285	200
		416	254	1,804	1,836	224	20	18,010	500	3,367	4,102

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—continued.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Iron.						Steel.	Wheat flour.	Flax.	Wool.
		Braziers' rods.	Slit or rolled.	Sheet.	Pig.	Bar and bolt.					
						Rolled.	Hammered.				
		Pounds.			Cwt.		Pounds.	Cwt.			Pounds.
October, 1830	91	-	-	6,066	7	102	449	1	86	-	2,999
November, "	58	-	-	3,840	-	108	255	-	-	-	974
December, "	22	238	-	2,703	-	185	1,415	31	-	-	80
January, 1831	34	-	-	1,739	58	21	241	26	-	-	2,648
February, "	42	65	-	981	-	28	2,980	1	1	-	2,789
March, "	33	6	-	1,204	47	28	1,931	-	-	30	3,556
April, "	33	-	95	502	-	47	461	27	1	-	80
May, "	49	-	5	772	48	11	1,313	-	-	-	63
June, "	54	129	460	1,392	-	83	2,322	-	-	-	3,431
	416	438	560	19,269	160	613	11,367	86	88	30	16,620

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Continued.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Salt.	Coal.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Books.		
							Printed previous to 1775.	Latin, &c.	Other.
		Bushels.							
October, 1830	91	126	40,439	10	5	300	-	-	30
November, "	58	1,355	58,743	13	554	1,884	23		
December, "	22	5,768	-	24	43	1,129			
January, 1831	34	2,132	2,628	71	-	42			
February, "	42	3,408	3,876	45	5				
March, "	33	617	-	15	2	7	-	38	34
April, "	33	-	-	115	22	32			
May, "	49	4,157	6,486	53	35	76			
June, "	54	210	17,026	132	33	2			
	416	17,773	129,198	478	699	3,472	23	38	64

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Continued.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Glass.			Fish.				Leather shoes.	Boots.	Cigars.
		Cut.	Bottles not above 1 quart.	Window, 8 by 10.	Dried or smoked.	Pickled.					
						Salmon.	Mackarel.	Other.			
		Pounds.	Groce.	100 sq. feet.	Quintals.	Barrels.			Pairs.		M.
October, 1830	91	27	-	-	26	297	1	-	1	-	3,500
November, "	58	-	145	-	141	410	6	2			
December, "	22	5	-	1	54	191	22	3	6		
January, 1831	34	-	-	1	3	26	43	42			
February, "	42	-	-	-	29	57	18	7			
March, "	33	6	-	-	2	66	515	102	8		
April, "	33	-	2		4	6	87	2			
May, "	49	-	-		6	33	6	-	3	2	
June, "	54	-	2	50	5	62	142	12	1		
	416	38	149	52	270	1,148	840	170	19	2	3,500

***STATEMENT** of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from the Swedish West Indies, in foreign vessels, from the 5th October, 1830, to 30th June, 1831.*

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Paying duties ad valorem.			Wines.		Spirits from other materials than grain.		Molasses.	Coffee.	Brown sugar.	Pig iron.
			15 per ct.	25 per ct.	30 per ct.	Madeira.	Sicily.	3d proof.	4th proof.				
			Dollars.			Gallons.					Pounds.		Cwt.
May, 1831	1	British -	333	7	2	32	83	-	-	1,865	-	31,603	8
June, "	1	Do -	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,702			
Do "	1	Dutch -	217	-	-	-	-	96	1,067	6,772	144	23,017	36
	3		870	7	2	32	83	96	1,067	12,339	144	54,620	44

Foreign vessels, from 5th October, 1830, to 30th June, 1831.

MONTH.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Paying duties ad valorem.			Other spirits, 3d proof.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Brown sugar.	Hammered bar iron.	Coal.	Potatoes.
			15 per ct.	25 per ct.	30 per ct.							
			Dollars.			Gallons.		Pounds.			Bushels.	
October, 1830	1	British -	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,090			
December, "	1	" -	2	-	13	32,112	1,347	-	79,275	61,918		
February, 1831	1	Danish -	-	-	-	-	-	28,093				
May, "	2	British -	-	-	-	5,931	-	-	401,644			
June, "	2	" -	4	-	-	3,655	-	-	334,073	-	2,340 8	20
Do "	1	Danish -	-	395								
			6	395	13	41,698	1,347	28,093	944,082	61,918	2,340	20

[80]

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from the British West Indies, in foreign vessels, from the 5th of October, 1830, to the 30th of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.						
			12½ per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.
			Dollars.						
October, -									
November, -	4	British -	-	473	-	-	6		
December, -	13	Do -	-	395	5	3	16		
January, -	14	Do -	-	2,057	-	-	1		
February, -	15	Do -	-	1,296	-	1,061	65	-	29
March, -	19	Do -	2,610	1,768	-	-	10	-	4
April, -	16	Do -	28	680	-	11	18	-	10
May, -	17	Do -	-	1,200	-	161	236		
June, -	16	Do -	-	3,026	37	7	26	18	
	114	2,638	2,638	10,895	42	1,243	378	18	43

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Sail duck.	Madeira wine.	Spirits from other materials than grain.				Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
					1st & 2d Proof.	3d Proof.	4th Proof.	5th Proof.			
			Sq. yards.	Gallons.						Pounds.	
October, -											
November,	4	British									
December, -	13	Do	-	-	-	2,940	1,078	-	23,821	1,753	
January, -	14	Do	-	-	904	2,961	8,593	-	8,531	18,825	
February, -	15	Do	-	-	-	445	6,640	-	15,149	15,228	
March, -	19	Do	-	-	-	203	62	-	59,659	9,204	4,525
April, -	16	Do	-	-	1,102	557	13,020	-	53,228	17,366	620
May, -	17	Do	52	3	660	854	15,301	116	63,862	5,328	
June, -	16	Do	-	-	5	-	3,138				
	114		52	3	2,671	7,960	47,832	116	224,250	67,704	5,145

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH WEST INDIES—Continued.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Sugar.		Tallow.	Pimento.	Cotton.	Iron.		
			Brown.	White.				Anchors.	Chain cables.	Pig.
			Pounds.							Cwt.
October, -	1									
November, -	5	British -	236	-	-	95	6,217			
December, -	6	Do -	91,804	2,068	836	3,927				
January, -		Do -	195,592	-	-	245,086	-	-	-	193
February. -	3	Do -	159,044	-	-	26,763				
March, -	3	Do -	79,349	-	654	186,915	-	2,457		
April, -	1	Do -	114,254	-	571	88,479	-	2,245	8,758	176
May, -	3	Do -	47,823	-	-	17,986	604	569	2,034	
June, -	2	Do -	3,332	-	-	5,648			-	77
	24	-	691,434	2,068	2,061	808,799	6,821	5,271	10,792	446

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Wool.	Salt.	Potatoes.	Books, 30 cts.	Glass.		Segars.
							Other than cut	Bottles not above 1 quart.	
			Pounds.	Bushels.			Pounds.	Groce.	M.
October, -									
November, -	4	British	-	521					
December, -	13	Do	-	4,500	-	-	8		
January, -	14	Do	-	11,340					
February, -	15	Do	105	18,337	-	122			
March, -	19	Do	-	39,384	3	36	-	1 9-12	
April, -	16	Do	-	1,210	-	-	-	-	10
May, -	17	Do	482	15,089					
June, -	16	Do	-	14,169	-	-	-	3-12	
	114		587	104,550	3	158	8	2	10

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from the British American Colonies, in foreign vessels, from the 5th of October, 1830, to the 30th of June, 1831.

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.								
			15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.
			Dollars.								
October, -	8	British	416	-	-	134	-	-	-	33	
November, -	26	Do	6,256	3	547	75	2	4	-	-	7
December, -	19	Do	3,984	-	5	322					
January, -	8	Do	773	-	-	2					
February, -	5	Do	504								
March, -	13	Do	2,316	-	10	-	-	-	-	924	
April, -	20	Do	293	-	-	27	-	-	-	1,162	
May, -	15	Do	626	-	-	-	-	201	-	1,152	
June, -	20	Do	1,790	1	17	22	-	1	-	-	70
	134		16,958	4	579	582	2	206		3,271	77

MONTHS.	No. of vessels	Character.	Wine, 20 cts.	1st & 2d proof.	3d proof.	4th proof.	Molasses.	Brown Sugar	Butter.
			Gallons.					Pounds	
October,	8	British.							
November,	26	Do	6	1,350	776	23,748	9,733	1,536	
December,	19	Do	-	-	-	1,365	16,620	559	150
January,	8	Do	-	-	895	6,091	20,471	2,337	
February,	5	Do							
March,	13	Do	-	-	1,149	2,070	7,843		
April,	20	Do	-	222	1,215	2,919	15,565	862	81
May,	15	Do	-	-	2,057	114	10,962		
June,	20	Do	-	-	1,033	6,469			
	134		6	1,572	7,085	42,776	81,194	5,294	231

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Naval stores.			Ashes, pot and pearl.		Skins and furs.	Ginseng.	
	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Barrels.		Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	89	56	201	-	24	225		
Do. Foreign do.								
Danish West Indies, American vessels	608	159	1,355	-	-	701		
Do. Foreign do.								
British West Indies, American vessels	1,845	413	3,532	-	-	156		
Do. Foreign do.	1,240	128	2,160	-	-	118		
	3,085	541	5,692			274		
British American Colonies, Am. vessels	5,268	394	10,443	3,862	405,144			
Do. Foreign do.	1,471	885	8,347	-	167			
	6,739	1,279	18,790		405,311			

MONTHS.	No. of vessels.	Character.	Wool.	Bottles not above 1 quart.	Fish.			
					Dried.	Pickled.		
						Salmon.	Mackarel.	Other.
			Pounds.	Groce.	Quintals.	Barrels.		
October,	8	British	-	-	2	1	-	1
November,	26	Do	-	-	54	79	2	1
December,	19	Do	-	-	25	40	1	5
January,	8	Do	-	-	21	109		
February,	5	Do	-	-	39	-	737	3
March,	13	Do	-	-	21	166	1,313	20
April,	20	Do	11	-	28	2	1,105	
May,	15	Do	-	-	50	-	516	
June,	20	Do	265	-	219	20	4	4
	134		276		459	417	3,678	34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 27, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 3.

STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported, in American and foreign vessels, to Swedish, Danish, and British West Indies, and British American Colonies, commencing October 1, 1830, and ending 30th September, 1831.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Fish.					Oil.				Whalebone.	
	Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Sperma-ceti.	Value.	Whale and other fish.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dolls.	Gallons.	Dolls.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	1,627	4,358	2,323	-	7,271	-	-	280	126		
Do. Foreign do.	20	61	63	-	199						
	1,647	4,419	2,391		7,470						
Danish West Indies, American vessels	21,649	58,025	19,060	1,121	60,739	2,496	1,176	4,079	1,883		
Do. Foreign do.	95	234	290	15	1,114	159	115	307	123		
	21,744	58,259	19,350	1,136	61,853	2,655	1,291	4,386	2,006		
British West Indies, American vessels	218	877	490	354	1,681						
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	-	277	162	142	115				
				631	1,843						
British American Colonies, American		9	12								

1831

86

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, & scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	Other lumber.	[illegible] spars.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Thousands of.		M. feet.	Tons.	Dollars.				
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	8,821	2,309	304	602	737	-	10,640	2,454	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,375
Do. Foreign do.	659	199	9	56	102	-	1,294				
	9,480	2,508	313	658	839		11,934				
Danish West Indies, American vessels	53,394	12,790	1,296	4,482	3,827	7	72,385	6,943	789	-	29,932
Do. Foreign do.	6,762	701	133	66	-	-	3,167	-			1,125
	60,156	13,491	1,429	4,548			75,552				31,057
British West Indies, American vessels	24,640	6,972	4,632	6,778	2,970	-	118,706	2,564	381	-	4,270
Do. Foreign do.	8,457	2,289	2,492	1,794	669	103	68,102	653	191	-	1,448
	33,097	9,261	7,124	8,572	3,639		186,808	3,217	572		5,712
British American Colonies, Am. vessels	2,510	659	2,482	312	917	29,967	247,324	22,037	115	-	9,998
Do. Foreign do.	3,822	740	670	901	69	-	20,152	1,837	82	-	3,931
	6,332	1,399	3,152	1,213	986		267,476	23,874	197		13,929

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Rye, oats & other small grain and pulse.	Biscuit, or ship bread.			Potatoes.		Apples.		Rice.	
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Tierces.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies—American vessels,	1,818	601	891	2,016	2,777	996	214	321	997	5,363
Foreign do	111	3	209	251	-	-	-	-	10	187
	1,928	604	1,100	2,167					907	5,550
Danish West Indies—American vessels,	6,522	5,421	4,904	21,039	10,916	4,001	1,025	1,685	4,017	35,434
Foreign do	33	45	15	127	107	40	10	16	320	6,403
	6,555	5,466	4,919	21,166	11,023	4,051	1,035	1,701	2,337	41,837
British West Indies—American vessels,	10,841	13,391	6,711	53,854	4,869	2,220	408	797	9,381	40,779
Foreign do	4,310	2,437	2,176	9,366	3,115	941	458	935	2,008	31,556
	15,151	15,758	8,887	63,220	7,984	3,161	867	1,732	1,389	71,375
British Am. Colonies—American vessels,	3,259	5,528	2,444	14,390	50	47	3,936	4,665	980	8,819
Foreign do	2,575	14,210	285	44,044	50	38	666	1,677	604	8,801

	Barrels.	Pounds.	No. of.		Dollars.			
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	1,727	212	-	-	10,229			
Do. Foreign do.	25	-	-	-	116			
	1,752				10,345			
Danish West Indies, American vessels	4,277	1,410	-	-	29,794			
Do. Foreign do.	438	-	-	-	2,632			
	4,715				32,426			
British West Indies, American vessels	1,123	-	-	267	19,963			
Do. Foreign do.	169	169	-	72	3,889			
	1,292			339	23,852			
British American Colonies, Am. vessels	855	526,215	59,522	5,072	276,283			
Do. Foreign do.	4,730	7,720	1,622	-	30,744			
	5,585	533,935	61,144		307,027			

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Wax.		Household furniture.	Coaches and other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	Beer, porter, & cider.		Spirits from grains.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.					In casks.	Bottled.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.				Gallons.	Dozens.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies—Am. vessels	-	-	1,429	196	1,019	632	1,100	117	144	366
Do. Foreign do	-	-	90	-	15					
			1,519		1,034					
Danish West Indies—Am. vessels	234	50	8,222	2,620	6,150	1,252	2,515	479	8,837	4,313
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	-	400						
				3,020						
British West Indies—American vessels	-	-	1,651	1,560	987	177	2,453	1,560	653	2,923
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	138	130	169	239	2,449	555	1,547	2,251
			1,789	1,690	1,156	416	4,8[illegible]	2,115	2,1[illegible]	1,17[illegible]
British American Colonies—Am. vessels	60	15	6,822	8,874	2,518	3,200	28,810	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. For. do.	-	-	1,888	743	1,247	105	14,030	31	1,311	1,777

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Wheat.		Flour.		Indian corn.		Meat.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	13,143	70,603	6,476	4,829	11,311	35,213	401	1,593
Foreign do	-	-	760	3,552	650	475	292	940	47	224
			13,903	74,155	7,126	5,304	11,603	36,153	518	1,817
Danish West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	75,527	407,068	24,736	17,857	71,300	226,329	1,407	5,468
Foreign do	-	-	3,789	20,358	975	756	3,315	11,011	84	326
			79,316	427,426	25,711	18,613	74,615	237,340	1,491	5,794
British West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	69,635	381,893	67,462	48,900	40,340	145,584	1,209	4,566
Foreign do	-	-	30,747	175,641	24,453	16,482	10,712	35,998	1,014	3,814
			100,382	557,534	91,915	65,382	51,052	181,582	2,223	8,360
British Am. Colonies—American vessels,	12,195	11,801	106,023	537,860	15,364	10,681	6,685	21,810	8,063	29,449
Foreign do	310	465	44,772	237,318	8,795	6,834	4,092	12,136	4,138	16,174
	12,505	12,266	150,795	775,178	24,159	17,515	10,777	33,946	12,201	45,623

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Brown sugar.		Cables & Cordage.		Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	Lead.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	12	115	-	406	144		
Foreign do									
Danish West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	-	-	35	533			
Foreign do									
British West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	-	-	-	6,284	[illegible]		
Foreign do	-	-	-	-	83	1,671	[illegible]		
						7,955	[illegible]		
British Am. Colonies—American vessels,	1,220	41	24	[illegible]	650	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Foreign do	150	26	40	729	295	[illegible]	[illegible]		

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Rice.		Tobacco.		Cotton.			Flaxseed.		Hops.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Hds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Bushels.	Dolls.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies—Am. vessels	-	-	245	10,125							
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	41	1,708							
			286	11,833							
Danish West Indies—American vessels	-	-	303	16,222							
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	19	795							
			322	17,017							
British West Indies—American vessels	-	-	465	26,772							
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	155	9,378	-	-	-	17	23	347	28
			620	36,150							
British American Colonies—Am. vessels	-	-	353	23,087	-	9,506	965	-	-	13,641	1,450
Do. For. do.	-	-	197	11,087	-	329,665	29,002	-	-	2,311	188
			550	34,174		339,171	29,967			35,952	3,637

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Chocolate.		Gunpowder.		Copper, brass, and copper manufactured.	Medicinal drugs.	Manufactures of Wool.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Yards.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies—American vessels,	-	-	5,000	712	1,495	598		
Foreign do	-	-	-	-	20			
					1,515			
Danish West Indies—American vessels,	250	55	62,261	8,405	4,198	11,826		
Foreign do	-	-	-	-	-	532		
						12,358		
British West Indies—American vessels,	48	5	-	-	20	2,394		
Foreign do	400	55	-	-	-	1,259		
	548	60				3,652		
British Am. Colonies—American vessels,	8,005	814	241	31	1,585	3,180		
Foreign do	678	85	305	73	30	1,409		

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow, candles.	Soap.	Value.	Snuff.	Tobacco manufactured.	Value.
	Pounds.	Pairs.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Swedish West Indies, American vessels,	1,000	179	1,636	2,376	44,360	23,074	6,578	1,110	15,902	4,073
Foreign do	-	-	50	27	50	1,670	105			
			1,686	2,403	44,410	24,744	6,683			
Danish West Indies, American vessels,	7,980	148	42 9 13	38,391	409,681	393,026	65,802	1,000	90,751	6,254
Foreign do	518	-	-	133	10,795	6,900	1,445	660	20,876	2,702
	8,498			38,524	420,476	399,926	67,247	1,660	111,627	8,956
British West Indies, American vessels,	40	6	764	677	64,880	55,828	10,509	6,611	105,826	9,841
Fr. do	-	-	983	805	31,391	13,078	4,620	2,303	55,377	5,272
			1,747	1,482	96,271	68,906	15,129	8,914	162,203	15,113
British Am. Colonies, American vessels,	239,089	655	10,052	59,076	22,546	11,704	3,263	4,382	1,082,405	103,293
Foreign do	13,323	319	5,797	10,194	25,108	31,094	4,229	3,602	469,756	38,432
	252,412	974	15,849	69,270	47,741	42,798	7,492	7,984	1,552,161	141,726

STATEMENT No. [illegible] ontinued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Wearing apparel.	Combs and buttons.	Brushes.	Billiard tables and apparatus.	Umbrellas & parasols.	Leather and morocco skins not sold per lb.	Fire engines and apparatus.	Printing presses & type.	Masical instruments.	Books & maps.
	Dollars.									
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Do. Foreign do.										
Danish West Indies, American vessels	2,443	4,436	36	180	3,267	393	230	200	327	96[illegible]
Do. Foreign do.	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	19
	2,520								702	981
British West Indies, American vessels	477	46	-	-	89	95	-	500	-	351
Do. Foreign do.	144	64	-	-	30	-	-	592	-	27
	62[illegible]	110			119			1 092		378
British American Colonies, Amr. vessels	-	2,515	-	-	-	9,889	600	118	3,297	1,119
Do. Foreign do.	-	751	-	-	-	47	300	850	-	406
		3,266				9,936	900	968		1,525

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Manufactures of											
	Cotton.					Flax and Hemp.		Glass	Pewter & lead.	Marble & stone.	Gold and silver, & gold leaf.	Tin.
	Piece goods.			Twist, yarn and thread.	All manufactures of	Cloth and thread.	Bags and other manufactures of					
	Printed colored.	White.	Nankeen									
	Dollars.											
Swedish West Indies—American vessels,	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	49		
Foreign do												
Danish West Indies—American vessels,	195	3,702	-	-	1,245	-	-	3,058	159	321	8	5
Foreign do		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90		
										411	-	
British West Indies—American vessels,	-	64	-	-	196	-	-	490	-	199	41	33
Foreign do	-	228	-	-	-	-	116	432				
		292						922				
British Am. Colonies—American vessels,	3	92	-		2,3[illegible]0	-	-	1,646				
Foreign do	-	2 01	-	1,93[illegible]	2 54[illegible]	-	-	1,315	3			10
		2,69			5			2,961				

STATEMENT No. [illegible] continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic salt.							Articles not enumerated.		Total value to each country.
	Quantity.	Value.						Manufactured.	Other.	
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Dollars.							
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	668	2,558	239,643
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	-	12,294
								1,144		251,937
Danish West Indies, American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,001	6,349	1,360,597
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	23	60,478
								6,341	6,372	1,421,075
British West Indies, American vessels	-		-	-	-	-	-	2,484	11,555	1,003,028
Do. Foreign do.	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,589	3,601	414,263
								5,073	15,156	1,417,291
British American Colonies, Am. vessels	21,705	[illegible],442	-	-	-	-	-	125,751	53,599	3,341,003
Do. Foreign do.	23,917	14,172	-	-	-	-	-	24,654	9,457	685,389
	45,622	26,614						150,405	63,056	4,026,392

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 27, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Paper and other stationary.	Paints and varnish.	Vinegar.	Earthen & stone ware.	Gold & silver coin.	Artificial flowers and jewelry.	Molasses.	Trunks.	Bricks and lime.
	Dollars.								
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Do. Foreign do.									
Danish West Indies, American vessels	704	354	243	96	-	345	-	132	92
Do. Foreign do.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	711								99
British West Indies, American vessels	40	17	53	-	-	-	-	99	380
Do. Foreign do.	354	313	4	54	-	-	-	-	143
	394	330	57						523
British American Colonies, Am. vessels	823	40	325	175	956,100	-	-	-	
Do. Foreign do.	179	247	176	-	-	-	14	-	98
	1,002	287	501						

STATEMENT No. 3 [illegible] ontinued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic salt.							Articles not enumerated.		Total value to each country.
	Quantity.	Value.						Manufactured.	Other.	
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Dollars.							
Swedish West Indies, American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	668	2,558	239,643
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	-	12,294
								1,144		251,937
Danish West Indies, American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,001	6,349	1,360,597
Do. Foreign do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	23	60,478
								6,341	6,372	1,421,075
British West Indies, American vessels	-		-	-	-	-	-	2,484	11,555	1,003,028
Do. Foreign do.	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,589	3,601	414,263
								5,073	15,156	1,417,291
British American Colonies, Am. vessels	21,705	[illegible],442	-	-	-	-	-	125,751	53,599	3,341,003
Do. Foreign do.	23,917	14,172	-	-	-	-	-	24,654	9,457	685,389
	45,622	26,614						150,405	63,056	4,026,392

EXPORTS of foreign ... can Colonies, and to the Swedish a... Danish West Indies, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1831.

	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.										
	Specim's of botany.	Models of inventions and machines	Anatomical preparations.	Antimony regulus of	Lapis calaminaris teutenegue, spelter of zinc.	Burr stones unwrought.	Brimsto'e and sulphur.	Cork tree, bark of	Clay unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.	Furs of all kinds.
	Dollars.										
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	18					
						18					
To the British American Colonies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	1	1						
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	80					
				1	1	80					
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -											
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -											

STATEMENT 4—[illegible]ntinued.

VALUE OF MER[illegible]HANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.

	Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.							Manufactures of cotton.						Silks from India, China, &c.	
	Exc'ding 400 cents per sq. yd.	Blankets.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Hats and caps.	Bombasins.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures of	Print'd or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits and bindings.	Twist, yarn & thread.	Nankeen	All other manufactures of	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.
	Dollars.														
To the British West Indies—															
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	683	283						
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
							25	683	283					350	
To the British American Colonies—															
In American vessels - -															
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	
														57	
To the Swedish West Indies—															
In American vessels - -	-		-	-	-	-	-	1,758	-	353					
Foreign vessels - -															
								1,758		353					
To the Danish West Indies—															
In American vessels - -	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	40,845	3,354	386	-	6520	1,895	5,615	
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	1,195						

	Copper.	Bullion.		Specie.				Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.			
	Old, fit only to be remanufactured.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	All other articles.	Total.	Not exceeding 50 cents per sq. yd.	Exceeding 50 cts. and not exceeding 100 cts per sq. yd.	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 250 cts. per sq. yd.	Exceeding 250 and not exceeding 400 cts. per sq. yd.
	Dollars.										
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	800	860	-	1,660	-	-	-	700
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	18				
				800	860		1,678				700
To the British American Colonies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	21,700	4,200	-	26,582				
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	916				
				21,700	4,200		27,498				
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -											
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	39,200	1,103	-	42,160	-	-	500	
Foreign vessels - -											
				39,200	1,103		42,160			500	

STATEMENT 4—ntinued.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.

	Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.							Manufactures of cotton.						Silks from India, China, &c.	
	Exc'ding 400 cents per sq. yd.	Blankets.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Hats and caps.	Bombasins.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures of	Print'd or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits and bindings.	Twist, yarn & thread.	Nankeen	All other manufactures of	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.
	Dollars.														
To the British West Indies—															
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	683	283						
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
							25	683	283					350	
To the British American Colonies—															
In American vessels - -															
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	
														57	
To the Swedish West Indies—															
In American vessels - -	-		-	-	-	-	-	1,758	-	353					
Foreign vessels - -															
								1,758		353					
To the Danish West Indies—															
In American vessels															

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.												
	Silks from India, China, &c.		Silks from other places.				Lace.				Manufactures of flax.		
	Hosiery, gloves, mits and bindings.	Other articles.	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.	Hosiery, gloves, mits and bindings.	Other articles.	Silk.	Thread	Cotton.	Coach.	Linen, bleached and unbleached.	Checks and stripes.	Other manufactures of
	Dollars.												
To the British West Indies—													
In American vessels - -	-	-	91	-	467	-	-	-	-	-	1,459		
Foreign vessels - -	-	9											
		9	91		467						1,459		
To the British American colonies—													
In American vessels - -	-	-	1										
Foreign vessels - -													
			1										
To the Swedish West Indies—													
In American vessels - -	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,203		
Foreign vessels - -													
		200									3,203		
To the Danish West Indies—													
In American vessels - -	-	29	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,092		
Foreign vessels - -													
		29	515								9,092		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
	Manufactures of hemp.				Clothing ready made.	Hats, caps, &c. of Legh'n chip, straw, grass, &c.	Manufactures of iron and iron and steel.				
	Ticklenb'gs osnaburgs & burlaps.	Sheeting.		Other manufactures of			Sidearms & fire arms, other than muskets & rifles.	Drawing knives, axes, adzes and socket chisels.	Bridle bits, of every description.	Steelyards, scale beams and vices.	Cutting knives, sickles, scythes, reap'g hooks spades and shovels.
		Brown.	White								
	Dollars.										
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	50	280						
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25				
				50	280		25				
To the British American colonies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -	-	39	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	10
		39									10
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	800	-	290	-	487					
Foreign vessels - -											
		800		290		487					
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	2,004	21,859	-	295	-	219					
Foreign vessels - -											

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.

	Manufactures of iron & iron & steel.			Of copper.		Gold and silver.			Wares.		
	Screws weighing 24lbs., or upwards.	Wood screws.	Other articles, not specified.	Vessels.	All other manufactures of	Lace.	Watches, and parts of	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, precious stones set or otherwise.	Glass, not subject to specific duties.	China or porcelain.	Earthen & stone.
	Dollars.										
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels	-	-	478	-	-	-	-	-	740		
Foreign vessels			479						740		
To the British American colonies—											
In American vessels	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	
Foreign vessels			13						7	1	
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels											
Foreign vessels											
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels	-	-	4,731	-	-	-	240	464	-	62	879
Foreign vessels			4,731				240	464		62	879

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
	Bolting cloths.	Copper bottoms cut round to the edge, &c.	Quicksilver	Brass in plates.	Tin in plates	Crude saltpetre.	Lead ore.	Opium.	Raw silk.
	Dollars.								
To the British West Indies—									
In American vessels									
Foreign vessels									
To the British American colonies—									
In American vessels	-	-	5						
Foreign vessels	28								
	28	-	5						
To the Swedish West Indies—									
In American vessels									
Foreign vessels									

	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
	Value of articles not specially enumerated.										Total value.
	At 12½ per cent.	15 per ct.	20 per ct.	25 per ct.	30 per ct.	33 1-3 per ct.	35 per cent.	40 per ct.	45 per ct.	50 per ct.	
	Dollars.										
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	444	-	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	5,564
Foreign vessels - -	-	1,579	-	-	771	-	-	-	-	-	3,950
		2,023			1,295						9,514
To the British American colonies—											
In American vessels - -	12	1,912	4	29	24	-	-	-	-	-	2,019
Foreign vessels - -		162	350		-	-	-	-	-	-	880
	12	2,074	354	29	24						2,899
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	381	-	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	7,605
Foreign vessels - -											
		381			313						7,605
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	1,696	11	1,124	314	-	-	-	-	544	103,484
Foreign vessels - -	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,380
		1,711	11	1,124	314					544	104,864

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Manufactures of wool not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.		Carpeting.						Patent, painted or stained floor cloths.	
			Brussels, Turkey and Wilton.		Venetian and Ingrain.		All other of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels	-	-	56	157						
			56	157						
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Oil cloth other than patent floor cloths.		Furniture oil cloth.		Floor matting of flags or other materials.		Sail duck.		Cotton bagging.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	90	44	637	251				
Foreign vessels - -										
			90	44	637	251				
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foregn vessels - -										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	444	135	21,697	8,235		
Foreign vessels - -										
					444	135	21,697	8,235		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Wines in casks, bottles or cases.									
	Maderia.			Sherry.			Red, of France and Spain.		Of France, Spain, Germany, and Mediterranean not enumerated.	
	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	In casks.	Value.	In casks.	Value.
	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -	437	-	170	-	-	-	369	300		
	437		170				369	300		
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	92		
							20	92		
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	100	-	107							
Foreign vessels - -										
	100		107							
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	999	-	1,275	-	-	-	3,414	650	900	357
Foreign vessels - -										

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Wines in casks, bottles, or cases.			Foreign distilled spirits.				Molasses.		Beer, ale & porter.	
	Of Sicily and other countries, and all wines not enumerated.			From grain.		From other materials.					
	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dolls.	Gallons.	Dolls.
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels	-	61	82			612	657				
Foreign vessels	-	80	279	362	167	1,139	1,099				
		141	361	362	167	1,751	1,756				
To the British American Colonies—											
In American vessels	-	137	2,481								
Foreign vessels	-										
		137	2,481								
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels	2,437	-	975								
Foreign vessels	-										
	2,437	-	975								
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels	1,208	438	1,522	592	318	1,987	2,092	-	-	255	238
Foreign vessels	-	63	222								
	1,208	501	1,744	592	318	1,987	2,092			255	238

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Wines in casks, bottles or cases.									
	Madeira.			Sherry.			Red, of France and Spain.		Of France, Spain, Germany, and Mediterranean not enumerated.	
	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	In casks.	Value.	In casks.	Value.
	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -	437	-	170	-	-	-	369	300		
	437		170				369	300		
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	92		
							20	92		
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	100	-	107							
Foreign vessels - -										
	100		107							
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	999	-	1.975	-	-	-	3,414	650	900	357

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Wines in casks, bottles, or cases.			Foreign distilled spirits.				Molasses.		Beer, ale & porter.	
	Of Sicily and other countries, and all wines not enumerated.			From grain.		From other materials.					
	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dolls.	Gallons.	Dolls.
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels	-	61	82			612	657				
Foreign vessels	-	80	279	362	167	1,139	1,099				
		141	361	362	167	1,751	1,756				
To the British American Colonies—											
In American vessels											
Foreign vessels	-	137	2,481								
		137	2,481								
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels	2,437	-	975								
Foreign vessels											
	2,437	-	975								
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels	1,808	438	1,522	592	318	1,997	2,092	-	-	255	238
Foreign vessels	-	63	222								
	1,808	501	1,744	592	318	1,997	2,092			255	238

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Vinegar.		Oil.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign fishing.		Olive in casks.	Castor.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Hempseed.	Value.
			Spermaceti.	Whale and other fish.						
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.							Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	1,310	-	-	-	-	634
Foreign vessels - -										
					1,310					634
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Teas.						Coffee.		Cocoa.	
	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.	Hysonskin and other green.	Hyson and young hyson.	Imperial, gunpowder & gomee.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.					Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1,100	55
					1	1			1,100	55
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -	-	165	-	-	-	83	180	20	2,100	109
		165				83	180	20	2,100	109
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	306	880	384	747				
Foreign vessels - -										
			306	880	384	747				
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	1,692	5,390	7,244	3,290	7,611	267,429	20,458	6,242	249
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	-	1,374	1,100				
		1,692	5,390	7,244	4,664	8,711	267,429	20,458	6,242	249

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Spices.						Candles.			
							Spermaceti and wax.		Tallow.	
	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Black pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.					Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	256	-	-	-	-	558				
Foreign vessels - -	10	-	3,150	-	-	353				
	266		3,150			911				
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -	-	10	-	-	10	7				
Foreign vessels - -	-		-	-	37	12				
		10			47	19				
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To to the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	246	35,471	1,876	8,971	5,459				

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Fruits.							Spices.			
					Raisins.						
	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	In jars, boxes and muscatel.	Other.	Value.	Ginger.	Cayenne pepper.	Mace.	Nutmegs.
	Pounds.						Dollars.	Pounds.			
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	2,572	-	-.	450	2,450	-	512				
Foreign vessels - -	3,316	402	1,298	2,297	7,606	-	2,327	-	-	-	69
	5,888	402	1,298	2,747	10,056		2,839				69
To the British American Colonies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	20	120	-	772	96	-	6		
Foreign vessels - -	-	-	-	650	4,599	160	561				
			20	770	4,599	932	657		6		
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	1,807	8,375	-	840				
Foreign vessels - -											
				1,807	8,375		840				
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	28,799	29,267	11,910	5,667				
Foreign vessels - -											
				28,799	29,267	11,910	5,667				

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Butter.		Salt petre.		Vitriol.			Camphor.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Blue or Roman.	Oil of	Value.	Crude.	Refined.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	400	4	-	10	5
Foreign vessels						400	4		10	5
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	833	49	-	-	-	-	-	178
Foreign vessels										

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Cheese.		Soap.		Tallow.		Lard.		Beef or pork.		Bacon.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dolls.	Pounds.	Dolls.
To the British West Indies—												
In American vessels - -												
Foreign vessels - -												
To the British American Colonies—												
In American vessels - -												
Foreign vessels - -												
To the Swedish West Indies—												
In American vessels - -												
Foreign vessels - -												
To the Danish West Indies—												
In American vessels - -												
Foreign vessels - -												

STATEMENT No 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Butter.		Salt petre.		Vitriol.			Camphor.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Blue or Roman.	Oil of	Value.	Crude.	Refined.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	400	4	-	10	5
Foreign vessels						400	4		10	5
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	653	19	-					170
Foreign vessels										

	Salts.			Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and segars.		Snuff.			
	Epsom.	Glauber.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—									
In American vessels									
In Foreign vessels									
To the British American colonies—									
In American vessels									
In Foreign vessels									
To the Swedish West Indies—									
In American vessels									
In Foreign vessels									
To the Danish West Indies—									
In American vessels									
In Foreign vessels									

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Gun powder.		Bristles.		Glue.		Ochre.			
							Dry.		In oil.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	515	11		
Foreign vessels - -										
							515	11		
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDIZE HAVING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	White and red lead.		Whiting & Paris white.		Litharge.		Orange mineral.		Sugar of lead.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -	1,344	75								
	1,344	75								
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	469	2						
Foreign vessels - -										
			469	2						
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Fire arms.		Iron.							
	Rifles.		Iron and steel wire.			Tacks, brads, and sprigs.			Nails.	
	No.	Value.	Not above No. 14.	Above No. 14.	Value.	Not exceeding 16 oz. per thousand.	Exceeding 16 oz. per thousand.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	M.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	107
Foreign vessels - -									1,200	107
To the British American Colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Dutch West Indies—										
In American vessels - -			-	-	-					

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Iron.									
	Spikes.		Cables and chains, or parts thereof.		Mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron.		Mill saws.		Anchors.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - - -										

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Iron.									
	Anvils.		Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths.		Castings, vessels, and all other.		Braziers' rods or round iron, of 3-16 to 8-16 diameter, inclusive.		Nail or spike rods, split.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	400	20				
					400	20				
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Iron.									
	Sheets and hoops.		Slit or rolled for band, scroll, or casement rods.		In pigs.		Bar and bolt.			
							Rolled.		Hammered.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	1,015	2,283				
Foreign vessels										
					1,015	2,283				
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,240	110		
Foreign vessels										
							2,240	110		
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels	3,752	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	102
Foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	477		
	3,752	230					52	477	16	102

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Iron.		Steel.		Hemp.		Flax, unmanufactured.		Wool, unmanufactured.	
	Bar and bolt. Slabs, blooms and loops.									
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dolls.	Cwt.	Dolls.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels										
Foreign vessels										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	6	40						
Foreign vessels										

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Alum.		Copperas.		Wheat flour.		Salt.		Coal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels -	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	89		
Foreign vessels - -										
							291	89		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Paper.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Folio and quarto post.	Foolscap, drawing & writing.	Printing, copperplate, and stainers'.	Shea'ng, binders', wrapping, & box boards.
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.			
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -										
Foreign vessels - -										
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800		

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Paper.		Books.					Glass ware.			
								Cut, and not specified.		All other articles of.	
	All other.	Value.	Printed previous to 1775.	Printed in other languages than English, Latin or Greek.	Latin or Greek.	All other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.		Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	600	711				
Foreign vessels						600	711				
To the British American colonies—											
In American vessels	2	1	-	-	-	100	39				
Foreign vessels	2	1				100	39				
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,572	550		
Foreign vessels								3,572	550		
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels	2,269	691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,548	431
Foreign vessels	2,269	691								1,548	431

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Glass.				Fish.					Shoes and slippers.	
	Window.										
	Above 10 by 12, and not above 10 by 15 inches.	Above 10 by 15 inches.	Uncut, in plates.	Value.	Foreign caught and dried.	Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.	Value.	Silk.	Prunelle & other of stuff or nankeen, &c.
	100 sq. feet.			Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.			Dollars.	Pairs.	
To the British West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -											
To the British American colonies—											
In American vessels - - -											
Foreign vessels - -											
To the Swedish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -											
To the Danish West Indies—											
In American vessels - -											
Foreign vessels - -											

	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO EACH COUNTRY.			
	Roofing slates.									
	Not exceeding					Value.	Free of duty	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duty.	Total.
	14 by 16 inches.	16 by 18 inches.	18 by 20 inches.	20 by 24 inches.	Above 20 by 24 inches.					
	Tons.					Dollars.	Dollars.			
To the British West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,660	5,564	3,193	10,417
Foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3,950	10,024	13,992
							1,678	9,514	13,217	24,409
To the British American colonies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,582	2,019	167	28,768
Foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	880	3,940	5,736
							27,498	2,899	4,107	34,504
To the Swedish West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,605	3,506	11,111
Foreign vessels										
							-	7,605	3,506	11,111
To the Danish West Indies—										
In American vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,160	103,484	70,271	215,915
Foreign vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,380	3,143	4,523
							42,160	104,864	73,414	220,438

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 27, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 5.

STATEMENT exhibiting the value of imports from the British W Indies, British American Colonies, Swedish West Indies, and Dan West Indies, during the year ending 30th September, 1831.

	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
In American vessels.	Free goods.	Pay'g duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total
From British West Indies -	342,857	32,232	414,391	789,4
British American colonies	397,840	78,233	90,120	566,1
Swedish West Indies -	118,642	7,691	78,568	204,9
Danish West Indies -	370,364	35,402	1,126,231	1,531,9
Dollars	1,229,703	153,558	1,709,310	3,092,5
In foreign vessels.				
From British West Indies -	219,395	20,652	255,151	495,1
British American colonies	179,814	31,634	86,548	297,9
Swedish West Indies -	7,533	1,043	5,441	14,0
Danish West Indies -	2,328	458	116,858	119,6
Dollars	409,070	53,787	463,998	926,8

No. 6.

STATEMENT exhibiting the value of exports to, and imports fro British West Indies, British American Colonies, Swedish W Indies, and Danish West Indies, during the year ending on 30th of September, 1831.

	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value imp
	Domestic produce, &c.	Foreign merchandise	Total.	
To British West Indies -	1,417,291	24,409	1,441,700	1,934,4
British American colonies	4,026,392	34,504	4,060,896	864,4
Swedish West Indies -	251,937	11,111	263,048	218,4
Danish West Indies -	1,421,075	220,438	1,641,513	1,651,4
Dollars	7,116,695	290,462	7,407,157	4,019,4

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 27, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*

MEMORIAL

OF

THE CORPORATION OF BALTIMORE,

ing for aid from the Government, for the improvement of the harbor of that city.

MARCH 1, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That one of the principal objects of the official care and solicitude of your memorialists, is the preservation of the harbor of this city. It cannot be unknown to your honors, that, from the peculiar locality of our city, the harbor is constantly receiving from our streets, and the adjacent hills and tributary streams, deposites of earth, which neither the force of our tides, nor any other natural cause, is sufficient to remove.

Knowing the essential and vital importance of the harbor to the healthful and commercial existence of the city, our predecessors in office, in the year 1798, appropriated a large sum of money, to counteract, by artificial means, the impending ruin; and constructed machines to remove the deposites from the bottom of the harbor, and to preserve a sufficient depth of water to float the ordinary vessels engaged in our trade.

To these purposes it has been found necessary ever since to keep several such machines in constant employment; and, within a few years past, have erected at great cost a steam machine of twelve horse power, to accomplish the same objects with greater facility and effect.

To these expedients, whilst they have proved only a partial remedy, have involved a heavy expenditure of the money of our citizens. The State of Maryland, seeing that this is a subject of equal interest to herself as to us, has extended to us a liberal but insufficient aid. Considering, therefore, that the protection and encouragement of commerce is one of the peculiar duties of the National Legislature; that the port of Baltimore has been a large tributary to the National Treasury; that the heavy burdens borne by our citizens in this particular are incurred for the general good as well as for their own advantage; and that an appropriation, which would be scarcely felt by the nation, would be to us and to our fellow-citizens essentially serviceable, your memorialists respectfully ask, and confidently hope, that the Congress of the United States will contribute liberally to their relief.

In the present state of our city finances, such relief would be ac
acceptable. Heavily involved by our engagements to assist in the c
tion of the magnificent works of internal improvement, so spiritu
dertaken by our fellow-citizens, and intending in their results to prom
general good of the nation as well as our own local benefit, by invig
our trade and extending our commerce, with an absolute debt of n
million of dollars, partially the consequence of our efforts to preser
harbor in a useful and salutary condition, we are induced by these
stances, and by the evident justice of the proposition, to invite the
Government to contribute to the preservation of our harbor. It will
less occur to your honors, that our anxiety on this subject must be
rily of great intensity. To the harbor we owe the very being of
of Baltimore; without it, the city would sink to insignificance, and be
ly deserted; it is the only source of her municipal importance, the so
support of her commercial enterprise, and the sole channel through
has flowed her tributary millions to the public revenue.

We believe it will be conceded to us, that, whenever the nation ha
for assistance, either in men or in money, Baltimoreans have neither h
last to offer, nor the worst to perform, at least their equitable quota.
equal truth, we think it may be said that they have never appealed
mere favor and generosity of the nation, and but seldom even to her

In the present instance, believing that the useful existence of one
principal harbors and ports of entry in the United States is a sub
momentous interest to the General Government, that the nation has
concern in the condition of such a harbor, and that the limited means
city, with the addition of the grants of the State are inadequate (ev
were fair and equitable we should bear the whole expense) to its
preservation, and the procuration of the necessary apparatus and ves
effect that object, we ask it of the intelligence and justice of Cong
make a contribution proportionate to the amount of national inter
volved.

That your honors may understand the extent of our expenditures
behalf, we have appended to this petition "a statement of the amou
pended by the mayor and city council, in deepening and preservi
harbor of Baltimore in the several years from 1798 to 1831, both incl

For the reasons above stated, your memorialists respectfully pray t
necessary relief may be granted, and that an act may be passed, app
ing such a sum of money, either annually or in gross, to be applied t
en and preserve the harbor of Baltimore, as to your wisdom and
may seem right and proper. And your memorialists will ever pray, &

JOHN B. MORRIS,
President First Bra

PHIL. MOORE,
President Second Bra

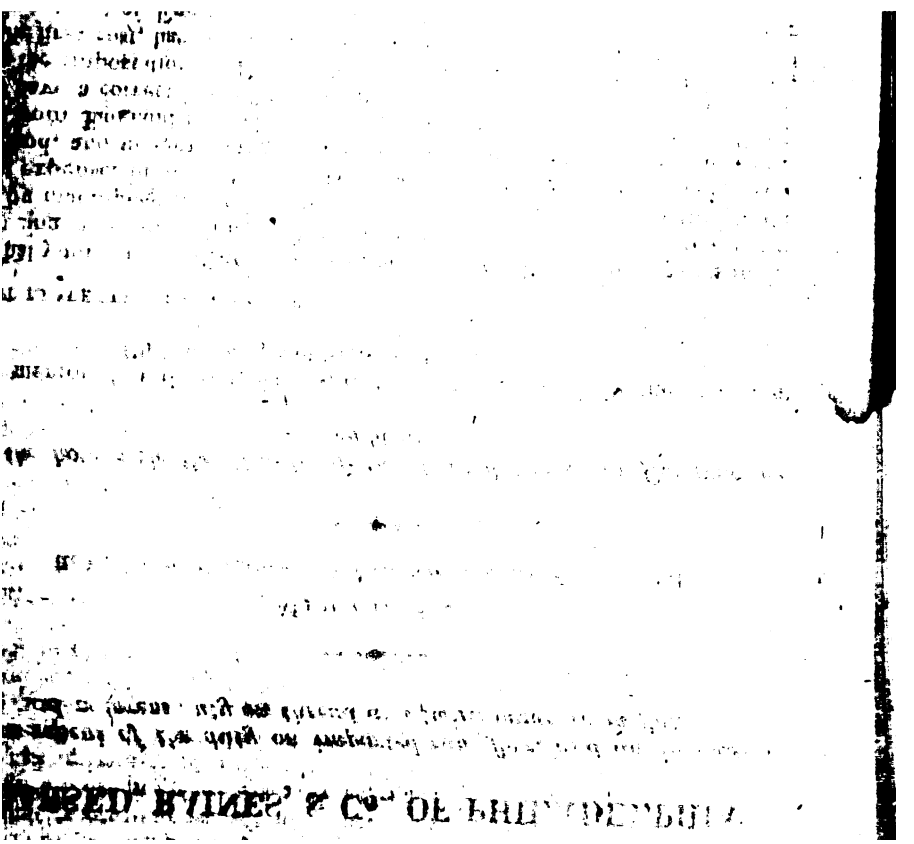
WM. STUART,
Mayor of the city of Baltim

STATEMENT of the amounts expended by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in deepening and preserving the harbor of Baltimore in the several years from 1798 *to* 1831, *both included.*

1798	$5,533 91
1799	800 00
1800	2,274 63
1801	466 66
1802	5,369 44
1803	7,171 48
1804	8,457 48
1805	6,276 12
1806	8,530 78
1807	10,158 38
1808	5,585 29
1809	5,385 72
1810	5,716 08
1811	4,510 46
1812	4,172 99
1813	5,019 02
1814	7,707 91
1815	6,499 55
1816	14,357 36
1817	25,708 49
1818	28,114 96
1819	21,747 26
1820	15,515 10
1821	20,202 60
1822	31,040 63
1823	30,483 62
1824	22,339 82
1825	20,927 18
1826	31,308 06
1827	29,895 51
1828	24,250 67
1829	29,607 63
1830	25,000 00
1831	25,000 00
	$495,134 79

copy:

EM. KENT,
Register of the city of Baltimore.



MEMORIAL

OF

ARSED, RAINES, & Co., OF PHILADELPHIA,

repeal of the duty on imported raw flax, and an increase of ad valorem duty on thread and twine made from flax.

MARCH 1, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

he honorable the Senate of the United States, in Congress assembled:

memorial of Garsed, Raines, & Co., of Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

at your memorialists have been engaged for the last nine years in ing and establishing in this country, the preparing and spinning of y machinery in the best and most approved manner, and latterly, at a expense, in importing the latest and most improved machinery from nd, and in employing competent mechanics and other leading work- rom England in their manufactory: and that your honorable body ave a correct idea of the great expense your memorialists have been he importation of English flax machinery, they state that they have, first cost, had to pay twenty-five per cent. for the trouble and risk of g it out of England, and then an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per nore, on being admitted in to this country, making in all about fifty- ad one half per cent. on the cost, besides the expense of shipping, t, insurance, injury, &c.; which, altogether, makes the price about that which the English flax manufacturer pays for similar machinery. r memorialists also respectfully represent, that the wages paid to their nen are more, by thirty-five to forty per cent., than is paid for similar in England, besides the constant difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of hands at even these additional rates, which frequently loss in the standing of a part of the machinery.

r memorialists further most respectfully state, that raw flax cannot be l or cheaply imported into this country from the continent of Europe, England, *in consequence* of the much greater distance from the flax

markets, and the powerful influence and connexions which England established in those markets; and the cost of transportation of the raw into England, and of the articles made therefrom into the United St will not much (if at all) exceed the cost of transporting the said raw flax f Europe into this country, the former being mainly done in British v and the latter in our own.

Your memorialists most respectfully likewise represent, that the ge difficulties in constant operation against the flax manufacturer in this c try, in addition to all those before stated, compared with the general facil attending such operations in England, make a serious difference in his c anxieties, and rewards, *more than equal* to the present import duty u flax manufactures imported, provided raw flax was imported *duty f* The manufactures your memorialists produce are from foreign flax ex sively, and consist of shoe-threads, tailors' threads, twines, and flax and yarns, entering into other manufactures, as checks, linens, carpeting, pa floor cloth, boot webbing, and hair seating, which cannot be made from flax grown in this country, of a quality to answer the purposes of the sumers.

As we must, therefore, have foreign flax, or abandon our manufact and as the duty upon imported raw flax into England is merely nom being only one penny per hundred weight, either the duty upon raw imported into this country must be entirely repealed, or hard necessity still compel us to abandon our business, leaving the English in full and possession of the American market for these manufactures—your memo ists being the only establishment which has unwaveringly persevered ag all these complicated difficulties, and held on to these manufactures i United States—all others having already partially or entirely ceased- duty upon imported flax being the sole cause why their efforts have paralyzed, and themselves beggared.

Your memorialists further state to your honorable body, that if this on imported raw flax was intended to protect the farmer, it has, and entirely fail; but if intended to crush and destroy the flax manufactur these United States, it has, and will be wholly successful; nor does th jury end with the destruction of the manufacturer, but extends to the ous injury of the farmer also, inasmuch as the supplying all other farm duce to the manufacturers is of greater interest and consequence to the mer than growing the raw material, even if he could grow it. Fl manufactures are of great importance to our country; they are one o leading sources of the wealth, the power, and consequent influence of land, the importation of raw flax into that country being eighty to one dred thousand tons per annum; and it is not too much to expect that at one-third of this quantity would soon be annually wanted in this cou affording extensive advantages to our shipping and commercial interest likewise to our agriculturists, in supplying the subsistence of our num manufacturers. As this duty upon imported raw flax has already, and continue to close the importation of this article entirely against us, it easy for us to perceive what end the continuance of this duty, or any p it, can accomplish, than that of preventing or overthrowing all efforts tablish the manufacture of superior flaxen articles in our country.

We, your memorialists, do, therefore, earnestly beg of your hono body to take this subject into your most serious consideration, and t *to repeal the duty upon imported raw flax*, retaining, as they now s

vancing to *thirty per cent. ad valorem, the duties upon threads,*
s, yarns, &c. manufactured from flax when imported, as the only
s by which this branch of manufacture can be preserved from utter ex-
on; which will ever demand the highest respect and regard of your
rialists.

GARSED, RAINES, & Co.

ILADELPHIA, *February* 20, 1832.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 1, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPRAGUE made the following

REPORT:

Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of John Blake, report:

That the petitioner was a commissioned officer in the army of the revolution, and served about three years upon the continental establishment; that, upon compliance with the requisitions of the pension act of 1818, his name was placed upon the pension roll; and that, under the law of 1820, it was stricken off, by reason of the amount of property exhibited by his first schedule.

On the 18th of June, 1830, the petitioner made another declaration and schedule in the supreme judicial court of Maine, by which, and the opinion of the court thereon, it appeared that his whole property did not exceed one hundred dollars. This declaration, schedule, and accompanying evidence, was presented to the War Department some time in the year 1830.

It appears that a parcel of real estate mentioned in the first declaration had been, in the year 1829, conveyed by the petitioner to his son George Blake, partly in payment for labor performed, and partly in consideration of the discharge of debts due from the petitioner to certain of his creditors. By a letter from the Pension Office, it seems that his name was refused to be restored to the roll, principally because there was not a written contract for said labor made before its performance, and because the evidence of the payment of the debts came from the parties. The committee are satisfied that the conveyance was bona fide; that the petitioner was a meritorious officer; that his property does not exceed one hundred dollars; that he is unable to labor, by reason of age, and having one of his arms broken; that his wife, aged seventy years, is unable to support herself; and that he ought to have a pension, to commence on the day of , the time when his evidence was completed at the Pension Office; and they report a bill accordingly.

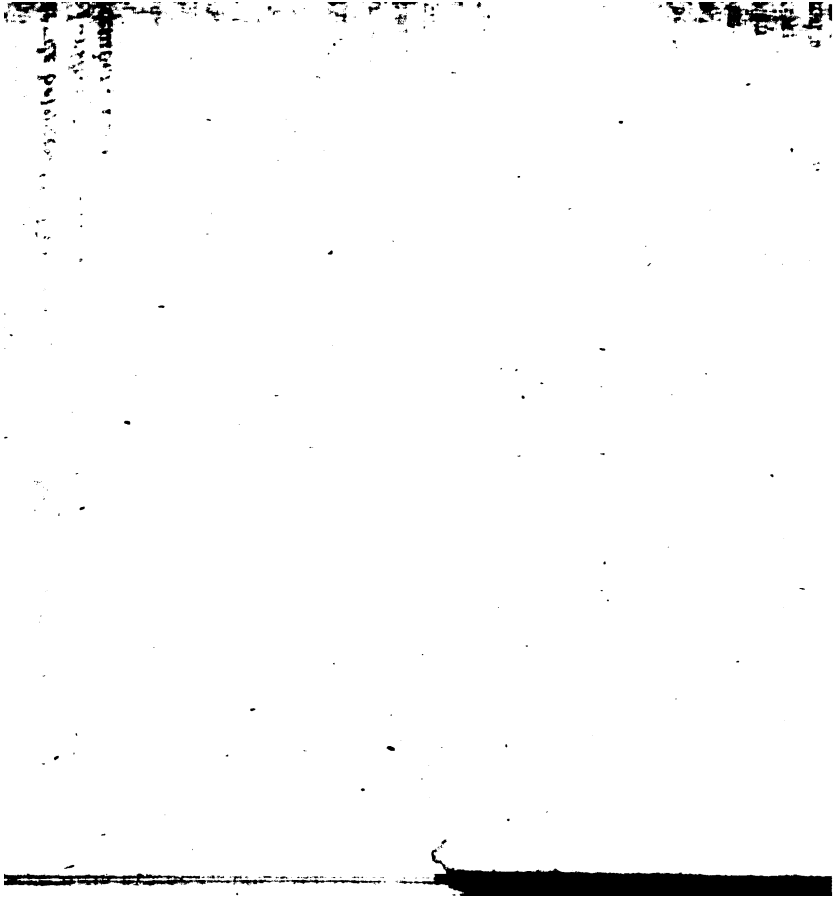
IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 1, 1832.

Ordered to be printed.

e Committee of Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Abijah Crane, report:

hat the petitioner served three years as a soldier in the war of the revo-
on upon the continental establishment. He made his declaration under
pension act of 1818, and his name was placed upon the pension roll.
that declaration it appeared that his whole property amounted to one
dred and fifty-seven dollars, and that he owed thirty dollars, leaving a
nce of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars. He made a new decla-
on and schedule under the pension act of 1820, by which it appeared that
whole property amounted to ninety dollars, and that he was owing
s to the amount of thirty-five dollars, leaving only a balance of fifty-
dollars. But it also appeared, that, after the petitioner's name was
ed upon the pension roll under the act of 1818, and while he was re-
ing the benefit thereof, his son made an agreement to support the peti-
er during life, upon receiving all his income and property; and the prin-
l, indeed, almost the whole consideration to the son for his promise, was
engagement that he should receive the pension which his father was
entitled to by virtue of the act of 1818; but, by reason of that engage-
t by the son, the petitioner's name was stricken from the roll, and he
not received the pension since the 4th of March, 1820. The son, having
deprived of the consideration of his engagement, has not, in fact, sup-
ted the petitioner, who, as appears by the certificate of a respectable
sician, resident in his vicinity, is now aged, infirm, feeble, poor, and
y, having a son a cripple, who has been sick for nearly a year, and de-
ant upon him. The committee are satisfied that the petitioner's name
t not to have been stricken from the pension roll; and they report a
for his relief.



MESSAGE

FROM

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RELATING TO

rade between the United States and the British American Colonies, urther compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 22d ecember, 1831.

March 2, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Washington, *March* 1, 1832.

he Senate:

ince my message yesterday, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of 22d December, 1831, calling for certain information in possession of the cutive relating to the trade between the United States and the British erican Colonies, I have received a report from the Secretary of State on subject, which is also respectfully submitted to the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

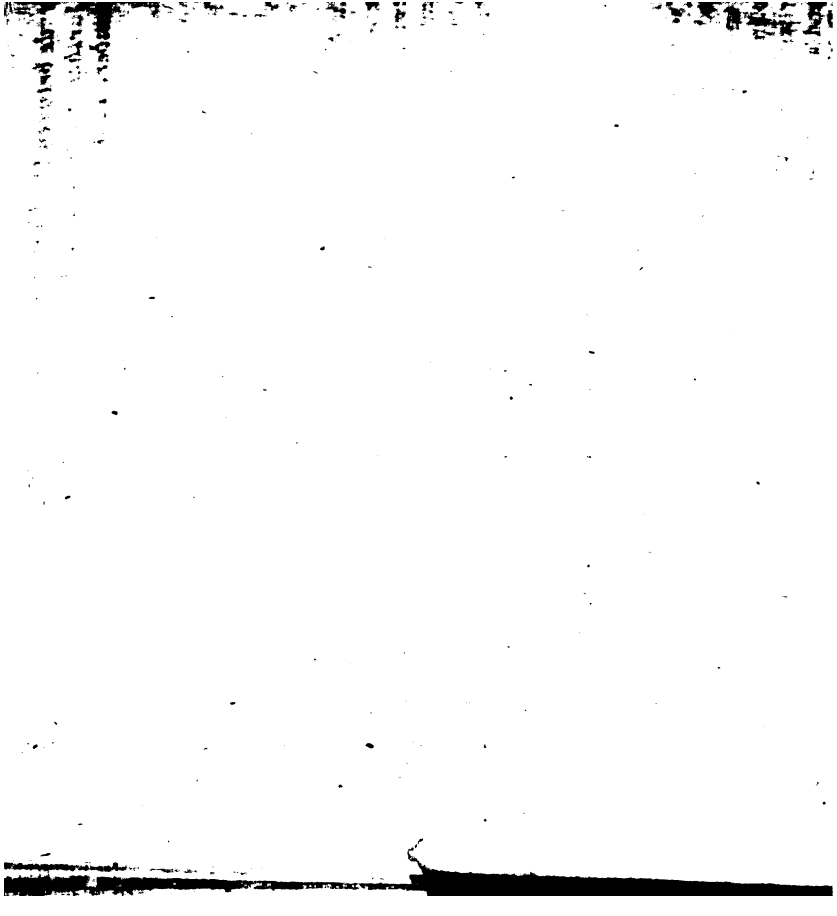
Department of State,

Washington, March 1, 1832.

he Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the en- ed copies of schedules subjoined to the acts of Parliament "to regulate trade of the British possessions abroad," passed the 5th July, 1825, and amend the laws relating to the customs," passed 2d July, 1827, toge- with the copy of an act of Parliament passed the 22d April, 1831, to d an act of the sixth year of his late Majesty, to regulate the trade of British possessions abroad;" which give the information required by the lution of the Senate of the 22d December last, (which has been referred his department) requesting the President "to inform the Senate what the duties paid on British and American vessels, respectively, and their goes, in British ports in the West Indies and the other British American ions; distinguishing between the West Indies and the other colonies, ween American and British vessels, and the produce of the United d of the colonies.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.



SCHEDULE—Continued.

ARTICLES.		DUTY.
ed		
bergamot lemon roses citron oranges lavender rosemary one	For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	£7 10s 0d.
preserved in sugar preserved in brandy		
ic ic th ly oniac		
, unwrought, and pig iron ries rankincense Malta stone for building		
ough and worked k		

SCHEDULE—Continued.

ARTICLES.	
Medals	For every £100 of the true and real value thereof, £7
Musk	
Maccaroni	
Nuts of all kinds	
Oil of olives	
almonds	
Opium	
Orris root	
Ostrich feathers	
Ochres	
Orange buds and peel	
Olives	
Pitch	
Pickles, in jars and bottles	
Paintings	
Pozzolana	
Pumice stone	
Punk	
Parmesan cheese	
Pickles	
Prints	
Pearls	
Precious stones except diamonds	
Quicksilver	
Raisins	
Rhubarb	
Sausages	
Senna	
Scammony	
Sarsaparilla	
Saffron	
Safflower	
Sponges	
Tar	
Tow	
Turpentine	
Vermillion	
Vermicelli	
Whetstones	
Clocks and watches	For every £100 of the true and real value thereof, £30
Leather manufactures	
Linen	
Musical instruments	
Wires of all sorts	
Books and papers	

SCHEDULE—Continued.

ARTICLES.		DUTY.
l manufactures ıgar ıdy manufactured	For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	£20 0s 0d
straw bullion s vegetable, fresh ool e produae of places within the limits of the East India ny's charter f persons travelling into or through the province of Canada, and necessarily used in removing themselves, ımilies, and baggage ɔd for fuel and saw logs, brought into Upper Canada taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of ınd imported direct from thence of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any clothing and implements, or materials fit and neces- r the British fisheries in America, imported into the t or from whence such fishery is carried on, in Bri- ps Indian corn, and lumber, the produce of any British ion on the west coast of Africa, and imported direct ience		duty free.
rares and merchandise not be- ımerated or described, or other- harged with duty by this act	For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	£15 0s 0d

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES—1827.

ufactures—for every £100 of the value - -	30 0 0
anufactures—for every £100 of the value - -	20 0 0
ef and salted pork, except into Newfoundland, and all beef and salted pork imported from Newfoundland,	
er of foreign production or not, the cwt. - -	0 12 0
ot otherwise charged with duty, for every gallon -	0 1 0

ANNO PRIMO—GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

An act to amend an act of the sixth year of his Majesty, to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad. [22d April, 1831.]

eas, by an act passed in the sixth year of his late Ma- 6 G. 4 c. 114.
ign, intituled "*An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad,*" and by subsequent acts made and pass-

ed to alter and amend the said act, certain duties of customs imposed on articles of foreign production when imported brought into the *British* possessions in *America*; And wh as it is expedient to repeal some of the said duties, and to or vary others of them—be it therefore enacted by the K most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this p Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the sa

Repeal of duties upon the importation of corn, &c. into British possessions in America.

from and after the fifteenth day of April, one thous hundred and thirty-one, so much of the said acts as im duty in any of the British possessions in America, upo portation or bringing in of corn or grain unground, or o flour not make of wheat, or of bread or biscuit, or of r live stock, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Of wheat flour, &c. into Canada.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of any said acts as imposes any duty in the provinces of *U Lower Canada* upon the importation or bringing in of flour, or of beef, pork, hams, or bacon, or of wood or l shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Of wood or lumber into Nova Scotia, &c.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of any o said acts as imposes any duty in *New Brunswick*, *Nova Sc* or *Prince Edward's Island*, upon wood or lumber, shall and the same is hereby, repealed.

And of wheat flour, &c. from the British possessions in N. America into the West Indies, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted, That so much of any o said acts as imposes any duty, in the *British* possessions on continent of *South America*, or in the *West Indies*, or in *Bahama* or *Bermuda* islands, upon wheat flour, or upon pork, hams, or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when impo from any of the *British* possessions in *North America*, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Duties of importation from any foreign country into the West Indies, &c.

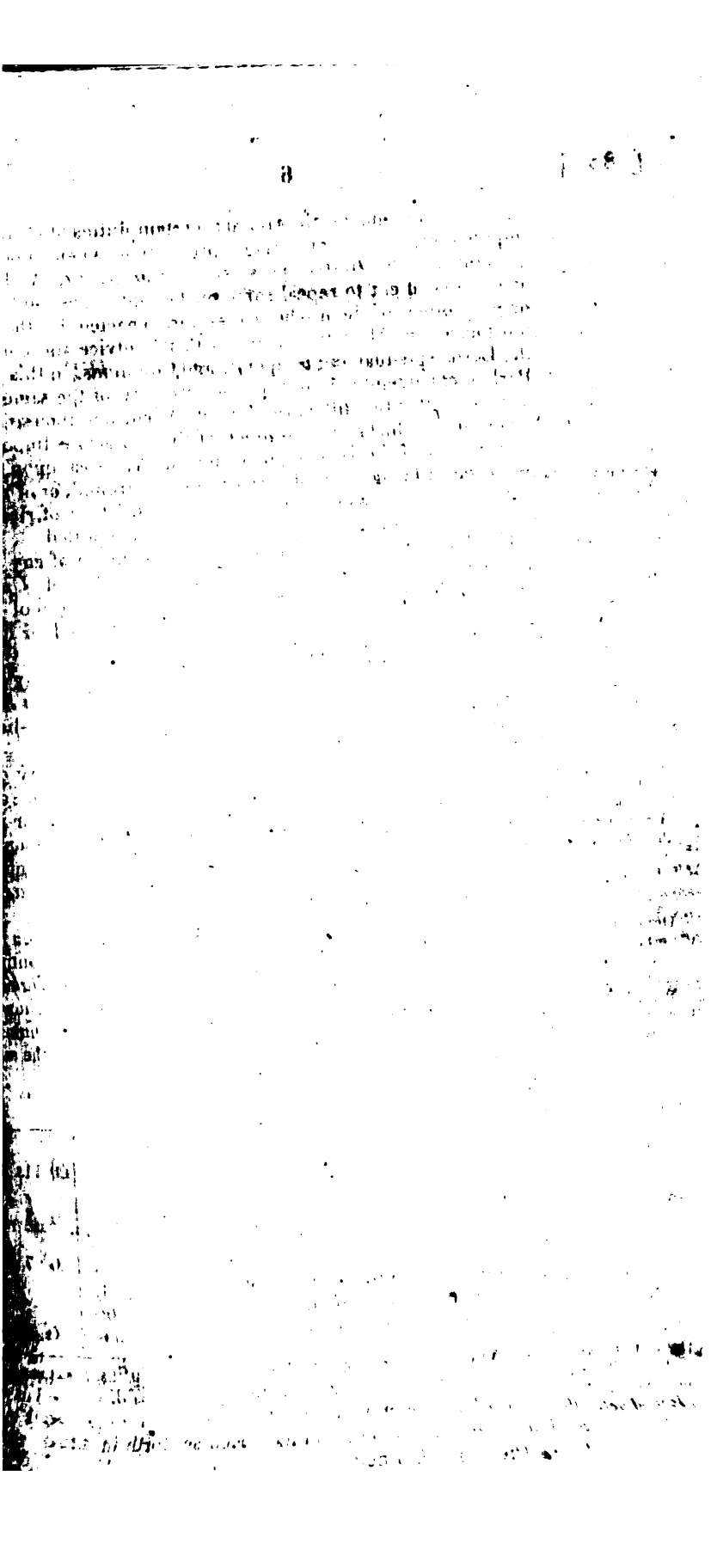
V. And be it further enacted, That, upon the importation any foreign country into the *British* possessions on the conti of *South America*, or in the *West Indies*, or into the *Baha* or *Bermuda* islands, of the articles mentioned in the follow table, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unt Majesty, the several temporary additional duties, as the s are set forth in the said table, that is to say:

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

Staves and headings, until the first day of January, 1834, the 1000 - - - -	£0 11s
on and from the first of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000 -	0 7
White or yellow pine lumber, until the first day of January, 1834, the 1000 feet of 1 inch thick	0 7
on and from the first day of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000 feet of one inch thick - - - -	0 5

Duties to be levied and collected as if imposed by recited act.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed this act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his M jesty, in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by *said* first mentioned act, and had been set forth in the table *duties* therein contained.



MEMORIAL

OF

THE BANK OF WINDHAM COUNTY,

IN

WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT,

ng that the charter of the Bank of the United States may be renewed, &c.

MARCH 2, 1832.

to the select committee on the Bank of the United States, and ordered to be printed:

Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

undersigned, directors and stockholders of the Windham county in Brooklyn, in the State of Connecticut, knowing that an applica- now pending before Congress for a renewal of the charter of the of the United States, and appreciating the importance and value of stitution, from its usefulness in the fiscal operations of the General ment, from the facilities it affords to the community in their business tions, and its liberal aids and accommodations to foreign and domes- le and general industry, we believe it possesses the confidence of en- ed and impartial men in this section of our country, and deserves the le consideration of the National Legislature.

er these impressions, your petitioners would respectfully request that arter be renewed, with such provisions as may, in the judgment of ss, be useful to the Government, just to the institution, and benefi- the people.

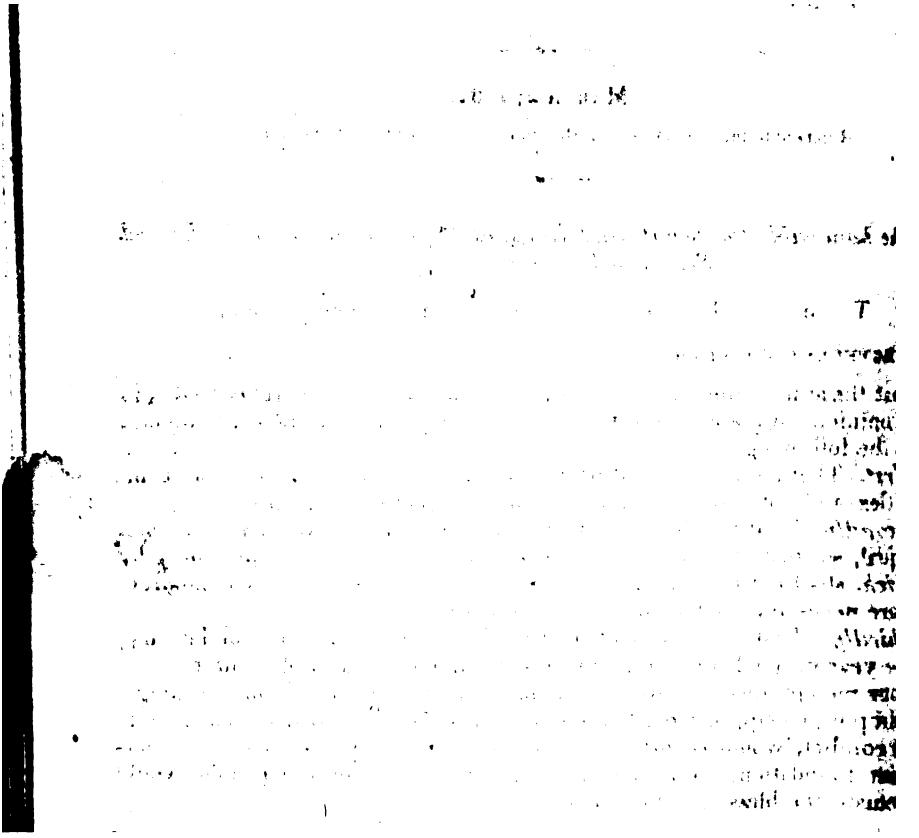
JOSEPH EATON,
President of the Windham County Bank.
V. ROBINSON, *Director.*
ANDREW T. JUDSON, *a Director.*
GEORGE S. WHITE, *Stockholder.*
HERBERT WILLIAMS, *Stockholder.*

ruary 7, 1832.

WINDHAM COUNTY BANK, BROOKLYN, CONN.,
February 16, 1832.

rtify that at a meeting of the directors of this institution, the within regoing memorial was unanimously approved and adopted by said of Directors.

ADAMS WHITE, Jr., Cashier.



MEMORIAL

OF

SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Praying for a certain modification of the tariff of duties.

March 2, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

he honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of Pennsylvania,

ECTFULLY SHOWETH:

hat the approaching extinction of the public debt renders it necessary, in opinion, to reduce the revenue to the exigencies of the Government, the following principles:

irst. That all duties shall be estimated upon the actual cost of commodities, and not upon any minimum or other assumed valuation.

econdly. That the rate of duty on all articles not now duty free, shall equal, so that luxuries and other expensive articles, consumed only by *rich*, shall not be admitted at a less rate of duty than those commodities are necessary for the comfort of the *poor*.

Thirdly. That the new tariff shall take effect on the first day of January, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Your memorialists believe that an adjustment of the tariff, on the foregoing simple principles, would harmonize those interests which *seem* now to be in conflict, would *replace all* branches of industry upon a safe and permanent foundation, and, by equalizing the burdens of the people, would perpetuate the blessings of our Union.

Philadelphia, 15*th February*, 1832.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 2, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sprague made the following

REPORT:

: Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Burr, report:

'hat the petitioner served as a soldier in the revolution, upon the con-ntal establishment, for about fifteen months. Upon compliance with requisitions of the pension act of 1818, his name was placed upon the of revolutionary pensioners. Under the law of 1820, his name was :ken from the roll. His declaration, under the law of 1818, exhibited property to be $488, and his debts $510. His second declaration show-hat he had sold nearly all his property for the payment of his debts, ving him in possession of only forty seven dollars; which was presented the War Department in the year 1829. He is aged, infirm, and unable support himself. The committee are of opinion that his name ought ver to have been stricken from the roll; and they report a bill for his re-f.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 2, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sprague made the following

REPORT:

e Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Wyman, report:

That the petitioner served one year upon the continental establishment, soldier of the revolution. Under the pension act of 1818, his name placed upon the roll of revolutionary pensioners; and stricken off under act of 1820. His first declaration exhibited property to the amount. of 003, and debts $700, leaving his balance of $303. His second declara- showed that his whole property had been absorbed by the payment of ts. A third schedule was presented to the War Department on the 13th of February, A. D. 1829; by which, and the judgment of the court reon, it appeared that his property did not exceed the sum of twenty llars. The committee are of opinion that his name ought to have been tored to the pension roll from the time his last schedule was presented; d report a bill for his relief.

MESSAGE

FROM

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE

resolution of the Senate concerning the Fur Trade, and Inland Trade to Mexico.

FEBRUARY 9, 1832.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MARCH 5, 1832.

Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *February* 8, 1832.

Senate:

nsmit herewith a report of the Secretary of War, made in compli- ith a resolution of the Senate of March 2d, 1831, requesting the Pre- of the United States "to cause to be collected and reported to the at the commencement of the next stated session of Congress, the most tic information which can be obtained of the number and names of ierican citizens who have been killed or robbed while engaged in the le, or the inland trade of Mexico, since the late war with Great Bri- he amount of the robberies committed, and at what places, and by ribes. Also, the number of persons who annually engage in the fur nd inland trade to Mexico; the amount of capital employed; and the amount of the proceeds in furs, robes, peltries, money, &c. Also, the ntages, if any, which these branches of trade labor under; and the for their relief and protection."

ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

February 8th, 1832.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States rch 2, 1831, I have the honor to submit to you the following remarks ning the Indian trade, and the inland trade to Mexico, and to trans-

mit therewith such information upon those subjects as this department been able to obtain. I regret the want of accurate statistical details. T are not easily procured, partly, perhaps, from the unwillingness of sou those who are personally engaged in the more remote districts, and p from the very nature of this uncertain and fluctuating traffic. Such, ever, as have reached me, I lay before you.

The trade with the tribes upon our more immediate borders, that say, upon the Upper Lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri the regions watered by these tributaries, is conducted now as it has for the last century. Michillimackinac and St. Louis are the princip pots where the goods and furs are interchanged; and where all the arr ments are made for the adjustment of the affairs of one year, and for the secution of those of another.

From these points, adventurers enter the Indian country in every d tion. In the latter part of the summer and the beginning of autumn, receive from the capitalists who have provided the necessary goods, supplies as may be wanted, as well for the trade, as for their own subsis and, with the requisite number of *engagèes*, depart for their posts. posts are established by the orders of the War Department, at such po the Indian country as are deemed most favorable for the trade itself, a the convenience of the Indians. Licenses are granted and bonds req in order that the various provisions of the law may be enforced, and as security as possible provided for the fair prosecution of the business. *equipment*, as it is called in the language of the trade, is transported teaux, canoes, upon horses, and by the men, as the means at comman the nature of the country require. The whole operation, and, in fa general course of the trade itself, is laborious and dangerous, full of ex and privations, and leading to premature exhaustion and disability. those engaged in it reach an advanced stage of life, and still fewer pr an unbroken constitution. The labor is excessive, subsistence scan precarious; and the Indians are ever liable to sudden and violent paro of passion, in which they spare neither friend nor foe.

After the trader reaches his destination, his first business is to give cessary credits to the Indians dependant upon his post. It may be b marked, that the usual opinion of the mode of life adopted by them i erroneous. They do not live in permanent villages. Those are oc cupied during the summer months, when a little corn is generally rai the women, and immediately consumed with true savage improvi After this they separate, each family seeking its own hunting grounds, they are employed until spring in hunting such animals as are valua food and furs. But before this annual migration, the trader must the family of each hunter with blankets, strouds, traps, powder, ball, co, and a few other articles indispensable to their comfort or existence amount of these supplies in each case depends upon the character of th for success in hunting, and punctuality in paying. But to all, so vance must be made, for without it no family could subsist, much le lect any quantity of furs to barter with the traders. This system of is one of the greatest burthens imposed upon the trade. It is a gener derstanding, that the hunter shall sell his furs only to the trader who the advance. But it may well be supposed, that in a business wh moral nor legal obligations are felt, there must be many exceptions

ple. And it is now a received canon of the trade, that an Indian debt, after the first year, is entirely desperate, and the Indians feel themselves absolved from their promises. This circumstance, together with the fluctuations in the value of furs, renders the trade a very uncertain one; and notwithstanding the high prices charged, it is doubtful whether the average profits are a reasonable compensation for the time, privation, and capital which this business requires. During the winter, the Indians are engaged in hunting, and the trader and his men in occasionally supplying them, and collecting the furs as they are procured. In the spring, he returns to his place of departure, to sell his peltries, adjust his accounts, procure another *outfit*, and prepare for the round of labor and danger.

Such is the course of the Indian trade, and such the lives of those engaged in it. The tabular statements accompanying this report, will exhibit, as far as they can be exhibited with the means of this department, the capital embarked in this business, the value of the furs, the number of men, and generally the most important facts connected with this branch of the national commerce.

The intercourse between our citizens and the tribes of Indians upon the eastern declivity of the Rocky mountains, and beyond that barrier, is of a different character. Those Indians retain their primitive habits. Very few articles of civilized manufacture have been introduced among them, and these are not essential to their comfort or support. Among many of the remote Indians, the rifle has not yet supplanted the bow and arrow, nor the blanket the buffalo robe. Animal food is almost the only article of subsistence known to them; and nature, in the immense herds of buffalo, has provided an abundant supply during a considerable part of the year. The fur bearing animals, which have almost disappeared from the border country, are yet found in large numbers in those regions. Though even here, the advance of the white man has been marked by a diminution of the game. And the competition between British adventurers and those from our country, will, ere long, sensibly affect the means of subsistence furnished by that region. The direct trade with the Indians is not a concern of much *consequence*. Some arms and ammunition, tobacco, and a few unimportant articles, constitute all the supplies they require or receive from us. Owing to this cause, they take but few furs beyond what are necessary for their own use. But there are probably now in that region from five to six hundred white persons hunting the beaver and other fur bearing animals. Expeditions for this purpose are fitted out upon the frontier, and the men generally engaged for some years. During their continuance, they live in the same manner the Indians do, hunting, trapping, and providing their own subsistence. But they occasion an immense destruction of the animals, as they have more industry and perseverance than the aboriginal hunter, with equal skill; and do not graduate the quantity they procure by their own wants, but by the interest of their employers. This state of things will, before many years, lead to the entire destruction of the beaver, even in those remote regions, which have, till recently, been inaccessible to our citizens. It is caculated that the average annual returns of this business, give 200 packs of beaver, amounting in value to $90,000. It is, however, a pursuit of a great fatigue and peril. Little dependence can be placed upon the promises or professions of the Indians. They are liable at all times to violent excitement, when lives and property are wholly insecure. The history of these adventurers is full of melancholy sacrifices, and of fortunate escapes. The men

associate in parties, under a leader, are well armed, and assume a mili organization.

The inland trade from our western frontier to Mexico, is one of re origin. It commenced in 1821, and has since been gradually augmenti

The persons engaged in this business, assemble upon the frontier in spring, and associate together with the view of protecting themsel against the dangers of the journey. They select the necessary officers, provide the means of defence, and also of subsistence, till they reach buffalo country. Their goods, consisting principally of domestic cot silks, hats, hardware, cutlery, &c., are transported in wagons and mules; and the whole journey, going and returning, usually occupi months. The returns are principally in Mexican dollars, bullion, b horses, &c. The value of the trade for the present year is about $300,

The dangers of the route result from the tribes of Panis and other In who occupy or roam over the intervening country between our border the Mexican frontier. These dangers render it necessary for the parti move cautiously, and to be upon their guard both by night and day.

This trade labors under two disadvantages. One is the peril to whi have just alluded; and the only remedy for this, is to restrain the depre tion of these Indians by an exhibition of our strength, or by prompt ch tisement. Should the bill for mounting a part of the army pass Congr the Government would be enabled to make such a disposition of that for as to produce the most salutary effects upon the Indians. Such a measure required by the circumstances of that country. It is quite time that t United States should interpose, efficaciously, to put a stop as well to the d predations of the Indians against our own citizens, as to their hostiliti among themselves. If this be not soon done, the evil will increase, and will be more and more felt as the Indians east of the Mississippi migrate t the country west of that river. We shall be bound by every principle o duty to protect them; and as they will be placed in juxtaposition with the savage tribes of the plains, unless we restrain the latter, a perpetual border warfare will be the consequence.

The other impediment offered to the prosecution of this trade, is found in the exactions imposed upon our citizens after their arrival upon the Mexican frontier. These consist of apparently arbitrary, and certainly very heavy taxes and duties, both upon persons and property. The communication of Mr. A. Wetmore, accompanying this report, will fully explain the nature of these duties. A remedy can only be found in the direct interference of the supreme Mexican Government.

In a general view, the fur trade is declining. This result is, in some measure, owing to the rapid diminution of the animals which supply the most valuable furs. Increased activity and enterprize, however, by pushing adventurers into more remote regions, and opening new districts, where the game is yet abundant, will, in some measure, counteract this diminution—at a greater expense indeed, but still, for a time, with considerable effect.

But the greatest disadvantage under which this trade labors, is the duties upon blankets, strouds, and other imported articles which are used by the Indians. These are stated to amount to from forty to sixty per cent. The Indians are very inveterate in their habits, and it is difficult to induce them to change any article to the use of which they have been accustomed. The British fabrics are preferred, more particularly the machinac blanket, weigh-

pounds, and admirably adapted to a people among whom that frequently house, bed, and clothing; protecting the wearer from cold The woollen articles, particularly used in this trade, are imported.

be observed that along our whole frontier, extending west from the Lake Superior to the Rocky mountains, and embracing the most egions for the finer furs, our traders are brought into contact with he Hudson's Bay Company. Their goods pay no duties, and con- they are able to undersell us in the Indian market; and the dif- so great, that the Indians are induced to travel a long distance, es- with their best peltries, to seek the cheapest market. And the tablishments are, for that reason, found as near the line as possible, probably, in that remote region, south of it. But this is not all. rs pay heavy duties upon furs shipped to Europe, while the same luty free when imported into the United States. The practical therefore, is, that the foreign trader is enabled to sell his goods o the Indians than our own; and to send his furs here or to Eng- ale, free of duty, as he finds the one market or the other prefera- thout some change, our trade must still farther decline.

er it be expedient to impose duties upon foreign furs, or to allow a upon woollen goods imported for, and used in, the Indian trade, is sdom of Congress to determine.

panying this, will be found such letters and reports as have been by the department upon this subject. From these and other docu- etofore on file, the annexed tabular statements have been compiled.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

No. 1.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, November, 20th, 1831.

obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 2d March last, and to the several inquiries accompanying your letter of the 9th of r, (both requiring information relative to the fur trade and the de to Mexico, &c.,) I have the honor to state, that I had at an communicated the same to the Indian agents within this superin- and to individuals engaged in the fur trade, or acquainted with t of your inquiries; and that I have as yet received but very par- rs thereto. Such reports as have been received, however, will be d to you herewith. Thrown thus, as it were, upon my own re- have notwithstanding endeavored to answer, in part, the first your enquiries, by a statement showing the number of licenses traders within the superintendency for the present year, the capital and number of men employed by each, and the value of s, as far as known. This document is marked A, and is accom-

panied by a statement from the Indian agent at St. Peter's, showing t
turns in furs, peltries, &c., of some of the traders within his agency.
statement is marked A, and is the only one of the kind received: an
it may be proper to remark that the obstacles thrown in the way o
inquiry have been much encreased by the reluctance of some trader
the entire failure of others, to state the amount or value of their s
This difficulty, however, can in future be easily avoided by a mode
I will take the liberty of suggesting hereafter.

In elucidating the present condition of the fur trade in the fron
the United States, it will be seen to lie under many disadvantages,
of which, and not the least of them, may be referred to extraneous
which, although they perhaps cannot be immediately removed, ye
checked by a countervailing policy on the part of our Government.
to the preference which the Indians themselves have always sho
still continue to show, the English; a preference which I have ne
able to account for on other grounds, than by viewing it as the effe
intercourse, the manner of which has been prescribed, controlled,
forced by their Government, which has executed its laws and regulat
this respect, with, perhaps, a rather despotic yet salutary sway. Ins
are within the recollection of persons yet living of the most rigorou
sures pursued by the British Government against traders of their o
nation, whose intercourse had been marked by improper conduct to
the Indians; and whose wealth and standing could not prevent their
sion for ever thereafter from the Indian country.

Another of the disadvantages under which this branch of our com
labors, is clearly seen in the too successful competition of our British
bors. The people who are the exclusive manufacturers of the princi
ticles used in this trade, can introduce them, it seems, into the
country, where they are required, free of duty, or any other charg
their first cost and transportation; whilst the American trader is no
dependant upon his competitor for the very articles themselves, but
pay his own Government an average duty of about 60 per cent. for th
vilege of importing them; and when it is recollected that, in addition
advantages already enjoyed by the British trader, he is privileged t
and find a market for his furs and peltries, (the produce of his goods,)
United States, free of duty, (which is not reciprocated by Great Br
it will be seen at once, that no enterprise, talent, or industry, can su
fully compete in this trade under such disadvantages.

My views and opinions in relation to the fur trade in general, were
municated to the department on the 27th of December, 1828, in a joi
port with Governor Cass, the present Secretary of War. To that re
would beg leave to refer you for the manner in which the fur trade i
ducted, and for its general history. I have learnt nothing since
could enable me to throw any new light upon the subject, with the e
tion of a report very unfavorable to some of the traders; having relati
their furnishing spirituous liquors to the Indians, and which would
the necessity of an entire prohibition of that article in the Indian coun

The several laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian t
prohibit the selling, bartering, or giving spirituous liquors to Indians.
special authority vested in the Superintendent of Indian Affairs by the
sident of the United States, the former is "empowered to grant pe
to traders, and to take into the Indian country, *whiskey* for the use o

employed to assist in the trade, limiting the quantity to the num-
nds employed, and the time they are to be absent; and taking
: it is not to be sold, bartered, exchanged, or given to the Indians."
is authority, and conformable thereto, permits have been granted
ıders. Relying on their good faith, it was not deemed necessary to
their outfit, nor were their boats inspected by the officers of any of
ıry posts on their route: this delicate task was dispensed with.
ıcreased quantity of this article for which permits were required
he last two years, rendered the propriety of an excercise of the
vested at least doubtful, in my opinion, particularly as certain
relating to the disposition of the article spoken of, had reached
ithin a few days past, however, I have received information on
ect, and from such a source as to place the matter beyond a doubt,
ınvince me the privilege of taking whiskey for the use of the boat-
been abused; that, instead thereof, and for the purpose specified,
has been taken, which it seems, (after being reduced,) has been
l to the Indians by the gallon and keg.
ose traders have evinced so little good faith, such disrespect to the
nent as to violate its most imperative laws, and so little humanity
he Indians themselves as to disregard the most sacred provision for
otection, I shall conceive it my bounden duty to recommend the
entire prohibition of this article in the Indian country, under any
, or for any purpose whatever.
d it be asked, why those violators of the law are not prosecuted? I
ıswer, that the institution of a suit on a trader's bond, with such an
view, would be considered as a mere *farce;* as past experience fully
ıat, in order to a successful prosecution, there are many things to be
before a court having cognizance of the offence, which would not
the time to the witness testifying. It would prove nothing that
ld have witnessed the process of reducing the *alcohol* in the trader's
ınd the putting it into casks; that he should have seen the liquor
rom these same casks, put into kegs, and delivered to Indians, who
ıd the same to their camps, which, after a few hours, exhibited a scene
ıost frightful drunkenness:—he must be able to testify that he has
his liquor, and found it to be spirituous, in order to produce a con-

And when it is considered that an individual seeking to qualify
by these means to produce the conviction of the traders, would at
ouse suspicions which might result in the most serious consequences
elf, the difficulty attending it may be easily imagined.

branch of the inquiry.—The condition of the inland trade of Mexico, &c.

ıe only means within my power to furnish you authentic information
his head, I have prepared the statement marked B, which exhibits
nber and names of American citizens who have been killed or robbed
engaged in the fur trade, and in the inland trade to Mexico; the time
ce when and where killed or robbed, by what tribes, and the value
roperty taken.
materials for this statement have been taken from the recorded claims
office, with the exception of such part as has been furnished by Mr.
ıh S. Smith, an intelligent, active, and enterprising citizen, who is
eported to have been killed, with several of his party; but as their
r and names are unknown to me, I have not included them. This

statement, however, I suppose to fall far short of the actual loss of lives and property since the late war.

The inland trade to Mexico is supposed to have increased considera within the last two or three years, notwithstanding the difficulties dangers to which it is exposed. These consist chiefly in the expens men and provisions in passing through the plains, and in the certainty being robbed, if the party is not superior to the band of Indians which happen to be then on the road. This superiority may sometimes de more on the *temper* and *disposition* of the trading party (being well ar than on their relative numbers. Instances are not rare in which small ties have been put to flight by a discharge of two or three fire arms their camp at night, and when not even a man was hurt; leaving horses, mules, furs, and camp equipage, to reward the bold cunning of a few indifferently armed savages, whose measures might have been entirely disconcerted by a show of preparation, or the least indication of intended resistance.

It will thus be seen that the safety of a trading party, either to Mexico or in the direction of the mountains, will depend principally on the *material* composing it. If they are men of great prudence and firmness, and withal have a sufficient knowledge of the Indian character, their chance success is good; but if, on the contrary, the party is composed of raw young men, not only ignorant of Indians, but destitute of a common knowledge of mankind, and above all, if signs of fear are exhibited by them in presence of any party of Indians they may encounter, their destruction is certain.

The tribes who usually infest the route travelled by the Santa Fee traders, (and who reside within our borders,) are the Osages and Kansas, parties of whom are generally met with on their hunts between the Arkansas and Red river. These Indians seldom, at present, offer any greater violence than an attempt to pillage, or the stealing of horses. The greatest danger is from the Panis of River Platte, the Panis Picts, who reside south of Red river, and the Camanches, Kyawas, &c. These last named tribes have no idea whatever of the power of the United States, and unless some effectual mode should be speedily adopted to inform them on this subject, the injury to hundreds of our citizens will be severely felt; to say nothing of the effect produced on the Indians within our own borders, (not yet half civilized,) who witness the unchecked hostility of their roving neighbors, and who can scarcely refrain from an open expression of their contempt for a Government which could permit a few bands of half starved naked savages to prey upon so many of its citizens, to strip them of every thing they possess, and even to shed their blood with impunity.

With the manner in which this trade is conducted, I am not particularly acquainted. I have understood, generally, that the goods (consisting of the usual articles used by whites and by Indians,) are transported on horses, mules, and in light wagons to the Spanish settlements at Santa Fee, Trous, &c., and from thence taken to Chihuahua and other places in the interior, where they are exchanged for dollars, ingots of silver, and mules; and if the adventurers meet with trappers or traders who have beaver, a portion is thus invested at a pretty good advance, say from 100 to 200 per cent. on the first cost, which will then leave them a profit, clear of all expenses, of from 25 to 100 per cent. Many of the outfits from this place intended for the mountains pass, I am informed, by the way of *Tores*.

This trade may, by proper means, be placed upon a footing more per-

greatly useful than the mere acquisition of furs, which, viewed by itself, is beginning to be already considered as scarcely worth attention. The exchange of our cotton goods alone, (the produce of the south, and their manufactures by other portions of our country,) for the articles already enumerated as received from the Mexicans, will give employment to thousands of our enterprising citizens.

It is not in my power to state even the *probable* amount of the capital employed in this particular branch of trade: many of the adventurers reside in the frontier counties on the Missouri, and others, (citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas,) also engaged in it, have proceeded to their destination without passports from this office: the claims of some of the individuals for remuneration for their losses, being the first intimation received by me of their adventure.

The very little information which it would be in my power to give, in addition to the facilities afforded to, or impediments thrown in the way of, the trade by the Mexican Government, would only embarrass the subject, without throwing sufficient light thereon to elicit positive facts. I would, nevertheless, conceive it my duty to suggest that our commercial relations with that Government should be so clearly and particularly defined as to enable our citizens to baffle every attempt at extortion, or to resist any illegal charges which the cupidity of some of those in power may induce them to make.

The condition of the trade in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and west of them.

The trade in the region of the mountains is believed to be declining. All the information received by me on the subject tends to establish the fact of a very perceptible decrease of the furred animals. This is attributed in part to the circumstance of their being hunted and trapped by the whites as well as Indians, but the principal cause of the disappearance of these animals is generally attributed to the proximity of the British traders and hunters. It is well known that a great portion of the furs received by them has been taken on the American territory.

With respect to the mode of collecting and transporting the furs obtained in the mountains, either by trappers or traders, I can only state the information derived from others, that very few of the packs of beaver brought in the present year have been received in the way of trade with the Indians; the principal portion of them have been trapped by the men employed for that purpose, and who go out in different directions, in small parties, furnished with traps and some articles of trade. They are transported on horses and mules to the nearest depot, which is generally near some navigable water course. Those trading establishments on the Missouri, it is believed, receive most of their furs from the Indians themselves in the way of trade. As Major Dougherty and Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Gordon have made communications to the War Department on this subject, it will be unnecessary for me to dwell on it, particularly as the two last named gentlemen have been recently engaged in the business. Their statements may be implicitly relied on.

The measures which a reasonable protection of the fur trade and the inland trade to Mexico would seem to require, are—

Firstly. An entire abolition of the duties on such articles as are specially imported for this trade, (the fur trade,) and which are not manufactured

within the United States. They consist of blankets, strouds (b scarlet,) sealping or butchers' knives, vermillion, beads, &c., &c.

Secondly. The imposition of a duty on furs and peltries from countries, equal to that imposed on those articles by the same countr

Thirdly. The enlistment and equipment for service of a corps of ed men. This corps, if organized with a view to an efficient protec the interests now under consideration, should be composed of you of respectable character, and approved habits. Their voluntary enl for the term required, (say three years,) should be regarded as a pl their future usefulness. Their officers should, in my opinion, be ap and commissioned by the President, which would at least effect a pa of that system of electioneering which is so justly considered the ba ruin of a military corps, and which tends to the entire subversion authority. This force should be sufficiently respectable, (say 1,000 to admit of portions being *occasionally* detached on particular service when united, and acting in conjunction with such portions of the in stationed at our frontier posts, on occasions requiring a *display*, wo productive of incalculable benefit, not only in the protection of the diate interests for which it is designed, but as a means of preservin among the various tribes collected and collecting on our borders, ar are already beginning to require an interposition of the strong arm Government to quell their feuds. Being mounted and operating ch a prairie country, it would be in the power of select detachments fr corps to move to the points requiring their presence with the utmost c imaginable. Their arms should be a rifle, Harper's Ferry pistols, knife, and tomahawk. The rifle should be occasionally exchanged depot,) for a musket and bayonet, which is known to be far superio former in a night attack, and when the men became acquainted w superiority over their favorite weapon, they will cheerfully adopt it.

It is obvious that the force recommended to be raised for the pro of the fur trade, and inland trade to Mexico, can, if properly org not only be instrumental in saving the lives and property of many most valuable and enterprising citizens, but also be the means, proba preventing serious difficulties among the tribes on our borders, and b them and the exposed frontier settlers. And the appearance of a f this description among the remote tribes of the Upper Missouri, would an object which has long been considered most desirable in this sec the Union.

Should the department approve the measure which I have recomm in relation to the prohibition of spirituous liquors in the Indian coun would respectfully suggest that early instructions be transmitted officers of Government on the subject. The evil cannot be too sp remedied.

The difficulties which have been experienced, and the little success has attended my efforts to obtain *returns* from the *traders* of their a outfits, admonishes me of the necessity hereafter (if approved,) of req them to file in the superintendent's office exact statements on oath, o description required; and of making their compliance with this requi a condition of their being permitted to trade: thus furnishing a mea ascertaining the real value of the fur trade, and of the degree of prot necessary to its prosecution hereafter.

I am sensible, sir, that the brief answers I am constrained to make to your inquiries, and the unconnected statements responding to the call of the Senate, may not prove as satisfactory as could be wished; yet surrounded as I am by hundreds of Indians, some emigrating from the northeast, and for whom a home is to be provided here, others from west of the Rocky Mountains visiting me, together with deputations from various other tribes, all expecting a satisfactory adjustment of their difficulties; and it being (exclusive of these interruptions,) a season of uncommon and incessant occupation, I hope I shall be excused from entering into details already furnished in the statements which accompany this report.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant.

The Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of War, Washington city.

No. 2.

JOSHUA PILCHER'S REPORT.

St. Louis, 1*st December*, 1831.

Sir: When at Cantonment Leavenworth a short time ago, I received your communication, under date of 9th September, accompanied by a number of queries relating to Indian trade. Immediately on my arrival at this place, I addressed to General Clark some very hasty answers to such of your interrogatories as I thought most important, and have now the honor to offer some further information. In doing this, I propose to confine myself to the following topics:

1. An account of the rise, progress, and present condition of the *Indian* trade west of the State of Missouri.
2. The condition of the fur trade along the base of the Rocky mountains, and west of them.
3. The inland trade to Mexico.

Owing to a want of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, and the selfish policy of the Spanish Government, the Missouri river, and the resources of the country by which it is watered, remained but little known until after the cession of that country to the United States in 1803. The successful voyage of Captains Lewis and Clark, a short time after that transaction, opened a new field for American enterprise; but it was destined to remain unexplored for a time, owing, in some measure, to the late war with England, and partly, as I have always thought, to the injudicious policy of the first adventurers from this country to the remote region watered by the Missouri and its tributaries.

Very soon after Lewis and Clark completed their memorable tour, an enterprising citizen of St. Louis fitted out an expedition destined for the Yellow Stone river. He headed it in person, and was accompanied by 50 or 60 men, for the double purpose of opening a trade with the Indians of that country, and of trapping beaver. His successful return the next year, induced others to turn their attention to the same business; and, in a short

souri, built a fort, and fitted out his men in different parties for the pu
of *trapping*. They were soon discovered by what is commonly call
Blackfeet Indians: the parties were attacked in every direction, and
entirely defeated; and a short time convinced the gentleman in charg
he could not sustain himself in the country. He consequently asse
his remaining men, fell back upon the Yellow Stone, and, in the fall of
crossed the Rocky mountains, and established a fort on Lewis' fork
Columbia, where he passed the winter of 1810–1811. The latter end
fall of 1810, and the spring of 1811, were occupied in trapping, w
molestation, the party encountering none than the Snake Indians
manifested no objections to their doing so. In the summer followin
gentleman abandoned his fort, recrossed the mountains, and returned
Missouri. In his absence, the company had experienced some difficult
the Mandans and *Grosventres*, which may have been produced by the
ence of the Northwest Company, which, *at that time*, had an inter
with those Indians. The American Company had abandoned this
consequence of those difficulties, and established another about 150
below, near the Richara Villages. The gentleman from the Columbi
in under the expectation of returning, but found, on his arrival, that d
ties had arisen among the members of the company during his ab
which shortly after led to its dissolution, and consequently his views r
ing the business west of the mountains were defeated. In the sam
a company was fitted out by Mr. Astor, of New York, for the pur
entering into the trade on the Columbia river. For the result of t
dertaking, together with the present state of the trade in that country
leave to refer you to a communication of mine addressed to the ho
J. H. Eaton in 1830.

The commencement of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, put
to the trade in the remote parts of the Missouri; and, during its c
ance, our citizens confined their intercourse to those tribes that inha
country immediately along our borders, seldom attempting to go

it of a chain of posts from the western limits of the State of Mis-
the country, to the Pacific ocean. Its means, however, were
for such an undertaking; besides which, it had to encounter a
osition from another company. The third year after it com-
ight in a *second* competitor, and the trade, thus divided, resulted
sses instead of profits; and, as a matter of course, the Indians
ted in proportion. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, how-
succeeded in extending its posts as high on the Missouri as the
lages, and had established one at the mouth of the Big Horn, on
Stone, which was intended as a depot for a party of hunters,
efeated in the spring of 1823, near that place, by the Blackfeet
his defeat, together with several other heavy losses previously
, and the annual losses resulting from an inveterate opposition,
, led to its entire failure. About this time, the American Fur
id turned their attention to the Missouri trade, and, as might
pected, soon put an end to all opposition. Backed as it was by
of capital, and with skilful agents to conduct its affairs at *every*
ceeded, by the year 1827, in monopolizing the whole trade of
on the Missouri, and has maintained that monopoly up to this
I have but little doubt will continue to do so for years to
would be rather a hazardous business to small adventurers to rise
n to it. In answering some of your queries a short time since,
it the different establishments of that company, together with
.

of the trade among those tribes upon our immediate borders,
diminished within the last ten years, and, in a short time, will
worth attending to. I allude to those tribes who are dependant
pplies on the post near the Council Bluffs, the Pawnees, Ottas,
Mohaws, Puncas, &c. But the company is more than compen-
s decline in the trade below, by its increased value in more re-
f the country to which it has been recently extended.

metimes thought that a monopoly of the trade, while it served
of controlling the Indians, would result eventually in as much
em as could be derived from an opposition, *provided it were such a thing to exist without abuse;* but when left unrestrain-
always be attended with serious disadvantages to them, for it is
ature of man to forego the advantages held out by an uncontrol-
ly in any business, much less one in which he has to encounter so
tions as are met with in the fur trade. The right of any indi-
mpany to establish such a monopoly, when possessing the means,
tend to call in question; but, at the same time, would respect-
st that any privileges, the abuse of which may tend to injure the
ould be studiously avoided; and that neither the wealth or stand-
man, or of any set of men, should afford impunity for the abuse
rileges, or for an infraction of the laws.

riefly noticed so much of your enquiry as relates to the use and
the trade on the Missouri, I propose to give you a sketch of the
business, which is distinct from the regular trade of the country,
should be called by no other than its proper name, that is, the
usiness.

I have observed from my account of the *rise and progress* of the
the practice of trapping had its origin with the first attempts that

were made to open an intercourse with the remote nations inhabiting country adjacent to the waters of the Missouri. It, however, was never the exclusive object of any company until the year 1822. In that year expedition was fitted out by a gentleman of St Louis, avowedly for the pose; a large party of men was employed for the service, as his ascended the Missouri as high as the Yellow Stone, and established there in the fall of that year. Additional men and means were sent following spring. Several causes, however, combined to confine the tions to the Missouri, below the Great falls, and to the waters of the Stone, until the spring of 1824, and, up to that time, I believe, the disasters encountered by the company made it an unprofitable busi the spring of that year, the gentleman in charge of the expedition the mountains, and fell into the waters of the Colorado, (then sup be the Rio del Norte,) which, together with a large section of the west of them, were found to be very rich in furs. After remai short time, he left the party for St. Louis, for a supply of merchandi ed to the wants of men engaged in such a business, where he arrived early part of the fall, when his partner set out with a party of men outfit required, crossed the mountains in the spring following, and suc in finding the party that had been left in the country. Some of them hired to the company, others were *freemen*, trapping on their own a but having been equipped by the company, were probably under obli to turn over their furs to it at the expiration of the hunt. They ha all successful; and, in the course of the hunt, had fell in with a gen of the Hudson's Bay Company, most of whose men had left him and the party in question, taking with them the proceeds of their hunt; a gentleman from St. Louis, on meeting with these parties, was mea compensated for former losses by a very advantageous trade. He re to St. Louis, and, in the spring following, made another adventure, in he was still more successful; and was then succeeded by others wh been attached to his interest and active in his service from the com ment of his business. They followed it up with equal good fortune time; but it was not to be expected that such a series of rich returns fail to command the attention of others; nor did they. Other persons turned their attention to the business; and I do not think it would exaggeration to say that there are, at this time, five hundred men eng the different sections of the mountains. They range across the c from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to the heads of the rivers Platt kansas and Rio del Norte; over the mountainous region watered by t lorado, and down that river to the Gulf of California, west of the Col to the sources of the Multnomah and Bonaventura; and over all the c watered by the different tributaries of the Columbia, and the so branches of the Missouri.

This may be considered the most valuable branch of the fur trade; must be admitted that it is distinct from the *Indian* trade; and it is p here to state, by way of explanation, that when I said, in answer to 12th query, "the furs are taken almost exclusively by our own hunte had allusion only to this business, and not to the regular trading est ments. It is true that persons who engage in trapping do not refu trade furs from the Indians, because it would neither be consistent with interests nor sound policy to do so. But it is equally certain, that a nine-tenths of the furs brought in from that country are taken by ou

piers. How such a number of men got into that country for those pur- may be difficult to comprehend by one unacquainted with the sub- ct, to a person familiar with the fur trade, it is easily understood. disposed to embark in that business, generally apply for a license to or for a passport to go through the Indian country to the Mexican ry. They comply with all the requisitions of the War Department, the superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis is bound to grant such or passport. They make that kind of arrangement with the men as its them; some are hired to *go out* with the condition that their em- shall equip them for a hunt when they reach the place of destination, ve them in the country as *freemen;* others are employed to go out urn, but are sometimes left in the country; others again are engaged e out their time in the mountains, and then be permitted to remain; any that are employed in the inland trade to Mexico, embark in this s after they arrive in the Spanish country. From this, it must ap- hat there has been an annual increase of numbers from the commence- of the system; and, although the fur bearing animals have greatly di- hed, the inducements are still so strong as to leave no doubt but that mber will continue to augment. Most persons thus employed are freemen, and rove about the country according to their own inclina- but, as a measure of safety, they generally unite in parties strong enough nd themselves against hostile Indians; and such parties are common- ucted by the person who furnishes the supplies and receives the furs. traders generally have a sufficient number of hired men; a part em- in hunting, with the requisite number to guard their camp, take care surplus horses of those employed in hunting, skin and prepare the &c. For subsistence they are dependant entirely on the wild ani- the country. The police of their camp is necessarily rigid, to guard a surprise by Indians, and to preserve their horses. For this pur- ntinels are kept out during each night, nor are the horses suffered to large in the day time, without two or three men to watch them. they set out on their fall hunt, if divided into different parties, they ly agree on some place of rendezvous, where they meet after the is over and spend the winter. In the spring, the same plan is observ- nd, after the completion of their *spring* hunt, they assemble and deli- furs to their equipper about the first of July, who arrives in St. Louis month of September or October following, with the proceeds of his ure. Those who remain in the country, employ themselves in hunt- a subsistence, until the trapping season commences, say until Sep- r.

tlemen of respectability embark in this business, and have made for- at it, and many young men of good character engage *personally* in trap- whose purpose it is to save their hard earnings; but a great proportion m are men who seem to have no other object in view but a subsistence. are composed of all nations; and it must be admitted, that the simili- between the life they lead, and that of the Indians, is so striking as to of no other distinction than that one is civilized and the other savage. unable to state correctly the value of the returns, but think they ve not fell short of 1,400 packs of beaver in the last 7 years; probably, if tly ascertained, they would exceed that number. When the consent Indians is not asked and received in a formal manner, it is generally lied when they make no resistance; but such consent affords no protec-

tion to the hunter. The Indians of that country acknowledge no territorial boundaries. A section of country in which any tribe is co found, is called *theirs*, from the fact of their being able to sustain the in it against their enemies; but, at the same time, that country is from the incursions of their enemies, and consequently a trapper is exposed as if the Indians possessing or occupying the country were objections to his hunting.

Horses and mules are used in this business as well by those en hunting as for the transportation of goods used in the trade and the turns. On one occasion, the outfit was taken in wagons, and the fur in by the same conveyance, but horses and mules are greatly p indeed, they are indispensable to the successful prosecution of th

By reference to a statement accompanying my first answers to ries, you will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the loss of ing such pursuits. About nine-tenths of the persons mentione statement were either immediately engaged, or destined for the b question; and this part, together with the general history of the might seem as an answer to your inquiry respecting the effect upo dians. I, however, will bestow a few additional remarks upon it, that branch of the subject. That the effects are unfavorable in a gree, admits not of a doubt; nor can any man, who is at all acquain the Indian character, and whose judgment is not *biased by his* hesitate for a moment to acknowledge it. My opinions on this su their origin with the commencement of my intercourse with the west of the Mississippi, and are now bottomed upon the expe twelve years constantly employed in the Indian country. During I have had intercourse, *personally*, with almost every nation as fa the foot of the mountains on the Columbia river, and with some tribes who inhabit the British possessions to the north of the 49th latitude, and I have seen nothing during the time alluded to, that tend to confirm the opinions originally imbibed.

Upon the subject of the inland trade to Mexico, I can say l never having been engaged in it either directly or indirectly, a quently am dependant for what I have to say upon the infor others. That this branch of commerce is rapidly increasing, the no doubt; and that it labors under serious embarrassments, wh be removed by the General Government, with a trifling expense, true. Many years ago, some of our enterprising citizens opene with the inhabitants of that country, and shortly after, an appropr made by Congress, and commissioners appointed to mark out a ro work was executed, and the road has been in constant use from t was surveyed; and it is known, and has become the resort of thous tens of thousands of wandering Indians, whose nature it is to r strangers as enemies, and who infest the route for the purpose of r and pillaging our citizens. One of our most enterprising citizen D. Smith) fell a victim to some of those Indians, in the early pa summer, while engaged in that trade; and I confidently look forwa time when a whole *caravan* will share the same fate, unless some taken to protect them.

Those engaged in that trade, generally, leave the western part State in the latter end of the spring, according to information, a in the fall, after having exchanged the merchandise taken out fo

of gold and silver, and for mules and beaver. I cannot state the of the trade, nor do I know the description of goods taken out, but not you will have received ample information on these points from ns possessing a better knowledge of the business than myself.

r the protection of this trade, I beg leave to suggest the establishment military post at some intermediate point between the western boundary e State of Missouri and the Arkansas river—say about six compa- of troops; at least one half of these should be mounted, and experience ng since proved the almost uselessness of infantry in operating against n enemy as must be expected to be encountered in this country. By body of mounted men, the caravans could be safely escorted at least m the American limits; and I think it very probable that the Mexican ernment would co-operate in such a plan, which would give entire secu- to the trade. When not employed upon this service, such a corps would eful in preserving tranquillity upon our frontier; and all who are ac- ted with the nature of the country, and the present state of our Indian tions, must admit that some measure of this kind will soon become ne- ary. Indeed, it has always been my opinion that a part of the troops at y post on our western frontier should be mounted, doubting, as I always e, the utility of a body of troops stationed in a country like that in ques- without the means of making a prompt movement beyond the vicin- of their quarters.

hat I have to say in relation to the protection of the mountain, or *ping business*, is not elicited by the presumption that the Government ever attempt it; for, putting good policy and justice out of the question, nature and vast extent of the country over which our hunters range, will y almost any man possessed of a knowledge of that country, of the im- sibility of affording any general protection to people thus engaged. almost every intelligent *practical* man will admit that the very nature at business is such as to put its protection out of the power of any rea- le number of troops; and I hold the opinion, that the more numerous troops employed in such service, the greater the difficulties to encounter. first consideration in making an attempt of the kind, would be the *sub- ce* of the troops employed—for that they would have to resort exclu- y to the wild animals of the country—and that there would be an entire on such an adventure, there remains, upon my mind, not the shadow doubt. The first obstacle to be encountered would be *famine*; this d lead to a general revolt, separation, total defeat, disgrace to all con- ed, and be the certain means of drawing upon the heads of every white left in the country, and all who might afterwards go out either for the ose of *trading* or *trapping*, the inveterate hatred and vengeance of nds and tens of thousands of savages, who otherwise would remain *ratively friendly*. That such would be the result, I hold to be as n as any principle in nature. And, by way of dismissing this part of ubject, it may be well to observe, that, while any attempt at its protec- would, in my opinion, be at open variance with every principle of jus- and good policy, its entire prohibition is beyond the reach of our Go- ment. This may be regarded as a very bold expression, but I think nature and extent of country over which the hunters range, the charac- nd habits of most of the individuals concerned, and the facilities afforded a vast extent in getting into the country, justifies the opinion that it ld cost more to stop it than the whole fur trade is worth.

In relation to the *Indian* trade on the Missouri river, I will just s
that I have long since discovered that it is generally a pretty good
tion to itself, when once fairly opened and prudently conducted. I
one exception to this principle will appear by reference to the rep
Major Sanford respecting one of the tribes in his agency; but should
be the pleasure of our Government to punish them for the repeated
committed upon our citizens, it can, in my opinion, as well be d
sending an expedition up for that purpose, as it could by the estab
of a post higher up the Missouri than Cantonment Leavenworth.
opinion is derived from the most impartial consideration of the
a thorough knowledge of the whole country, and the Indians in
Mounted troops, I conceive, are indispensably necessary for the
of our inland trade to Mexico, to maintain tranquillity along
and for the fulfilment of our obligations towards the emigrati
who certainly have strong claims upon the General Government
them in their present homes. Whether such a corps should
from the present military establishment, by an additional numbe
enlisted expressly for that purpose, is a subject which I cannot
to give an opinion, not being sufficiently acquainted with the *actual*
of the present army.

In making this communication, I have entered into lengthy de
the reason that they were called for by the nature of your queries.
tion to the opinions advanced, I can only say that they are bottom
long experience, and have not been formed without giving to each
the most deliberate consideration. Whatever weight they may be
to, remains not for me to say. I have felt a pleasure in complyin
your requests—shall be gratified if any part of the information giv
be useful; and beg leave to offer assurances of the consideration and
with which I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
JOSHUA PILCE

Honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

ANDREW S. HUGHES' REPORT.

October 31*st*,

SIR: The queries presented by the War Department for my co
tion, have been duly received, and by way of answer thereto, or s
thereof as it is in my power at this time to make answer to, I beg
submit the following views and opinions of my own, together with
formation, as I have obtained from others, which I believe to
These queries seek a variety of information, which is not in my p
give; hence it is, that I shall confine my remarks mainly to that c
the queries which says that "every thing bearing upon the subj
be useful." That our national as well as commercial relations with
dians, are of increasing importance, none will doubt. The several
Indians which reside within the territorial limits of the United

gh at times treated with as if they were sovereign and independent na- yet so it is, they are justly looked upon and considered as being within vereign control and power of the United States. To give *equal* protec- the red as well as the white man; to protect their natural, national, and mercial rights; to adopt laws, rules and regulations, as may be best calcu- to insure peace between our citizens and the Indians, are subjects that ld, at all times, command the most attentive consideration of Congress; more especially this should be the case, as the Indian has now the r of making his own laws, and is compelled, by reason of his degraded tion, to trust in our law making for all their benefits. Experience has proved to me that the laws which are now in force, and which were ed to regulate Indian trade and intercouse, as well as to preserve e on our frontier, are, in every important point, wholly inapplicable existing relations with the northwestern Indians. Entertaining the ions I do, I am firmly in the belief that the major part of our Indian should be repealed, and an entire new system of Indian government olished. What that system ought to be, I am not a competent judge, nor I here venture an opinion, other than to say that I may give this sub- a passing remark, in a subsequent part of this communication. To t out the defects and inefficiencies of these laws, would seem useless; be- e your own experience, as well as that of the honorable Secretary of affords each of you abundant proof. Yet I may be mistaken as to opinion of the Indian laws now in force. Therefore, it might not be lost to take a short view of the effects and operations of those laws, n carried into the Indian country. Indeed it may be well said, and said truth too, that, to the unfitness of our Indian laws, many of the hard- and evils complained of, may be attributed. I will commence with e who are engaged in the trade with the Indians, and see how far the can be made to bear on them, taking for granted that there is no *one* *nd* in the Indian country, but those only who are duly licensed and au- ized to cross the line, (which, by the by, is not the case, for there are y many in the Indian country who are not licensed, and, worst of all, we e not the means afforded of apprehending and pulling them out.) With ew, then, to point out some of the defects and deficiencies of the laws, I e I shall be pardoned, for troubling these gentlemen a little, that you take the better view, whilst I test them by the law, and the law by them. traders that occupy the largest and most important space in the Indian ntry, are the agents and engagees of the American Fur Trade Company. o are these persons? I answer, that the principal agents and traders, h but few exceptions, are the subjects of foreign powers, entertaining, as now to be the fact, no sort of respect for our citizens, agents, officers, or Government, or its laws, or general policy; notwithstanding part of them e went through the mere form of the oath of naturalization. It was use of the baneful influence of these very persons that Congress pass- he law requiring all aliens to take the oath of abjuration, before they ld be permitted to trade with the Indians residing within the territori- its of the United States. Suppose any one of these traders, or all o- n if you please, were in the constant habit of giving bad counsel to the ians, or even *levying* war as it were against the agents and citizens of United States, I would most respectfully ask, what are the efficient ns (if there be any at all,) that are within the power of the agents and ers of Government to bring any such offenders to justice and punish-

ment, or even to rid the country of their presence? and the answer may be asked as to any outrage that may be committed by the Indians our citizens, or even against others of their neighboring tribes. It is true, all violations and outrages of the laws, are at once conde the officers and agents of the Government, and the wrong-doers en ened with severe punishment. But for all violations of the laws, f highest to the lowest grade of offences, even down to the value of the agents are required to report to the superintendent, and the sup dent to the Secretary of War, that the will of the President may upon which orders are issued to the superintendent to call on the forces; and similar orders are given, requiring the military to co with the superintendent, &c. &c. All these operations require mo during which the agent is pointed at, and his power, as well as the Government, is laughed into scorn by the Indians and traders, (es cularly by those who have been the offenders.) At length a dema dered to be made of these outlaws, which is promptly done, acco with a threat of severe punishment to the whole nation if the fel not surrendered without delay. The chiefs readily assent to the so But here is the *keenest and deepest cut of all*, because when the chi sent, it is seen in their countenances that, there is to be no surren this, that the Indians, and all who have any knowledge of the f means employed by Government, know full well that there is no this time in the *service*, that would stand the least chance on earth obedience to any such order or demand. The fugitives are well m and have fled the plains: and the rest of the nation have nothing because they see we have no troops equal to a successful pursuit. T would be the unhappy result of any attempt that might be made by ficers and agents of Government to enforce the obligation of trea tween the various tribes or nations of wild Indians. It is not my wish derstood as intending to charge any officer of either of the depart Government, with neglect or want of promptness. Attention and ness on their respective parts, I have witnessed with much pleas object is to show the circuitous route which the law requir as well as its weakness and inefficiency when it is ma northwestern Indians. Query: if it should be the purp ment, to adhere to the present system of laws, might th portant amendments made? For instance, would it no more summary mode, by which the smaller grade of c may be more speedily redressed? Let the secretar hear and determine all controversies between may relate to claims against the Indians for pe property stolen or injured by Indians; let the a the proceedings to the superintendent, and, if his judgment, let the payment be made as am well satisfied, some regulation of that k would put an end to the many bitter dem zens and the Indians. Your tables, the many claims, real and fictitious, views I submit to those whose judg long and often thought that the li traders in the way, (and pe the Indians, or of b

venience, as well as considerable mortification to the agents; and tend- to lessen the dignity of the Government in the eyes of those over whom are stationed. The destruction, in any way or shape, of the agent's ence, is a positive injury to the Government. All can see that; and all se, who have been to these trading establishments, that intentionally or ntionally, the agent's influence is made to succumb to that of the tra- because the agent has no means or power to enforce any rule, order, or whatever. His hands are empty, and that is quite sufficient to those have no means of judging, but by ostensible facts. The agents are d under too many and severe restrictions; their powers are too *limited* form any real benefit to their country, unless the annual distribution few inferior presents to the Indians can be called a service. The ser- required of an agent, are beyond often times his power; he is required ake demands, which he is utterly unable to enforce; and to fail in such mand, is much worse than never to have made it. The impossibility of ief ruling and regulating his tribe in every act, great and small, seem never to have presented itself to the head of the department; but it is known that Indians are only *governed* by *interest* or *fear*, and that dience to agents as well as to chiefs is *bought;* particularly this is the among the more northwestern tribes; and there is the great theatre of trading operations. It is there that the agent and trader meet, and it is e that the comparison is made resulting so much to the injury of the Govern- t. Under the present laws and regulations, the agent must be support- by men, or wealth, to be of that use the law contemplates, especially n he comes in contact with large trading companies; or he is the innocent ns of degrading the Government. A chief cannot execute a demand le by the agent, unless that demand is enforced in a respectable (strong) ner. There are many reasons for this inability; the tribe is a *democra-* and the Indians always have their *demagogues*, who often humble the f whose influence is not supported by the wealth, or goods, of a white . If they do not come from the agent, they will from the trader. The es have powerful families among them, an individual of which a chief not seize, unless the seizure is purchased by the chief, or the white 's bayonet enforce it; and even then, under the best of regulations, it ld be often difficult, so widely separated might the tribe be in different- cattered hunting parties.

here is one great point upon which I do think the Government is in t; that is, in not providing by law for the employment of proper and ient means for regulating and restraining intercourse between tribe and e; and more so, because the law indicates and authorizes such interfer- e, which has since been confirmed by treaties made with and between several tribes.

he strongest passion, probably, that the Indian possesses, is *revenge*. Na- prompts him; his education impels him to it; his reputation forbids him est under any injury; his erratic and wandering life, (at present,) leaves little else to do: the very wife of his bosom, cries shame upon him, a he leaves a blow unreturned. Combine all his natural feelings, and ired ideas, and they are all, without a single exception, pushing him on venge the least, as well as the greatest affliction. Still the Government *tly wishes* to prevent their making war, and, by so doing, contend with r strongest passion. The Indians, on their part, contend that the Uni- States ought not to attempt an exercise of this right; they say that we

treat with them as separate and independent nations, and by doing so respect their minor rights and privileges *only* to enslave them, when they feel their bondage; to bind them where the cords cut the [illegible] flesh. If I am not mistaken, they are more sensible on this point than other; it certainly closes among them all the roads to national [illegible] Thus it is, that you will readily perceive the very delicate posture in which an agent of Government is placed when his nation is stricken, and [illegible] requires him to restrain the injured party from seeking *revenge*, [illegible] only restrain them by reminding them of their treaties, and the [illegible] promises of the United States to protect them, and to bring such [illegible] to justice and punishment; and a single failure causes the Indians [illegible] confidence in the agent and Government. The want of this confidence [illegible] destructive to the best interests of all parties.

Agents should be first protected by discretionary powers to punish the bad and reward the good: second, he should with the means of doing [illegible] liberally and effectually—I say liberally and effectually, and by them I mean that, when a demand is made, it should be positively *enforced at all hazards, holding the agent highly responsible for its justness and propriety.* When an agent makes a representation in relation to any fact, or conduct of any person in the Indian country, the law should provide for a *speedy* and satisfactory investigation. The present law does not seem to make ample provisions for many cases of this kind. When persons in the Indian country are known to be in the constant habit of exciting the Indians against the officers of Government, and against the Government itself, I beg leave to ask if the present laws provide amply for any such cases? By this I mean, is there any law that can be made to operate on such persons? I am assured that the trade and traders would be greatly protected, if ample provisions were made by law for the cases just hinted at. If an agent reports an individual for misconduct, and the report is not acted on, it is at once known in the Indian country; the wrong-doer claims the victory, and the agent sinks into insignificance, and the consequence is very apt to be a repetition of the offence, and that too in a ten fold degree. The savages take courage from this, and feel free to commit outrages on our traders as well as our citizens. The agents should be placed beyond the power and influence of the traders in every shape and way.

The protection of our frontier as well as the Sante Fee, and perhaps the fur trade, would undoubtedly be more efficient as mounted men, than in any other way. The nature of the country, the habits of the Indians, would be better preserved, and the interest of the Government, and dignity of the nation, stand a fairer chance to remain inviolate. The quantity of troops would not be so great, as their mobility would place a large extent of country under their control. Under the present laws and arrangements, a very small party of Indians have it in their power, mounted as they are, to approach our outer posts and garrisons, and commit any outrage or aggression they may think proper, and escape with impunity, because our troops are on foot—a fact the Indians all well understand; hence the cause of their insolence. Indeed, sir, brave and experienced as our troops are, it does not seem to me that they afford any check whatever to Indian outrage in this section of the country. The Indians have no sort of dread or fear of foot troops, such are the known advantages they have over them. It is my opinion that the army should be augmented by the addition of one thousand mounted men, to be raised and taken from our citizens, (or at least a part of the [illegible]

forces should be mounted;) thus, this addition of strength to the forces
e United States, would enable the whole to give complete protection to
and every branch of our inland trade, as well as to give certain protec-
to our frontier citizens from those petty outrages of the Indians, which
quently occur; and best of all, our national flag would be seen with
clearness, and of course more highly respected. That the army, as at
nt organized, is of much importance in many points of view, no one
doubt; but still the same can be made more efficient and of greater im-
nce by the proposed addition. The commerce of the high seas pre-
erates that of the inland: hence it is that, if one half of the number of
itizens had been captured and put to death, the whole energies of the
rican people would be directed towards avenging the wrong and pun-
g the guilty, and asserting our national rights; but it has not been so
the people who have witnessed, as it were, the robbery and murder of
of our most enterprizing citizens, who were engaged in our inland
merce. The only reason which I can conceive of for this supineness is,
the latter is the lessor of commerce. As regards the protection of our
rade, as matters now stand, it is the opinion of many that, when there
agent and *no troops*, the trader feels the *best protected*, for then there
check upon his influence or cupidity, if he has any. The Indians that
hang most heartily upon our people and Government, and with whom
relations now are, and continue to be, of the most importance, are those
es or nations that reside on the waters of, and northwest of, the waters
the Mississippi river, extending to the Mexican borders, and embracing
waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. That a mounted force is the
y efficient means of holding these savages in check, there is no one, who
any knowledge of the Indian character or Indian country, will pretend
oubt. The laws regulating Indian trade and Indian intercourse, were
cted at a period when our Indian relations were very different from what
e are that now exist. It is to be regretted that our relations with those
eign tribes, have been measured and governed by the supposed analogy
ween those and the more southern or interior tribes of Indians, but ex-
ience has proved that the means of war, of battle, defence and subsis-
ce of the wild Indians, vary very essentially from that of the Indians
o reside in the States, or near the borders; the habits of these tribes, time
fashioned after those of the whites. Therefore it is very clear that the
le of laws that might be suited to the government of the one, might not
t the other.

It is not in my power, with any degree of precision, to give the number
persons, or amount of capital, at present employed in the Indian trade.
is query, the superintendent is better qualified to answer; but the capital
st be very large, especially that portion which is employed in the annual
rchase and transportation of whiskey and alcahol into the Indian country
the purpose of trade with the Indians. It is not to be believed that the
perintendent is ever applied to for a permit for the one-hundredth gallon
t is taken into the Indian country. This whiskey is sold to the Indians
the face of the agents. Indians are made drunk, and of course to behave
dly. Indeed, so little are the means or power of the agent to prevent this,
t Major Sandford, an agent for the Upper Missouri, was heard to ex-
im that "he wished to the Lord that the traders would not sell or give
iskey to the Indians in his presence." I am well informed, that there is
t little doubt, but a clear gain of more than fifty thousand dollars has

been made this year on the sale of whiskey to the Indians on the Missouri; the prices are from $25 to $50 per gallon. Major Morgan, ed States' sutler at Cantonment Leavenworth, says that thousands lons of alcahol has passed that post during the present year, destined the Indian country, by other routes, is truly astonishing. The ag nished me with much more verbal, but highly important inform whom I beg to refer the department; but it is very easy to ascer whole truth by making inquiry of all the Indian agents, especially the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to whom you are referred. If true, ought there not to be a stop put to those trading in whiskey, and some new plan adopted? My object in mentioning these facts ply to show, that, whilst we are providing for the protection of o (which is very proper,) it would be well to guard the Indians a and other oppressions and injuries inflicted by the traders; and, if to put a stop to the many serious evils that follow the shameful an ral practices of some of the traders in the Indian country, to which of many valuable lives may be attributed. As regards the number of killed by the Indians within my sub-agency, I am informed that th sons have been killed by the Ioways since the late war, viz. Fielding mel, John Myers and James. The Indians were tried for this offence, quitted. The murder was committed on the 17th July, 1829, in the ty of Randolph, State of Missouri.

I mentioned, in a preceding part of this communication, that "our tem of laws were not suited to the condition and government of the western Indians:" I again repeat the assertion. If the United States to govern, as well as improve the condition of the Indians, very d measures and laws should be adopted, differing very materially from which we have so long *attempted* to rule and govern them. A terri or temporary government might be established over the northwestern dians, or a part of them. This Government should be supported by troops before mentioned; civil rule should be established and enfo means should be adopted to enlighten the Indians, and to aid and in them in the arts of agriculture and domestic economy; a taste for ind ality of property should be inculcated; the Indians should be limited in range; they should be made to feel punishments when they deserve it; at the same time, they should be fully convinced of the determinati power of the Government to protect them in all their rights great and I am fully of the opinion that a few years of this government or civil in the Indian country, would improve their condition very much, by w our national and commercial relations with them, would be placed on a solid and elevated posture; but, as the law now is, we have next thing to government or rule in the Indian country. It is true, I am not much favor of seeing twelve millions of souls that are free and sovereign cating a handful of Indians not to raise the war whoop; the governm should control the Indians, and compel them to behave, as well as to ex the hand of justice and mercy to them.

If an agent or trader happens to be opposed to the superintendent, or the powers that be, the consequence is a want of union and harmony; with out which, no department of government can be of any sort of use. There is such an eternal jealousy among the agents, mixed in with the influence and operation of traders, as well as such different views on almost every point that relates to the Indian trade or Indian affairs, there is no getting at

per information on any subject, especially if the correspondence of &c. be resorted to as the only evidence, which, when examined, must d to contain a mass of contradiction, to the widely scattered condi- the agents; and the means of obtaining information in relation to ıe subject, or transaction, may be suredly attributed the cause of nly. With a view to union and harmony, I proposed last spring to of the agents that we should meet at St. Louis annually, and inter- our information and opinions in relation to the affairs of our respec- ɜncies, and to unite in such reports as would keep the Government tly advised of the course and operations of Indians and Indian af- thin the limits of this superintendency. It was then most heartily d by yourself and the agents that were there present, (with but one exception,) that such annual meetings would be of the utmost impor- the service; but, for some cause or other, we have permitted this propo- ɔ die. It would take almost a volume to point out the many goods that result from these meetings: union and harmony would be firmly es- ed, and, if the law permitted, (which ought to be case,) the superin- t and agents could regulate the prices of traders, similar to the course le adopted with the sutlers. These annual meetings would not cost ɔvernment or agents one cent more, because the agents are compelled nd at St. Louis in the spring of each year, to receive funds, purchase ies, &c. &c. A plan for a similar meeting of the chiefs of the differ- bes, to be held at different points in the nation, would be productive ch good; the expense of such meetings would be very trifling. In ad- to which, agents should be required to correspond frequently and with each other. At the Indian meetings above spoken of, the chiefs ɔouncil and smoke, and strengthen the chain of friendship between and settle many little differences, make arrangements for the ensuing kc. &c. The form of government hinted at, would be admirably for the last mentioned purposes. That our Indian laws should be ed and strengthened, or a better and entire new system adopted, does ɔ be clear; but what is best to be done, I do most cheerfully submit to the of others, who have a right to act, and whose experience and judg- re better than mine. I give it as my candid opinion, that the best and ıeans to be adopted, with a view to the procurement of *all* and the formation in relation to the condition of our Indian trade and Indian would be to summon, or rather order the superintendent and his to Washington city, and there let them each, face to face, give to the ıry of War, or to such committee of Congress as may be designated, information in minute detail, each may possess, in relation to the and operation of Indian affairs in their respective agencies or dis- because it cannot be well expected that all information touching this dous subject, can be embodied and given in the form of a letter com- ıtion. I have not the least doubt, but that, whenever the proper in- ion is obtained, and a full investigation had thereon, that Congress ace the Indian department as well as the Indian trade, on a more solid ıeficial basis. My experience and judgment constrain me to say t this time, under the existing laws, the services of agents are of but ɔr no use to the Government or Indians. Whereas, under different tions, they might be made of the utmost importance.

ve seen your and Governor Cass's views (in pamphlet form,) in rel- a change of our Indian laws. If those views could be thrown into the

form of a law, very many, indeed, if not all of the evils, would find speedy relief. I do most heartily concur with you, in the views therein taken, and take great pleasure in referring to, and recommending it as a valuable work, and should be much pleased to see the principles therein contained adopted as the law of the land.

In relation to the prices charged the Indians for merchandise, &c. &c. there is a full test given to you by the chiefs of the Ioways, &c. which is on file in your office, a copy of which I refer to, and hope the same may be taken and annexed, as a part of this communication. This list of prices contains the truth. (See it marked A.) Be assured that it would be a matter of no small curiosity and information, to see a full statement of prices charged at the various trading establishments. This ought to be inquired into. There are many points which I might, and ought to have touched upon; but this letter is already too long to be read with any degree of good humor, or I might have added something more, but shall beg pardon for this.

I have generally given you, in a crude and irregular manner, my thoughts on the several subjects as they have occurred to me, (whilst writing.) If they, or any part or portion of them, can be made useful, I shall be glad; if not, the recollection that such was the intention of their recorder, must make you lenient towards them.

With high respect, I have honor to be,
Your very obedient servant,
ANDREW S. HUGHES.

To General WILLIAM CLARK,
Sup't Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 4.

Mr. Gordon's report to the Secretary of War relative to the Fur Trade.

ST. LOUIS, *October* 3, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your letter and queries upon the *fur trade*, dated the 9th September, I have the honor to state that my personal knowledge and observation will enable me to answer to one branch of your inquiries, which is, the condition of the trade in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains, and west of them. I first went to the Rocky mountains to engage in the fur trade in 1822, and have been every year since engaged or connected with the business of the trade, either on the Upper Missouri river, or in the region of the mountains.

I have since been beyond the mountains, and have seen all the variety of operations to which our trade and intercourse with the Indians is there subject. In the year 1822, I was a clerk in an expedition conducted by Immel and Jones, for the Missouri Fur Company, and was one of those who escaped the massacre of that party when it was attacked, defeated, and robbed, by the Blackfeet Indians on the Yellowstone river.

The circumstances of that attack show some of our dangers in this business: about twelve days before the attack, we fell in with the party, about half mounted and half on foot, with dogs to carry their moccasins and provisions, which they packed on the backs of the dogs as we pack horses. We

twenty-nine in number, all armed, had some goods, and about twenty
s of furs, which we had caught; our enterprise was friendly. We made
some presents, and parted in the kindest manner; but, suspecting their
hery, we set out for our rendezvous on the Yellowstone, being then on
hree forks of the Missouri; the twelfth we were overtaken and ambush-
the foot of the hills, on the margin of the river, by about four hundred
ese Indians, who had collected upon the information of the small party
ad previously met. We were scattered half a mile along the river,
ad seven killed and four wounded, and lost our goods, furs, horses,
raps. This was my first introduction to the dangers of this trade. I
ed by a run of about seven miles across a plain, pursued only by foot-
and returned at night to ascertain the extent of the mischief. I found
ndians encamped near the ground, and made off in the dark to provide
y own safety, and was received in a friendly way by a band of Crow
ns, with which I fell in about dark the next night. Of my companions,
were killed by treachery afterwards. The next spring, I was robbed
e Crows, a set of fellows with whom I had been all the winter, and
ed with the greatest friendship, and made them many presents; but
ng me alone, they could not miss the opportunity, and robbed me of
y thing, even powder, lead, and tobacco, for my personal use. Since
, I was robbed a third time, and a fourth near the scene of the first, so
I know something of the dangers of the trade.

he fur trade, in and about the Rocky mountains, is carried on both by
ing goods and hunting beaver. The hunters now out, I should suppose to
ve or six hundred men, and are fitted out partly from Missouri and part
om Santa Fe. These are exclusive of the British, who also hunt con-
lly *west* of the mountains, and did hunt to the east of them until the
erican hunters became numerous there. The hunting is carried on near-
the same way by all these parties. Two or three who have capital or
it, hire the hunters at so much per month, and equip them for the busi-
. Trading is almost always united to hunting. The hunting is done
traps, and beaver the principal object.

one of our American hunters ever go to the south of the main Colum-
or to the north of the latitude 49 degrees, to what is considered
sh ground, nor do the British hunt themselves. They come to our side
e line, and mean to exhaust it first: so that the treaty privilege to hunt
trade on our side is of great value to them. It is universally consider-
nsafe to go on the country claimed by the British; and no American has
ventured to do it; and I have no doubt would loose his life and his pro-
y if he did. All the hunting parties are on our side of the Columbia,
latitude 49. At present, I am of opinion that the Americans are tak-
most furs by hunting, but that the British have taken much the most in
whole country from the late war to the present time. The Indians in
nountains, and beyond them, do not object to this hunting, which,
gh strange, is not unaccountable, for they do not hunt themselves for
er, and get presents from all the hunting parties, which serve as a pur-
e for the privilege. Another source of profit to the Indians, is stealing
hunters' horses, and restoring them for a reward—an operation so com-
, that it hardly interrupts friendship.

he Indians west of the mountains, on our side of the river, were not
ished with traps to catch the beaver. North of the line, they were
shed and are good trappers. Of late, the Indians east of the moun-

tains, and south of 49, have began to get traps, and to hunt themselves, and, therefore, to object to white hunters. This I know to be the case with the Crow Indians, who now object to white hunters, though they did not when I first knew them. Hunting is the only way our citizens have to contend with the British on our ground in and beyond the mountains; their advantage in trading being so great as to put competition out of the question. They bring their goods from Hudson's bay, and from the mouth of the Columbia, without paying any duties, while ours, being imported through the United States, are subject to heavy duties, perhaps an average of 50 or 60 per cent. These goods are of the same kind, being made in England, and the Indians are good judges of their quality and price, so that the difference of 50 or 60 per cent. in their cost puts it out of the power of the American trader to compete with the British traders. The British, besides their permanent posts along the line of our frontiers, have temporary winter establishments on the American side of the line, where they trade with our Indians, and nearly monopolize the trade on account of their advantages. One of these establishments is, or was lately, on Medicine river, one of the northern branches of the Missouri, falling in above the falls. The principal tribes of Indians in the region of the Rocky mountains and their vicinity, with their dispositions, &c., are as follows:

1. The most numerous are the Snake Indians, of which I know three great bands, the Shawnees, the Tetans and the Camanches, and many other smaller bands Many of these go by a name which signifies root digger, because they live by digging roots, and are wretchedly poor, miserable, and thievish. They have no houses, no traps, no guns, and depend for safety upon hiding, and for subsistence upon roots, berries, insects, reptiles, and such game as their mode of life, and bows and arrows, enable them to kill. There are a great number of these bands all in the mountains, where they stay for shelter, seldom coming in the plains, except to steal, at which they are wonderfully expert. They are the most miserable human beings I ever saw; ignorant to the last degree, superstitious in the extreme, destitute of every thing necessary to even Indian comfort, but appear to be perfectly content with their situation, and will not avail themselves of the means in their power to better their condition.

2. The Blackfeet are the most dangerous, warlike, and formidable. They go in larger bodies than other Indians, and well armed with guns, chiefly obtained from the English: these Indians are trappers, having been supplied with traps by the British, and learnt the art from them. They have been almost always hostile to the citizens of the United States, and trade almost exclusively with the British. They reside principally on the head of the Saseatchirine, and make constant excursions for hunting and plunder on the waters of the Missouri.

3. The Flatheads inhabit the north branches of the Columbia, and have always been friendly to the citizens of the United States. They are not very numerous, say about five hundred families. They have never killed or robbed our citizens. This is their boast; they proclaim it continually like the Chickasaws did formerly; and, in fact, we always feel safe among them. Some Americans have been living with them for many years, and have families among them.

4. Crows, about 500 families, say 1,000 warriors, live on the Yellowston and roam along the foot of the mountains. They are thieves at home and abroad, and spare no chance to rob us, but never kill. This they frank

elling us that if they killed, we would not come back, and se the chance of stealing from us. They have no shame about will talk over their past thefts to you with all possible frankference.

ade with them is in getting horses from them to carry on other These horses are chiefly stolen from the Spaniards. They themselves; they have a great many mules and horses. I supeen ten thousand horses and mules feeding at their village. are learnt to ride from their earliest age. The infant is often board, which is hung on the horn of a saddle, and the horse o follow: as soon as it can sit up, it is tied on a saddle, and the . At four years of age, they will ride alone, and guide the oth male and female sex make no difference, and all become s.

oes and Grosvantres. They are the same people, speak the e, and have about 1,200 warriors. They inhabit the country ta Fe trail to the head of the Platte. The Grosvantres are e Prairie, a British post on the Saskatcharine, and are very ey harrass the Santa Fe traders, and those engaged in the fur

ct to the value of the furs obtained by hunting in the region mountains, I understand that the returns of this year are, and llows:

ompany about - - - - -	$40,000
d Fontenelle - - - - -	30,000
ent from the American Fur Company - -	30,000
panies of American citizens fitting out from Santa Fe, ir returns to St. Louis, about - - -	50,000
	$150,000

head of the Colorado of the west, where it issues from the tains on the 10th of July last, and arrived at St. Louis the t. At the time I left the mountains, the above was undere amount of the hunting or trapping branch of the business in he mountains.

in furs, robes, &c., is not included, and will be better answer-

With respect to the loss of lives, I will only speak of those have been engaged in the fur trade; and in the part of the coun- s the scene, or nearly so, of my own operations. In 1823, for- ons were killed from the Arikeras to the mountains: about se were in General Ashley's employ, and seven with me at Immel and Jones. The next year, 8 men were killed at one Snakes, on the waters of the Colorado, who were in the employ d Lubro. Same year, eight of Nolidoux men were killed by es. Every year since, the deaths have amounted to ten, fifty, except the present year, of which I only know of four being f Dripps and Fontenelle's men, who were killed just before I tains; and Mr. Smith and Mr. Winter, the first at the head of the last a clerk for Mr. Soublette. The two latter were killed Fe trail by the Camanche Indians. The furs are diminishing, inution is general and extensive. The beaver may be consider-

ed as extinguished on this side of the Rocky mountains; for, though few beavers may be taken, yet they are not an object for any large investment. Along the foot of the Rocky mountains, and down the watercourses which issue from them, and on and beyond the mountains they are yet in sufficient numbers to make it an object to hunt and trap them; but they are greatly diminished. The permission which was given to the British after the late war, to trade on our own country, has been most liberally used, and the country trappers kill, over and over again, young ones of six months old, the dams never being spared. At present, the trappers are only gleaning where the British have been reaping.

If the country was allowed to rest a few years, it would be replenished, but the treaty which grants the privilege to the British, leads to the ravaging of the country, as both parties do all they can to make the most out of the present time.

The improvement and protection of the trade requires two things to be done, both of which are in the power of the United States, and are called for by every consideration of interest and humanity. The first of these things is to put the American trader on a footing with the British trader by releasing his goods from duties; and the next would be to secure him against danger of murder and robbery, by equipping the frontier military posts with horses, so that the soldiers, instead of being stationary on the frontiers, could visit the whole tribes of Indians, and demand and take satisfaction for the depredations they commit. These two measures, which the Federal Government could so easily adopt, would, in my opinion, put the *fur trade* on a footing to compete, successfully, with the British. And if the Government wishes the hunting and trapping discontinued, they ought surely to stop it first on the part of the British; and then the most effectual way for stopping it on the part of our own citizens, would be to enable them to substitute trading for trapping; to do which, the duties on Indian goods would have to be abolished, so that the American and British trader would be on a par as to the cost of their goods.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GORDON.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 5.

Alphonso Wetmore's Report.

FRANKLIN, MISSOURI, *October* 11, 1831.

SIR: In reply to the queries transmitted under cover of your letter of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following history of our trade to Mexico.

Early in the summer of 1821, several citizens of Boonlick made a small outfit at this place, and departed with the avowed purpose of visiting the settlements of New Mexico. The enterprise was, at the time, deemed one of infinite peril; and the pecuniary venture was accordingly limited in amount; and the articles of merchandise comprized in it, were suited either to Mexican or Indian taste. In the event of failure to reach the point of destination, it was a part of the plan of the adventurous party to remunerate themselves with the capture of wild horses, or, in the manly and ani-

lating sport of the buffalo chase: they returned the same season. In the pring of 1822, an increased number of adventurers packed on mules a mall amount of merchandise (valued at $ 3,000,) at this place, with the urpose of making a farther experiment in the Santa Fe trade. In pursuing ie route, in their judgment the most direct, they fell upon a sandy desert eyond the Arkansas, where they suffered infinitely from thirst, for more ian forty hours. They continued their route, and were remunerated for eir toil and perils, with a profit of about two thousand per cent. Enouraged by this essay, in 1823, the trade assumed a more settled and regur character.

An additional number of respectable citizens, with increased capital, enaged in it, and wagons were employed this year, for the first time, in the ransportation of merchandise. This company, too, suffered extremely in he passage of the great *Jornada*, or day's journey, from one watering lace to another; beyond the Arkansas river. A safer route across the sands as been since traced out, and is now pursued with little or no inconvenince. The experiment of this year, gave encouragement for an increase of he trade, which has been progressive ever since; and its importance inluced Congress to appropriate $ 30,000 for laying out and making the oute. This task had been previously performed by the traders themselves; nd no advantage was derived from the expenditure of the money in the ummer of 1824. The protection subsequently afforded in 1829 by the roops, is matter of record in the War Department. The whole number f lives lost in the Mexican trade up to this year, is eight souls, to which ve may add two of the fur traders, who fell on or near the trace, while he caravan of this year, which has just arrived, was returning. In 1827, he robberies on the Santa Fe trace amounted to 130 head of stock; and, in 1828, the loss was estimated at 825 head of animals of all kinds. Since that year, the losses have been so inconsiderable, that no mention is made of the particulars. The Camanches and Panis are chargeable with these frays. In 1821, the caravan consisted of 21 men, and their merchandise was valued at $ 3,000. The caravan of last spring numbered 260 men, with 135 wagons, and merchandise to the amount of $ 270,000. Autumn is not the most favorable season for going through the unsettled tract of country of 800 miles, although it has been several times successfully attempted. A small company went out this fall. The dangers that are encountered in this trade, consist in the hostile operations against the caravans, of the Panis, Chians, Comanches, Kiawas, and Arrapaho Indians, all of whom hunt in and claim the country through which the Mexican road leads.

The Blackfeet Indians have this year, for the first time, made their appearance in great force on the trace.

To insure the safety of the caravans, it is the custom of the traders, on reaching the rendezvous on the western boundary of Missouri, to elect a caravan bachi, and other officers, who are invested with such authority as may be voluntarily conceded from day to day, or such as they may have the address to enforce. This is greater or less, as the dangers increase or diminish. When on the march, as night approaches, the wagons are thrown into a square, and made to resemble, with much aid of the imagination, a camp fortified by Roman legions. Guards are always set, and these watch or sleep, as their interest or love of repose may predominate. The capital employed in the trade this year, is about three hundred thousand dollars. The outfits consists of wagons, mule, and ox teams. The arms

carried, are generally rifles and pistols, with a light piece of artillery caravan. A small supply of provisions is laid in to subsist the cc until they reach the buffalo country, where an abundance is always ed by hunting during the march. The returns consist of bullion, M dollars, fine gold, beaver, and horses, mules, and asses. One hundre of beaver are embraced in this year's return. The time of departu the rendevous on our border, is settled at or about the middle of May the prairie grass is sufficiently advanced to forage the teams, and the caravans reach the same point from the 1st to the 10th of October. time employed in going, in effecting sales, and in returning, is le five months.

Those traders who bring their operations within the compass of o son, never penetrate the settlements more than one hundred miles, t the towns of Santa Fe and Toas, and some small Pueblos, and Banc Rio Del Norte. Those who remain in the country, extend their ope throughout the State of Señora, and as far south as some of the most derable towns of the State of Chihuahua, (Chiquaqua,) including the that name.

When any of these traders may have completed their sales at a sea favorable for their return by the interior routes, they proceed to the Brazos Santiago, near the mouth of Rio del Norte, or Rio Grand, (there called) and return to the United States in one of the New (packets. They likewise travel home through Texas. Thus it is th tice to perform the whole route from Franklin, in Missouri, with w and the same mule team, to the gulf of Mexico, a distance by the road of three thousand miles. There is a good coach road from Sa through El Pasos, Chihuahua, El Bayo, Mapomis, Paras, Saltilli Monteroy, to Matamoras, the business town for the port of Brazos Sa It will be perceived that there is some connection subsisting betwe Mexican (interior) and the fur trade. American mountain compan annually fitted out at Santa Fe, and at Toas, after the arrival of the ca at these towns; and our traders take into account this branch of busi laying in their goods. In responding to the inquiry "what are the fa or impediments offered by the Mexican Government," we are led most interesting point to which this communication tends. There facilities afforded the merchants of the United States who trade to M by the interior route. But great impediments have been always thr the way of this class of our citizens, who have, by their risks and enterprise, deserved much indulgence. The Mexican Government ways given a preference, strongly marked, to their own merchants. cannot be objected to. But facilities are afforded to the merchants of Britain and France, that are denied to those of the United States. most grievous exactions have been imposed on our merchants latterly form of a per diem tax, for keeping open retailing shops; and an arbi ty of ten dollars on each cargo, or mule load of merchandise, has be lected. State and federal enactments have sometimes conflicted, and have tended to enhance the impositions.

The suggestion for a remedy for those evils cannot, I presume, wi priety, come within the compass of this communication. But, th chants of the United States, trading to Mexico, by the interior, if a the advantage of debenture, will, on entering the market, be placed equal footing with those of all nations trading through the sea ports. . *this* change, the interior trade would assume an importance, which

claimed'; and it would, probably, advance to several millions per
. It might then be extended as far south as the city of Durango.
eavy duty is now collected in our ports on many of the leading articles
Mexican trade, to which the Mexican duty is added before the goods
ared in market. The articles of foreign manufacture chiefly in de-
and which are not contraband, in the States of Chihuahua, and Se-
nd province of New Mexico, are French calico and cotton shawls,
h calico, brown and bleached cotton shirtings, and cotton hose, India
ilk handkerchiefs, and German linens. If it is in contemplation to
thing for this trade, it is only necessary to allow drawback on all mer-
se imported into the United States for the Mexican market, and actu-
ported by the interior, and our caravans will be strong enough for self
e.

h all the disadvantages which have been encountered, this trade has
ied to increase steadily for a period of nine years, and the circulating
n of Missouri now consists principally of Mexican dollars. Many of
izens are profitably engaged in the trade; horses, mules, and oxen, are
yed in carrying it on; the farmers and mechanics derive advantage from
fits, and our whole community is benefited by this interesting traffic.
been remarked that the Government of Mexico evinces an unfriendly
ition towards the citizens of this country engaged in the trade; yet,
ersonal intercourse I have had with the Mexicans in their own country,
nothing to justify a belief that they entertain any but the most friend-
not kindred feelings, for their republican friends of the north.
commercial regulations of which we have a right to complain, have
lways effected by the deep laid schemes of the English merchants
it in that country. They, too, may have retarded the negotiation of
mmercial treaty with Mexico, and its ratification by that Govern-
The unsettled state of the Mexican Government gives encourage-
and insures success to the machinations of crafty men, who, perhaps,
s themselves, on some occasions, to irresponsible and corrupt officers.
accompanying letter from a respectable merchant in Chihuahua, is
for the information of the War Department; but it would, perhaps,
olitic to publish its contents.
h the existence of the kind feelings which the people and the Govern-
f this country entertain towards the Mexicans, there can be no occa-
r a hint, which, at this moment, occurs to me, but adopting the doc-
hich may be applicable, if our just expectations are not realized, that
m the Lord loveth he chasteneth," it may not be amiss to observe,
field or battering train would encounter little or no obstruction be-
the place where I write and the city of Mexico. The provincial
nment of New Mexico has sometimes facilitated the operations of
ders; and, in 1829, furnished the return caravan with an escort com-
d by Colonel Biscarara, a very distinguished officer of the Mexican

following extract from a diary which I kept while travelling from
uri to New Mexico, may not be inappropriate, and it is accordingly
d for your perusal. In the memoranda made while pursuing my route
Santa Fe to the mouth of Rio Grande, I find nothing that relates to
bjects embraced in your inquiries, which I have not already noted or
d to, and the extracts, therefore, end on reaching the former place.

DIARY.

May 28, 1828. Reached the Blue Spring, the rendezvous of the
can traders, in season to attend to the election of officers; *ourself* c
captain of the host. "There may be some honor in it," as the dear
marked on his own promotion, "but not much profit." 29th. In pr
tion for departure, inspection of arms, fixing ammunition. 30th. Th
avan moved at 7 o'clock, A. M. made 16 miles, and encamped early. I
ed our wagons into an oblong square, and set a horse guard. 31st.
ten miles at noon, halted, and prepared for the approaching storm; aft
ner, the rain commenced, and continued until sun set.

June 1. (Sunday,) a tempest just as we were ready to set forward
mules disengaged from the wagons in haste, and *double reefs* taken i
wagon covers. All hands employed in detaining the mules, who ar
posed to take leave of *nos amigos*. At 9 o'clock under way, reache
"Big Blue," all our spades in requisition to make the descent int
river practicable; the wagons eased down the bank by 20 men at a
rope; encamped in the prairie beyond the river; met here two bee hu
one of our hunters brought in a deer in the red, and lean of course
prairie fly discovered to-day, alarming; my Mexican servant furnished
a gun, proud as Franklin was with his whistle. This character is t
mounted on the *verbatim* copy of old Rosinante, caparisoned in char

June 2. Set off early, and marched 14 miles, and encamped at the I
Grove.

3d. Our route to-day lies over a fine prairie country, timber at a di
on our right, and a little on the left; encamped at 20 miles distance
last night's camp, at a point of timber opposite Bel Mont. Found to
swarm of bees in our path.

4th Moving smoothly forward, met an Indian moccasin track; enca
at a little grove on the left of the trace. Made 18 miles.

5th. The road to-day fine and the country beautiful; nothing wanti
timber; two irregular hills on our right, passed over corn hill, encamp
the right of the trace, one mile from timber. March of the day esti
at 18 miles.

6th. At 5 miles reached Elk creek, where we discovered the corp
wagon which had been left by the preceding caravan. O Temperanc
Ditch Water! Crossed Mari De Signe. Made 16 miles.

7th. At ten o'clock reached Rock creek, 8 miles; ate strawberri
caught fish; crossed two other small creeks, and, at 6 o'clock, encamp
ter completing 18 miles.

8th. (Sunday.) Passed three or four rocky fords, and over a thin
soil; rolling ground; took our siesta at an old Indian camp; picked up
shelled turtle; saw fresh Indian signs. Made 18 miles.

9th. At 2 o'clock, A. M., thunder, lightning, and rain; in motion
o'clock; and at six miles arrested by high water. This, and the last s
fell into the Arkansas river. Ate this morning bacon and goose egg
at noon turtle soup. Not an alderman present!!!

10th. Still waiting for the fall of the small water courses in our ro

11th. The small streams are down this morning, and we are in r
at the usual hour. Road muddy; reached Council grove; the cre
Osho too high to ford. Made 8 miles.

2th. Detained by high water; one mess breakfasting on ham and eggs, ther dining on alderman soup; met here a return caravan.
3th. Made a bridge to the water edge and crossed the wagons in season ncamp before the storm; rain in the evening, and at midnight a thunder
4th. Rain continues, which detains us until the middle of the day. Made six miles, and encamped in time to reef wagon cover before a Noah-tempest descended.
5th. Under way at 8 o'clock; made eight grievous miles, and encamped r at Diamond spring; a mutinous disposition repressed by *bandit logic.*
6th. With infinite labor, through mud, we reached 8 miles, and slept in prairie at a spring; no fuel.
7th. In four hours' march made only 8 miles; found weeds and brush cient to boil coffee. Our route to-day is over a roundabout (Irish) cut encamped after marching 14 miles; not a tree in view; enough fuel pro-d to dress our suppers. These scanty gleanings consist of sumack h. While suffering with extreme thirst, about the middle of to-day, of the party discovered a spring, the water of which bubbled through te sands, at the head of a prairie ravine.
th. Made a prairie bridge, and marched 12 miles, to Cotton Wood ve.
9th. After having proceeded 10 miles, halted at a place where there are rruginous appearances;" our mules found salt here on the surface of earth. The antelope is a subject of speculation this morning, and one our hunters has been occupied in decoying, with a flag, one of these him-footed animals. He likewise attempted this ruse de guerre to draw a lf within reach of his rifle: a piece of flesh on the end of his gun-stick uld have been more effectual. We find buffalo grass to-day; and fresh ces of buffalo remind us of the approaching marrow-bone feasts that are change the monotony of our meals. No fuel; made 18 miles.
20th. Our route to-day is over a fine tract of table-land; passed several inches of Turkey creek, which runs into the Arkansas; saw one wild se and a few antelope; encamped at a little creek; without fuel; two men ; fired a gun, and, late at night, they reached camp. This day's march ended 20 miles.
21st. A little before day light, the mules made an abortive attempt to raise ampido; half an hour later an alarm was created by a shot from one of sentinels, and the cry of Indians, aroused the whole camp. Killed and nded, blank; alarmed, none.
22d. At 5 o'clock, A. M., after moving quietly forward three hours and half, a team in rear of the caravan took fright, and, in an instant, more n twenty were coursing over the prairie with Olympic speed. Dined at lve miles, and dressed our first meal over a fire made of dry buffalo ure; marched six miles further, and encamped on the branch of Little ansas. An Irish sentinel of the horse guard, about 10 o'clock, mistook of the company for an Indian; he fired, and then challenged. Several caught this evening.
23d. At six o'clock commenced a bridge, and completed it at ten. Seve-fine fish caught this morning; crossed, and put the caravan in motion at 'clock. The road lies over a less fertile country than that which ave passed; a hot wind from the sand hills to the south, and on our left.

The ground here, in many places, covered with salt; made 18 mile encamped at a branch of Cow creek; timber on its banks.

24th. Dined at a difficult crossing of another branch of Cow creek, we passed after an interesting entertainment of a wagon race. It is the *foibles* of mule teams, that, after they have travelled four or five hu miles, and when it is supposed they are about to tire, to take fright f profile view of their shadows, and run like the antelope of these p After marching 13 miles, reached the main branch of Cow creek, wh barely fordable. Bridged the crossing.

25th. Finished crossing at 10 o'clock; a good supply of fish caugh night and this morning. Reached the Arkansas at 4 o'clock, encampe replenished our shot pouches. "Keep your eyes skinned now," said th trapper. We are now entering upon the most dangerous section o trace, the war ground of the Panis, Osages, and Kansas. This is like fine buffalo country, but we have no hump! no marrow bones! and no to except our own *parts of speech*. Our hunters have brought in an ant We have observed in the prairie, during the last six days, the sen plant, or, as our Englishman says, "the plant to try maids with." O our hunters has filled the camp with "smiles" and buffalo meat: th two buffaloes which we discovered are slain. Netty Bumpo himself w have granted an approving grin on such a hunt.

26th. Our route to-day lies up the left bank of the Arkansas river. a hare, larger than the English animal of that name. We have bigger der here, too. Passed through several prairie-dog villages. Our hu saw thirty buffalo, and selected two. Made 20 miles. We find the nut creek swimming.

27th. A fish resembling a shad caught this morning. Waiting fo high water to recede.

28th. Discovered a shallow ford, and crossed. The prairie on our and left, and in front, speckled with buffalo. Encamped early near th kansas. Our hunters give tongue and hump meat: this our old trappe "strong" buffalo signs, and the old Englishman was heard to mutter thing about one Sir Loin, whom he had seen once or twice in Cumbe A strong gale of wind at night fall. Made six miles to-day.

29th. Fine short grass prairie; buffalo in immense herds on all sid lected several fat ones, and encamped, after a march of 19 miles.

30th. At 8 miles, reached the Pani fork of the Arkansas, cut down bridged the muddy banks, and passed over in a thundergust.

July 1st. Half the day spent in drying, and bringing up arrears of Our route continued over a beautiful inclined plane 15 miles. Durin day's march, the caravan bachi shot his own mule through the head in falo chase. Stearne's lament over the dead ass repeated.

2d. Saw two small herds of wild horses; hunters killed five buffalo. road lies over a fine buffalo grass plane until noon, when we enter a r prairie country. Twenty-one miles to-day.

3d. Our march to day is through a plane and rolling prairie, surrounde buffalo. A herd of these attempted to break through our column of "It will take a smart skrimmage and a sprinkle of shots," said the old per, "to turn them aside," and the leader fell at the flash of hi Marched 20 miles, and encamped without timber—our supper dres usual, over buffalo fuel.

th. Continued our march over the finest natural road in the world, along left bank of the Arkansas, 18 miles, to Anderson's caches. Saw here grave of a white man and a broken swivel; two miles farther reached ford of the river. Encamped.

th. This day employed in preparation for passing the deep ford.

th. Doubled teams, and passed the river. Here we take in water for e days' march.

th. At 4 P. M. we entered *Jornada*. After passing the sand hills, a buffalo were discovered, which is an indication of water, and at 5 and 7 s, ponds were discovered: at the last we encamped for the night.

th. We have found water at 3, 4, and 12 miles; all apprehensions are at . Wild horses have approached within four miles of our line of march. de 22 miles, and encamped without water.

th. Three miles from camp, on the trace, we observed water; sixteen miles her on several ponds of water were discovered, which had been indicat- as we approached by herds of buffalo and swarms of musquitoes. En- ped, after a march of 19 miles.

0th. Water in abundance along the trace to-day. At the pool where we ed, a buffalo approached within gunshot, and was slain. This day's march stimated at 22 miles.

11th. Our course to-day was parallel with the Semiron. Crossed Sandy ek, and, at 14 miles, halted. The Semiron here presents a fine view of ter, and 8 miles further up, at our camp, not a drop of water appears in channel. Our course from the Arkansas to the Semiron is generally thwest; along the left bank of the latter, it lies almost due-west.

12th. At 12 o'clock reached water. In the afternoon our course changed south-southwest; about sunset a hill ahead and buffalo in view: both these dicate water. At 7 o'clock encamped at a small pond, after completing miles.

13th. At 8 miles reached the Semiron, changed our course up the eam two miles, and dined at a spring which waters a small piece or par- l of *tierra calicante*. In the evening, proceeded up the stream 8 miles: e earth whitened with salt and saltpetre; thunder and wind; the earth irsting, but not a drink obtained from the clouds. This day's march 18 iles.

14th. Advanced 11 miles up the left bank of the Semiron, and dined. In e evening marched 10 miles, crossing and recrossing the river. Saw two ild horses. Course southwest in the forenoon, and south-southwest in the ening. 21 miles, a stampido at night, with wind and rain.

15th. At 7 miles, reached the Willows, a noted land mark, and at the me time obtained a view of the Sugarloaf mound; the two middle mounds, d the table mound, all above and near the upper Semiron spring. At 12 clock, encountered an Indian and squaw of the Kiava nation. Several ams tired; the road good, but the saltpetre along the river bottom weakens ir animals. This might be avoided by keeping out on the plains. Only miles to-day.

16th. Crossed and filed off from the Semiron, and at 10 miles reached the per Semiron spring, at the base of a very abrupt rocky hill, on the sum- it of which is a cross standing over the bones of two white men, who were in while asleep by the *gallant, high-minded, persecuted, gentlemen dians*. Saw here the first timber in nine days' march.

17th. At 7 miles a creek; cedars in abundance on the neighboring cliffs; marched 8 miles farther, and encamped at water, in a drain: 15 miles.

18th. After two hours' march, discovered the Rabbit Ears, two high isolated mountains which rise above the plain; since we crossed the Arkansas, the soil is miserably poor; marched 10 miles over hilly ground. In the evening, our road lies up an inclined plane, towards the Rock mountains; seven miles to our camp, on the bank of a muddy pool, around which one hundred and sixty mules are pressing; a puddle is reserved for ourselves, which is deemed a luxury, after having drank unto pickling the salt waters of the Semiron; our long eared stoics opened their konks half an hour before we halted, inviting this humane measure. The chapter of untoward events to-day, are, the resignation, in disgust, of a guard sergeant, and a gun-broken head of a driver, who held a seditious rein of ill-governed ass colts: at 17 miles we halted, without timber.

19th. The road this morning over rolling ground six miles, to a dry creek; thence up the bed of the creek to a rocky basin of water; the videttes ahead. In the evening discovered three Kiawa Indians, who were at war with a buffalo bull; they hid themselves in clift of a rock; when they came forth, they uttered all the Spanish they were masters of, bellowing lustily *amigo! amigo! friend! friend!* This day's march estimated at fifteen miles.

20th. The road to-day hilly until noon; in the evening over a plane; passed an excellent spring, and a small creek, *La Madre Loma*, (Mother hill,) in our view. Yesterday morning after we encamped, a small party of red gentlemen called on us; smoked, ate, drank, and slept with us; one of them, at the first setting, drank nine pints of water; he was probably a secretary of some cold water conventicle. The chief of this little band claimed the honor for them of being Kiawas. Through the medium of the Pani language, we learned that they had been on a gentleman-like horse stealing expedition against the Chians, in which they were at first successful, but when they believed they had escaped with their booty, the Chians were down upon them, and retook the cavalry and a few scalps. They had walked at double quick step for the last two or three days; finding themselves at ease and secure in our camp, they 'slept fast.' Our march of the day was 15 miles.

21st. This morning, we parted with our guests, with mutual expressions of esteem and good will; our old trapper told them that when he returned their visit, he would leave his card, meaning a ball cartridge. The soil to-day is improving as we advance. Saw wild horses, deer, and antelope; encamped four miles short of the Round Mound; 15 miles.

22d. Sent a party of 8 men ahead to-day to make arrangements for payment of duties; the supposed distance from Taos, the nearest settlement, is one hundred miles. This evening our road is fine, and lies over a plane, on all sides of which, detached mountains render the scenery extremely picturesque; a few wild horses in view; the buffalo have been banished their usual range in these plains, by the droughth of the seasons. Recent rains have afforded us a supply; and in the deep rocky branch near where we are to-night encamped, there is really a deficiency. Our mules, during the last few days, have been thriving.

23d. Reached this morning the summit of the ridge which divides the waters of the Semiron and Canadian branch of the Arkansas. From this point, we have a view of a spur of the Rocky mountains; we observe, like-

Cievas las Gallinas, (Chicken Hills,) which are situated not far from
agill. The atmosphere on this mountain region is so clear that we
ith the naked eye, take in incalculable distances; a hill that may
within an hour's ride, proves to be ten leagues from us.

1. After four hours' march, we find ourselves at the Point of Rocks.
ere to-day gratified with a full view of the Rocky mountains ranging
to the right. When our Mexican, from a hill top, caught a distant
f the mountain, he lept for joy, discharged his carabine, and exclaim-
La luz de mis ojos, mi casa, mi alma;" light of my eyes, my house,
ve. Such emotions as these, we call, in Spanish, *amor de la patria.*
ed 17 miles.

1. In the morning entertained with mule races by several teams;
l the Canadian branch of the Arkansas; encamped after a march of 15

1. Still encamped at the ford of Canadian river; the base of the Rocky
ains appeared to us not more than six leagues distant; the mountain tops
vered with snow. This evening when threatened with a famine, or a
east, two black specks appeared far off, up the ravine leading to the
ains: these were buffalo, and they cost us only two ball cartridges.

1. Marched to-day twenty-five miles, and encamped at the *Pilot*
. The only occurrence worthy of note, is a sample of sharp shooting by
Nimrod; he attempted to create a wild mule, and shot him somewhere
the hips.

1. Timber to the right and left, not far off; the soil sufficiently fertile
wing small grain. Our mules have been recently much benefitted by
amme grass, the best pasturage between the Atlantic and Pacific

A heavy shower of rain fell on us as we were about to renew our af-
n march; before we halted for the night, another shower; and, about
ck, a rain far hung over the hills on our right; the moon was up; en-
d near a grove of pines, after completing 20 miles.

1. At dawn of day the whole caravan of merchants and muleteers re-
themselves into a committee of tar makers, and long before night
tar bucket was filled. Ourself here "bruised a serpent's head;" the
measured 5 feet 5 inches inches in length, and one of the tar kill ope-
killed his brother or cousin, which measured 5 feet 4 inches, inclusive
les. This last had swallowed a prairie dog of mature age and full

1. Resumed our march, and crossed *el Moro* and *el Sapiote.* Timber
the streams of this region of country.

. Waiting the return of our advance party. The Mexicans spinning
arn out of the foretops of buffalo.

ust 1st. The caravan in motion at the usual time; at one mile from
"a horse loose in a cane brake," said the old trapper; turned around
w twenty teams in full career; the mules had rested one day, and
ll for the indulgence, volunteered this entertainment. About noon
party of horsemen on the trace ahead; they were our advance party,
several Mexicans. Continued our march, and encamped at *Rio las*
nas.

Left the caravan, which was within a day's march of San Magill,
rst Mexican settlement through which the wagon road passes. A
proposed to lead the light party which I had joined, by a direct route,
day to Santa-Fe; he did so, but over Alps and Appenines. Before we

reached the summit of the mountain, in mercy to our mules, we were strained to dismount. All marvellous, and some scientific, travellers h "that, on ascending the summit of cloud-ridden mountains, they feel difficulty in respiration, on account of a change in the atmosphere;" r bearing in mind that their impatience to reach the end of the journey, poses on their lungs the double duty of a blacksmith's bellows.

End of extracts from the diary.

In expressing an opinion that the caravans are competent to self-defe I have perhaps adopted the impression that prevails among men, with in their hands, and impelled by that fearless spirit which animates the ple of this country.

But the loss of several valuble lives in this trade has occurred; and evil may be extended, if the Black feet Indians and the Chians contin infest the route of the traders. These tribes are numerous, warlike, extremely hostile. Perhaps the War Department may suggest some m of military protection to this trade, which will meet with the approb of Congress, so as to prevent a recurrence of the disasters of 1820.

In the autumn of that year, the largest return caravan was repeatedl tacked, and two lives lost. A smaller company, which returned late in fall, was defeated, with the loss of one man, all their horses and mules; they were to a precipitate flight in the night, lighted on their way by blaze of their wagons. Toiling under the grievous weight of their m packs, feeding on the herbage of the prairies, they marched in this ma more than three hundred miles to our frontier settlements.

The larger company was strong enough, and so prudent as to escape de although two of their number were slain. One of these, with only the flickerings of life remaining, was borne along, with great care, two d march; and when at length the caravan halted in the wilderness, to per for him the last sacred office, the enemy appeared. A band of the nation which had enacted the mischief, approached with friendly in tions. The grief and indignation which were mingled, and strongly op ing at the grave of their companion, rendered abortive all the concili efforts of the commander of the caravan: not from the pipe of peace from fifty rifles, a volume of smoke arose. The bloody reprisal was plete; and when the traveller subsequently passed that way, he sa wolf of the prairie

"Gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb;
They were too busy to bark at him;
From a Panis' scull they had stripped the flesh,
As ye peel the fig when the fruit is fresh;
And their white tusks cranched o'er the whiter scull
As it slipped through their jaws, when their edge grew dull,
As they lazily mumbled the bones of the dead,
When they scarce could rise from the spot where they fed."

Permit me to conclude this communication, which, perhaps, has be ready extended beyond endurance, with the description of a surgical o tion that was performed on the plains beyond the Arkansas. One o traders had a dangerous gun-shot wound in the arm; he was reduced t alternative of death or amputation. The last was attempted, with suc struments as could be found in the camp. The operation was perform one of the hunters of the company, who had attained some celebrity i ting out hump meat. A small cord twisted around the limb was the

; the cutis was separated from the muscles by the application of the pest butcher's knife in camp. The muscles were divided, and the bone cut asunder with a carpenter's saw. It was not deemed necessary to up the arteries, and a large wagon bolt was heated, with which the np was seared so effectually as to prevent hemorrhage.

The whole operation was concluded by the application of a dressing from nearest tar bucket. Not a groan nor a sigh was uttered during the ope-on, and the patient recovered.

This is a lively picture of the shifts to which human ingenuity is some-es driven; and the fortitude evinced by the sufferer in this case, is a trait haracter belonging to the pioneers of the perilous commerce.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALPHONSO WETMORE.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 6.

Mr. Schoolcraft's Report in relation to the Fur Trade.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Sault St. Marie, October 24th, 1831.

IR: In reply to your communication of the 9th September, respecting fur trade, I have the honor to enclose a statement showing the number trading posts within this agency, the number of principals, clerks, and itmen employed, the amount of capital, the number of men killed or lost the prosecution of the trade, and other data calculated to aid in prepar-a comprehensive report on the subject. Some of the information re-ired, I have no exact means of furnishing, and your instructions have come hand at so late a date, that very little time is allowed to supply these hes of inquiry from extraneous sources.

The history of the fur trade in this quarter, is intimately connected with civil history of the country for about two hundred and fifty years after liscovery and first settlement. Dating its origin in 1534, with the arri-of Jacques Cartier in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it may be traced ugh various modifications up to the surrender of the lake posts to the erican Government in 1796. This momentous interval of 262 years, is ght with incidents of a deeply interesting character, which it will be cient here to allude to. Through every change of things, the fur trade inued to be not only cherished, but formed one of the cardinal inter-in the policy of the governments which France and Great Britain suc-ively exercised over this portion of country. Under the French Go-ment, the system was connected with military and missionary operations, manner which was peculiar to that Government. Licenses to trade e granted by the Governor General to superanuated officers, or other ants of the crown, by whom they were sold to enterprising individuals. se persons went inland to exchange their goods for furs, and first drew a themselves the epithet of couriers du bois. Great irregularities, how-, existed, and under Douénville the privilege of trafficing in brandy

was interdicted, owing to the representations of the Catholic pries
much of the evils complained of arose from this source.

The British Government authorized local agents to oversee Indian
and, after serious interruptions, and a strenuous opposition from the I
including the period of Pontiac's war, the trade gradually resumed
channels. Scottish enterprize carried it beyond Fort Bourbon a
Laskatcharine, when the French had left it, and the outposts were
quently placed at the mouths of the Mackenzie's river and of the Col

Mr. Jefferson's system of 1802 was not put into operation in thi
cular district of country so early as in more southerly and westerl
tions. The monopoly of the Northwest Company, who had embra
trade of this region, withdrew slowly from it. In 1806, Lieutena
found them in indisputed possession of the Upper Mississippi; and,
transfer of their posts to Mr. Astor, they made arrangements by
many of the persons, who before conducted the trade, were left to c
in it. Some naturalizations followed, particularly after the act of C
of 1816, limiting the trade to American citizens. On arriving at thi
in the capacity of agent in 1822, I found the system essentially in
tion, and traders went inland under bond and license.

The remarks that follow relate more particularly to the region o
Superior, and the country extending west to the Mississippi, and nor
to its sources. This portion of country is chiefly supplied by an asso
of individuals under the name of the American Fur Company. They
goods and provisions on a year's credit to clerks and principals of a
ment, so called. These clerks pay an advance of 81¼ per cent.
sterling cost of blankets, strouds, and other English goods, to cov
cost of importation, and the expense of transportation from New Y
Mackinac. Articles purchased in New York are charged with 1
cent. advance for transportation, and each class of purchasers is c
with 33⅓ per cent. advance, as profit on the aggregate amount.

Provisions are purchased in Ohio on contracts deliverable at Ma
iron and steel are brought up in bulk, and manufactured into smal
traps, and other articles necessary in the trade; boats are also built a
kinac. As many of the men fail through age, or from other causes,
unable to renew their engagements, a fresh supply of men is an
brought up from Montreal, for which purpose the company has an a
that city.

Tin and brass kettles, silver work, wampum, shot, ball, bar lead, p
rifles, guns, tobacco, and domestic cottons, are, among the manufact
the country, supplied to the Indians. To these, the wants of trade
it necessary to add oilcloths, tents, mess-baskets, duck-hats, socks,
ready made clothing, clay pipes, plumes, and several other articles of
as necessary for the men.

The principal articles imported are strouds, blankets, list cloths,
and scarlet cloths, molton, Indian calico, gartering, ingrain and c
worsted, vermillion, nett thread, needles, thimbles, awls, fire steels, c
thread, ribbons. The cost of these articles in England is indicated in
nexed list of prices, marked B.

The first cost of provisions, during the current year, has been as fo
fine flour $3 85; prime pork $8 56; tallow 9 cents; lard 7 cents;
flint corn 60 cents; whiskey 21½ cents: these prices are exclusive of t
centages above referred to. Goods are furnished to the traders at Mackina

ally between the 1st of July and middle of August. Each clerk or trader em-
oys his own interpreter and boatman: the wages of a boatman may be put
$100 per annum and his subsistence; the pay of an interpreter, when he
specially employed as such, is various: generally the clerks act as inter-
eters. Their wages, when hired as clerks, varies according to their capa-
ty for trade, and the importance of the post they are to occupy. Some
them take as wages one-half of the profits they may make on the outfit,
thers, relying on their enterprise and good management, assume the busi-
ess wholly on their own account.

These arrangements are frequently changing: the posts are definitely as-
igned to each one before leaving Mackinac; and there is no interference of
ne clerk with the trade of another, unless it arises from outfits elsewhere
ade.

The goods are transported in boats to the posts on Lake Superior; traders
oing further, leave their boats at the mouths of the principal rivers, and di-
ide the freight into separate portions, which are put into canoes, and man-
ged by the boatmen with paddles and poles. When they reach the head
f the river, the goods are carried across the country to the head waters of
he next navigable stream or interior lake, and so on from stream to stream,
nd lake to lake, until they reach the place of trade or wintering ground.
n this way, the most remote parts of the interior are penetrated, and every
rincipal village is supplied with a trade. Goods are thus pushed to the north-
estern verge of our national limits, where they come into contact with the
aders of the Hudson Bay Company, successors of the Northwest Compa-
y: a fierce opposition is carried at these points.

It is customary for the trader to give out his goods and provisions on
redit to the Indians when they depart for their hunting grounds; the boat-
ien are employed in chopping wood, fishing, and other economical labors,
nd in visiting the hunting camps of the Indians, to procure payment of
hem. A watchful eye is thus kept upon them. Small packs of goods are
arried in these excursions to supply such as may require it; these journies
re made on snow shoes, sometimes with the aid of dog trains. Provisions
ust be taken to last the journey, and to supply the Indians, and keep them
their hunts; and the men are often subject to distresses from want, and the
everity of the climate. The list of men lost in the trade, which I forward,
istinguishes between those who were frozen, drowned, and killed. Men,
nd even clerks, carried off by foreign opposition, I have not the means at
resent of naming, nor the number of Indians who have been temporarily,
ither by force or persuasion, carried across the lines, to prevent their furs
rom being sold to American traders. In the winter of 1824, persons in
he service of the Hudson Bay Company carried off in trains the band of
Chippeways, living near old Grand Portage, (Lake Superior,) after the arri-
al of an American trader (Mr. Johnston) on the ground.

The collection trips, made by boatmen, acting as runners, do not prevent
he Indians themselves from coming in to the posts for the purpose of gene-
al trade. The prices which they are allowed, on bartering their furs for
goods, are perhaps sufficiently uniform to permit general deductions. A
chief from the Upper Mississippi, who visited the agency in 1828, and
brought a letter from the principal of that department of trade, recommend-
ing him as the most respectable man in the Chippeway nation, gave the fol-
lowing rates: A three point blanket, or cloth for a capot, at 50 muskrats; a
two and a half blanket, 40 muskrats; a Montreal gun, 100 muskrats; a gill

furs and skins, are wild rice, ready made canoes, or canoe bark, gu watcess, and maple sugar. The proportion which the rice and sugar to the general stock of subsistence for the clerk and his men, can stated. It is, however, so much as to be always relied upon by the and when the rice crop fails, as it did in 1830, scenes of suffering both to the traders and the to Indians. Potatoes are raised by the tra all the posts; and fish and game are more or less relied on.

When spring arrives, and the streams open, the furs are embarke the trader and his men proceed back to Mackinac (or whatever be th of outfit) to sell his furs, and renew his supplies. The furs are rec examined, and generally assorted into three lots, denoted prime, season, and bad. During the present year, the following prices wer at Mackinac: for the first lot, beaver, $5 per lb.; bears, $7 per skin $3; muskrat, 22 cents per skin; martens, $1 25 per piece; minks, 40 fishers, $1 50; red foxes, 80 cents; cross foxes, $2; lynx, $1 35; $6; castorum, $7 per lb.

Estimated according to these rates, a pair of three point blanket gun costs on the Upper Mississippi $22; a gill of powder, a gill of shot bullets, $5; (estimating the plus at 1 pound;) a beaver trap, $6 60; a r $3 50. At this post, a pair of three point blankets, a fathom of superfine or a gun, estimated by the same rule of equation, costs $20. The however, certain articles which are seldom or never sold to the I but presented to them, as flints, fire steels. gun worms, awls, needles bles, thread, tobacco, &c.; in addition to which, the trader has to heavy expense in collection, and heavy loss in bad debts. There are idle Indians at the posts, whom it requires address to keep out without giving offence. And, during seasons of famine, the trader s a relation to the Indians of this post, which leaves him no other opti that of discrimination as to time, quantity, and person, in the applic food. Credits not paid the first year by the Indian, are doubtful, a the expiration of the second may be deemed desperate. It seldo

r and bison, and the small fur bearing species, including the amphibious, o derive their nourishment in part from shell or common fish; the mer require a large range of uncultivated country, and very soon di- nish before the advance of a hunter or agricultural population. Most of fur bearing animals shelter themselves in marshy grounds and streams, as their food is chiefly on land or shore, and the most valuable (the ver) must have the bark of trees, this class of animals is also driven out destroyed in the process of settling a country. Their diminution is, efore, founded in very obvious causes, even where they are not much ght on account of their furs: the failure of food, and interruption of ts, would cause a rapid declension; a sterile country, with an ungenial mate, is so far favorable to their increase, as it still yields them the means subsistence, and deters the advance of settlers: such is a considerable tion of the country north and northwest of Lake Superior. It is also d that northern latitudes yield furs of a blacker color and fine pelt; that principle should take place in most of the smaller quadrupeds, as the ar- ox, is one of those appearances in nature where the fact is undoubted, le the cause itself, though apparently connected with the phenomena of t, is obscure.

have had the honor to answer, in these details, many specific branches your inquiry. Other data will appear in the accompanying statements. e whole number of trading posts within the Sault Ste. Maria agency is ty-three, for which, the present year, fifty traders, principal and subor- ate, are licensed. There are, besides, 190 interpreters and boatmen. In- n goods to the amount of $ 33,675 have been taken inland, according to invoices. This sum is exclusive of the provisions, which are never ded for.

t is, however, considered, by those conversant with the trade, that the ense of men, boats and provisions, is equal to the amount of dry good chases. Assuming this to be true, the actual investment and responsibi- then is $ 67,340. No enumeration of the Indian population has been de since 1824.

The number of Chippewas at the various posts reported that year was . These were distributed over a very large surface of country, and in y unequal masses. The largest village contained 1,700 souls, and the allest 60. Assuming this enumeration to be correct, and every seventh ul to be a paying hunter, there then would be a series of data, which I ve employed, to an amount of $ 48 34 in goods and provisions, at cost ices, as the average annual supply of each hunter, or $ 6 90 to each soul. What the total returns are from this district of country, I have no official or rtain data for deciding. Supposing the foregoing to be a sufficient approx- ation to the truth, to be used as data, and that an advance of 100 per cent. paid by the Indians on the cost prices of goods and expenses of the outfit, e annual returns would but little vary from one hundred and ten thousand llars.

In stating "any disadvantages under which the trade labors" in this quar- r, I would direct the attention of the Government exclusively to the fron- rs, where American citizens are brought into contact and competition ith foreigners. This frontier may be assumed to commence at Old Grand rtage, on the north shores of Lake Superior, and to extend, uninterrupt- lly, to the mouth of the Columbia on the Pacific. There is no part of this tensive line, where furs are found or Indians exist, which is not the scene

of a constant, strenuous and desperate opposition. And these scenes are remote from our settlements, courts, and even military posts and agencies that the enterprising class of our citizens who resort there for the purpose trade, are compelled to adopt measures for their own safety, which are necessary elsewhere; and the Government is indebted to them, not only sustaining its authority at these points, but for all the actual authority which it there exercises. The lives and property of our citizens are freely hazarded in these efforts. It would be but justice that, in return for these services, they should, at least, receive protection; and this can only be rendered by advancing the line of our military posts and agencies, as early, and as far, and by changing them as frequently as there may be necessity.

Whatever tends to keep the Indians and the foreign and domestic traders at peace, operates as a direct encouragement to the trade, by leaving the Indians to devote their time to hunting, and relieving the traders from the posture of belligerents. Both these effects will flow from the advance or increase of the posts. The Hudson's Bay Company occupy the north of the whole of the frontier line above referred to. This company are systematically organized; they operate with the advantages of being the local sovereignty of the country. All their efforts are, therefore, in harmony, and there is no internal opposition to contend with.

I have, for many years, been of opinion, that the trade of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi, extending north to the 49th parallel of latitude would be essentially benefitted, and the traders exempted from the tax of harrassing commercial warfare on the line of the frontiers, by the erection of two small military stockade at such points as would put an end to the insidious smouldering and cruel warfare between the Chippewa and Sioux nations; and the taking possession of, and raising our flag at, Old Grand Portage, (L. S.) long the seat of the commercial and political power wielded over the north by the Northwest and the X. Y. Companies.

This post might be occupied as a summer encampment, by a part of the troops from Fort Brady, and be left by them before the setting in of bad weather.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, *I. A.*

Hon. Lewis Cass, *Sec. of War.*

P. S. Lapoint, or the mouth of the Brule, on Fond du Lac, would offer the best sites, should a position on the south of the lake be decided on.

H. R. S.

No. 7.

Mr. Pilcher's answers to queries relating to the Fur Trade, &c.

ANSWER TO QUESTION,

1st. The posts of the American *Fur Company* on the Missouri are as follows: House at the Blacksnake hills, fifty miles above Cantonment Leavenworth; Otto post, six miles below Fort Atkinson; Fort Tecumshe, three miles above the mouth of Teton river; a small house, about seventy miles above the Rickara villages; Mandan post, at the Mandan villages; Fort *Union*, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone river; and a post near the mouth

aria's river. In regard to the amount of capital employed at each post, arious articles, and their cost and selling prices, &c., the amount of the ns, I am not able to give any satisfactory information. In a future nunication, however, I may refer to this subject again, and notice par- ırly *one* article which is used in the trade, and its peculiar influence in business.

. The exact number of men employed at each post, I am not prepared ıte. The average wages of men employed on the Missouri service is t $130, for wintering; say for 10 or 11 months' service.

. The quantity of provisions consumed at any one post cannot be cor- y stated. They are supplied, in part, from St. Louis; some are procured the Indians; and others by hunting. Both merchandise and furs have transported, heretofore, in keel boats and batteaux, and it is still the in part; but, in addition to these, a steamboat was employed for the ose last summer, and succeeded in ascending the Missouri about 1200 s, and might have continued on as far as the Yellow Stone, 1900 miles 'e St. Louis, without any obstruction.

h. The men are employed in different ways; such as procuring fire d, building houses, sawing plank, building boats, farming, running from post to another, travelling through the country for the purpose of aiding e who have charge of goods, in collecting furs and peltries, and furnishing Indians with goods: the latter, however, resort frequently to the posts heir supplies.

h. Goods are sometimes delivered upon credit, for which the Indian is ected to pay at the termination of his hunt, or when sent to for that pur- . A part of those credits are frequently lost, but when given with pru- e never in such quantity as to effect materially the results of the outfit. ebt of the kind among the Ottoes, Missouris and Mohaws, may be sidered desperate, if not paid in the course of the year. Indeed, I have ays regarded it as a desperate business, at war with the interest of the ler, of no real benefit to the Indians; but, on the contrary, in an eminent ree, destructive to their morals, if I may allow myself the use of such an ression in speaking of them. I believe the practice has never extended ny of the Indians of the Upper Missouri, with the exception of those re mentioned. The number of men dependant on the Otto post, near Council Bluffs, are the Mohaws, - - - 500 men.

Ottoes and Missouris,	- - -	200
Pounes,	- - - - -	1800
		2,500.

hese, together with their families, would amount perhaps to 10 or 1200 s. Outfits for the Missouri leave St. Louis from the 1st to the 20th of r, and generally arrive at their place of destination from the 10th of Sep- ber to the 1st of November. The time of arrival is decided of course by locality of the post for which the outfits are destined. The returns gene- y reach St. Louis in the month of June following.

th. The quantity of provisions furnished by the Indians, who live ıfly upon Buffalo, is considerable, and consists of meat dried in fleeces ıetimes, and, at others, in pounded meat and grease, prepared for making *ıecan*.

th. The fur bearing animals are diminishing, rapidly, owing, as well to encouragement given to Indians to destroy them, as to other causes, ch I shall notice when I take up this subject again.

8th. The greatest disadvantage under which the trade labors, is th
mous duties with which all the principal articles used in that business a
ed. The advantages given to our immediate neighbors, the British, l
tinuing such duties, both in trade and influence, must be obvious t
one who has spent a thought upon the subject. And when I reflec
the liberal policy of our Government towards the Indians, and its c
exertions to ameliorate their condition, I am forcibly struck with the
lar contradiction involved by the imposition of such duties upon
which experience proved cannot be equalled or fairly imitated by An
manufactures, and which are so essential to the comfort of the I
Truly, it seems to present the strange anamoly of a Government maki
upon its own policy.

9th. Time will not permit me to enter into details respecting th
progress and present condition of the trade. I should suppose tha
office would afford better information respecting the amount of capi
ployed, at least for the last seven or eight years, than could be derive
any other source. In relation to the whole number of persons now e
in the different branches of the *fur trade* upon the American terri
should suppose it almost impossible to ascertain correctly; nor can I
take to state the value of the returns in any one year, or the averag
for a given number of years, aware, as I am, that no single individ
furnish a statement upon which the least reliance can be placed. On r
ing a memorandum which was put into my hands a short time since b
Dougherty, I find that he estimates the whole amount of returns fr
Missouri, from 1815 up to the present year, at $ 3,330,000. This was
dum guess on his part, and the returns may have greatly exceede
amount; possibly, they may have fell short of it, if they could be co
ascertained. He thinks the amount of capital employed for that tim
not exceed $ 1,665,000. In this I am satisfied that he has fell short
amount by upwards of half a million of dollars.

10th. The number of persons killed on the Missouri and its waters,
Rocky Mountains, and on the Mexican road, since 1819, will be s
reference to a statement herewith enclosed. I doubt not that this
falls far short of the actual number killed during the time alluded to.
the result of a few hours' reflection, and I am well satisfied that man
escaped my memory, murders and robberies being occurrences so co
in the country in question as to leave but little impression on the m
those who are not immediately interested. I cannot state, with cert
the amount of robberies committed in the country during the time re
to, but feel perfectly secure in saying that the amount of robberies, co
ed with the murders in question, does not fall short of one hundred tho
dollars, and that the whole amount of robberies committed, including
unconnected with murders, are equal to two hundred thousand dollars
1819 up to the present year.

11th. The inland trade to Mexico I am unacquainted with, never h
been personally engaged in it; but, in a future communication, I shall
my views respecting it, which, of course, must be bottomed upon the
mation of others.

12th. I regret very much the want of time to enter more fully int
subject embraced by this question, but must decline it for the prese
order to fulfil your immediate wishes. It may be proper, however, i
swer to one branch of the inquiry, to state, that the furs are taken al
exclusively by our own hunters.

of prices paid for Indian goods in England, with the cost of ortation, and the selling prices to traders; also, of domestic ls and provisions.

s imported.	Quantity.	...ling cost.	Domestic articles.	Quantity.	Cost in Federal money
, 4 points -	...r pair	£00 24 8	Tin kettles - -	per nest	$13 50
3 " -	"	1 11	Brass kettles -	per lb.	48
2½ " -	"	12 6	Powder - -	kegs	9 00
2 " -	"		Rifles - -	each	10 20
1½ -	"	6 5	N. W. guns, 3 p.	"	4 37½
1 -	"	6	N. W. guns, 3½	"	5 60
uds -	pr. piece	2 18	Mackinac beaver traps	"	2 30
cloth -	pr. yard	2 6 to 3½	rat traps	"	75
- -	"	3 to 6 4	Bar lead - -	per lb.	07
- -	"	2 to 1½	Mess buckets -	each	5 00
skin -	"	3 3	Clay pipes -	pr. gross	60
olton -	pr. piece	40	Wampum, black -	pr. 1000	2 50
ingrain -	pr. hank	3 8	Wampum, white -	"	2 62½
colored -		2 10	Sea shells (courier) -	each	15½
, Scotch -	pr. gross	13 4	Hawks' bells -	pr. paper	37½
scarlet & stripe	"	10 8	Finger rings -	pr. gross	1 75
Highland -	"	7 8	Silver ear bobs -	pr. pair	08
col'd Highland	"	6 10	Broaches No. 4 -	"	30
h -	pr. yard	6 ½	Broaches No. 5 -	"	36
ed caps -	pr. doz.	5 4	Sturgeon twine -	pr. lb.	40
ed thread -	pr. lb.	2	Foxtail feathers -	pr. doz.	2 50
d - -	"	2	Cock feathers -	-	3 25
knives -	pr. doz.	3 5	Country socks -	-	3 00
aid knives -	"	6	Calico shirts -	-	1 00
mbles -	pr. gross	2 4	Common cotton shirts	-	1 00
s - -	pr. doz.	1 7½	Printed cotton -	pr. yard	14½ to 25½
appel needles	pr. 1000	4 6	Navy blue prints -	"	12½ to 16
s - -	"	7 3	Satinett - -	"	60 to 65½
ed) -	pr. lb.	1	Flannel, red -	"	29
lar wire -	"	1 ½	Flannel, yellow -	"	38
			Flannel, white -	"	33
per cent. im-			Tobacco - -	per lb.	10
on, &c., and			Shot - -	"	6
vance.			Oil cloths - -	each	12 00
			Tents-traders -	"	24 00
			Provisions - -		
			Fine flour -	pr. barrel	3 85
			Prime pork - -	"	8 56
			White flint corn -	pr. bush.	60
			Yellow flint corn -	pr. lb.	9
			Lard - -	"	7
			Whiskey, gallon -	pr. gall.	21½
			Add 15½ per cent. transportation, and 33⅓ per cent. advance.		

above is drawn from the best authorities at my command.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, *Indian Agent.*

STATEMENT in relation to the Fur Trade.

Place of license.	No. of licenses.	No. of posts.	Names of posts.	Furs.	Fishing.	No. of principal clerks and interpreters.	No. of boatmen.	Amount of capital employed.	No. of men killed or lost in the trade.	Pay of clerks and boatmen; amount of cost of provisions; where purchased, and what proportion furnished by the Indians, price of selling, and amount of returns, and their kind.	Total amount traded within the agency of Sault Ste. Marie.
Sault Ste. Marie	1	1	Grand Islands	1		1	1	-	-	Facts not required by any acts of Congress, and do not appear on the record of this office.	$3,614
"	2	1	L'ance Kenoy-woenan -	1		3	16	$3,614	-		
"	3	1	Outonque -	1	-	3					
"	2	1	Lapoint -	1							
"	2	1	Montreal river	1							
"	1	1	Lac Chetee -	1							
"	1	1	Snake river -	1							
"	2	1	Yellow river -	1	-	27	26	6,988	-	-	6,988
"	1	1	Lac Courtenelle	1							
"	1	1	Lac Vasil -	1							
"	3	1	Chippewa river	1							
"	2	1	Lac du Flambeau -	1							
"	1	1	Metagonga -	1	-	8	14	2,500	-	-	2,500
"	2	1	Ousconsin -	1							
"	1	1	Fond du Lac -	1							
"	1	1	Sandy Lake -	1							
"	3	1	Leech Lake -	1							
"	1	1	Lac Plat -	1							
"	1	1	Lac Trabeese	1							
"	1	1	Lac Winnessie	1							
"	2	1	Red Lake -	1							
"	1	1	Pambenaw -	1							
"	1	1	Lac des Revier	1	-	26	65	13,065	-	-	13,065
"	1	1	War Roads -	1							
"	1	1	Vermillion Lake	1							
"	1	1	Leaf river -	1							
"	1	1	Crowing river	1							
"	2	1	Mille Lac -	1							
"	1	1	Grand Portage	1							
"	1	1	Rainy Lake -	1							
"	1	1	[illegible] Lake -	1							
"	1	1	The two rocks near the falls of St. Croix -	1	-	5	13	6,708	-	-	6,708
"	4	1	WhiteFishPoint		1	4	28	800	8	-	800
	50	33		32	1	77	163	$33,675	48		$33,675

Abstract from official records.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, *Indian Agent.*

No. 8.

Mr. Dougherty, with statements relating to the Fur Trade, &c.

Upper Missouri Agency,
Cantonment Leavenworth, Oct. 25, 1831.

: In compliance with your instructions relative to a resolution of the e of the United States, of the 2d March, 1831, a copy of which you me the honor to transmit, I will, with much pleasure, endeavor to give uch answers to the queries therein contained as I possess.
ave been so constantly engaged among the Indians of my agency ever I received your first notice on this subject, that it will not be in my r to furnish you with as much, nor as satisfactory information concern-, as I at first anticipated. Soon after receiving the resolution, I wrote eral of the principal fur traders, enclosing them copies, and requesting n information touching the subject, which no one but a trader can give tly: I mean the exact amount of capital employed, and the amount of roceeds in furs, robes, peltries, money, &c., but am sorry to say, that, g to some cause unknown to me, I have not been favored. Despairing y further information at present, and seeing that the meeting of Con- is fast approaching, I will now, in haste, proceed to lay before you, so my memory will serve, such facts as my long residence in this coun- s possessed me of. Statement marked A, herewith enclosed, will show as near as I can recollect, the number of American citizens who have killed by Indians since the late war with Great Britain, while engaged fur trade and the inland trade to Mexico, when and where killed, and hat tribes. Statement marked B, also enclosed, will show the amount beries, when, where, and by what tribes committed. I remember distinctly the number, time, place, and whose employ these citizens in when killed and robbed, but a considerable number of their names escaped my recollection. I can, however, vouch with safety, I be- as to the number of persons who annually engaged in the inland trade to co, the amount of capital employed, and the amount of the proceeds in &c. &c. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the different hes of that trade to justify me in giving even an opinion on the subject; I therefore leave this part of the matter to others better qualified.
m well aware, however, that this branch of trade is of great impor- to our country, and that it is laboring under serious disadvantages, h I will endeavor to point out to you before closing this communica- and also what I conceive to be the only but sure means of affording re- nd protection to this, as well as the fur trade, in, along, and beyond the y mountains. In relation to the number of persons who annually en- in the fur trade, the amount of capital employed, and the amount of roceeds in furs, peltries, &c. &c., I will, notwithstanding I have not engaged in that business as a trader since the year 1819, venture to a statement, marked C, herewith enclosed likewise, which I feel per- ed is sufficiently correct to justify me in troubling you with it. Previ- o the year 1819, I was engaged in that trade some nine or ten years, since that time, I have resided constantly in this country, seeing, visit- and conversing with all the different tribes on the Missouri every sum- and fall, while on their way with their men and goods to their different ng posts, and every spring also, when they descend the river with their

furs and peltries to St. Louis. The knowledge I have acquired of this trade from these opportunities, assures me that statement C, already mentioned is not far wrong. I have taken up, as you will perceive, the last fifteen years, which leads us back to the termination of the late war with Great Britain, and have thrown them into an annual average, the result of which is shown in statement C, already referred to.

The serious disadvantages under which the inland trade to Mexico, and the fur trade in the Rocky mountains, are laboring, arises entirely from the hostile disposition, and consequent depredations of the numerous and warlike tribes of Indians who inhabit the country between the State of Missouri and Santa Fe, along and in the Rocky mountains. Nor will the unfortunate disadvantages ever be less than they are so long as we continue our present mode of intercourse with these tribes.. They have no fixed or permanent white traders among them: indeed they are, as yet, unacquainted with the benefits resulting from commercial intercourse with civilized men. They look on us, when they meet with our citizens travelling through their country, as they would upon war parties of their most common enemies. This being the case, it is not at all strange that they should kill or rob our people whenever it is in their power to do so. These tribes are too numerous, hostile, and powerful to admit of an individual trader, or even an ordinary company, to establish themselves in that country, without the aid and protection of the Government.

The country in and along both sides of the Rocky mountains, over which these savages roam, is, I have no doubt, by far the richest in furs and peltries that is to be found on this continent.

For the purpose of relieving the inland trade to Mexico of the disadvantages under which it is laboring along the Santa Fe road, and to give life and safety to our fur traders, and encourage the traders to enter into the recesses of the Rocky mountains, and open trade with all the tribes who inhabit the head waters of the rivers Arkansas, Colorado, Columbia, Missouri, Yellow Stone, Big Horn, and the Great Platte, all of which take their numerous sources in these mountains, and which are all full of beaver towards their heads, and covered with buffalo. Lower down, I would suggest that the Government establish a military post, to consist of five or six companies, on the Arkansas river, at or above the point where the Santa Fe road crosses it. One of these companies should be mounted.

A post of this kind once established, would, besides affording protection to that road, check and control the Indian tribes in that quarter; it would soon become a place of general deposite for a very valuable and extensive fur trade in and beyond the Rocky mountains, prevent the encroachment of the tribes already alluded to upon the Indians who have gone and may emigrate to the west of the Mississippi. In a word, from its central and commanding position, such a post would be a home and rendezvous for our citizens trading with the Mexican provinces, for the Mexicans trading with us, for the fur traders from Missouri, Arkansas, and elsewhere, whose intercourse with these roving tribes would preserve peace and harmony among them; that the Government would be establishing and protecting an invaluable commerce with the Mexicans and Indians, and maintaining peace and tranquillity along that extensive and exposed frontier.

The fur trade on the Missouri river, as high up as the Omaha village, has already dwindled down to a mere nothing when compared with what it was ten years back, the furred animals and game of all kinds having almost en-

y disappeared; but, from that village to the Rocky mountains, Missouri abounds in rich furs and peltries, and is well worth the protection of the ernment.

am of the opinion that a small military post, say two companies, located e three hundred miles above Cantonment Leavenworth, would afford great facility and protection to the fur trade on the Upper Missouri; nor is all the good which I conceive would be derived from a post of that L. In addition to protecting the fur trade, it would give safety and tranlity to the northern frontier of the State of Missouri, which extends ly one hundred miles in advance of the only military post on the Mis- river, and is open to the inroads of all the Indian tribes who reside be- n that river and the Mississippi.

have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. DOUGHERTY, *Ind. Agent.*

Gen. WM. CLARK,
Sup. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis.

Fur Trade on the Missouri and its waters, including the Rocky Mountains, commencing 1815, *and ending* 1830.

For pay of 20 clerks, at $500 per year,	$10,000.	15 years	-	-	$150,000
For pay of 200 men, at 150 per year,	30,000.	15 years	-	-	450,000
Indian goods, &c., at $100	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Total amount of expenditures	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Profit	-	-	-	-	1,650,000
					$3,750,000

By 2,600 buffalo robes, per 15 years,	$390,000, at $3 each		-	1,170,000
By 25,000 lbs. beaver,	do.	375,000, at $4 per lb.	-	1,500,000
By 4,000 otter skins,	do.	60,000 skins, at $3 each	-	180,000
By 12,000 koon skins,	do.	180,000 skins, at 25 cts. each	-	45,000
By 150,000 lbs. deer skins,	do.	2,250,000 lbs. at 33 cts. per lb.	-	742,500
By 37,500 muskrat skins	do.	562,500 skins, at 20 cts. each	-	112,000
				$3,750,000
	Profit brought down	-	-	$1,650,000

No allowance for risk or loss has been taken into consideration in making the above calcuons, believing that the high advance put upon certain articles of Indian goods, &c., after y are taken into the Indian country, and with which the pay or salaries of most of the hired n, and many of the clerks, are principally paid, will more than balance all risk or loss ained by the fur traders. These are calculations, however, which no one can enter minutely without having access to the books and accounts of the traders, which rilege it is believed many of them would be unwilling to grant.

THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY, *Indian Agent.*

PPER MISSOURI AGENCY, *Camp Leavenworth, October* 25, 1831.

No. 9.

Wm. M. Gordon to Gen. Clark, answering inquiries relative to Trade.

St. Louis, *October* 27,

Sir: In answer to your inquiries relative to the fur trade, I have nor to state, that my personal knowledge and observations will en to answer only a part of them—my operations in the business havi chiefly confined to the Upper Missouri, and in the Rocky mountain number of trading posts on the Missouri, above the Council bluffs are maintained and kept up during summer, amounts, I believe, six or seven.

These are the *principal depots*, whence a great number of w posts are established, and called in again in the spring at the termin the winter's trade.

These principal depots have generally an investment in goods, sa amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and the branche they establish, temporarily, are given an amount ranging from five to two or three thousand dollars; woollen goods of coarse fabric, blue and red strouds, blankets, &c., constitute the principal and mo articles of trade. They are almost exclusively of English manufactu though coarse, are good.

The Indians are good judges of the articles in which they deal, a always given a very decided preference to those of English manu Knives, guns, powder, lead, and tobacco, are also among the primary some of which are of American manufacture. Whiskey, though *authorized* article, has been a principal, and I believe a very lucrat for the last several years. Though I consider it as deleterious in its generally, as regards the welfare of the Indians, and dangerous in th of unprincipled men, who might, by possibility, be engaged in the t

Of the first cost of the goods, I think it unnecessary for me to thing, as that can be ascertained from others better calculated to give information you desire.

The goods are exchanged for buffalo robes and beaver skins, and place of exchange, would give to the trader a great ostensible pro the primary cost, say from 200 to 2,000 per cent. The real profit ever, fall far short of even the minimum states, owing to the very expenses which the trader has to incur in carrying on his business expenses incident to the prosecution of the fur trade are immense, beyond those of any other business that American citizens are engage cording to the amount of capital employed; hence many are deterre engaging in it that would otherwise do so.

Not only does the trader have to supply himself with the number o which ought to be necessary to carry on his business, but he has, instances, to have two or three times that number to serve as a pro to himself and property. This unnatural expenditure has to be bo the Indian, as it produces the necessity of selling to them at much rates when it is of no advantage to the trader. The only means whi gests itself to me to correct this evil, would be for the federal gove to adopt some more efficient means for the protection of the fur tra has heretofore been done, and from my intimate acquaintance with

e region of country to which these remarks are applicable, I feel nted in presenting to you my views of what I would consider efficient ction. For this purpose, there should be five or six hundred United r' troops stationed somewhere in the interior of the Indian country, ne nearer the base of the Rocky mountains the better. Those troops, efficient, should be mounted: footmen can do no good against the In- of that country, who are always mounted, and can evade infantry ut subjecting themselves to the least inconvenience. An arrangement of ind would have a most salutary effect upon the interest, not only of hite trader, but of the Indian himself, because at present the intercourse en the parties depends but too often for profit on their relative strength; g alternate advantage of each other: hence a spirit of mutual bad feel- otains, alike injurious to both parties. By affording this, or some other ate protection to the trade, an additional number of persons would be mediately to engage in it, and the consequence would be, that the un- sary expenses of the trader would be reduced, and the profits, if not so , would be more certain, and benefitting a larger number of persons. ose districts, where the American has to compete with the British tra- the latter occupies a very great and striking advantage over the for- owing to the privilege he enjoys of introducing his goods free of duty, e the former pays a duty of from 40 to 60 per cent. on almost all the ipal articles. The number of men at each of the principal posts nt to from 15 to 20, and at the temporary wintering posts to from 3 to 6; l or fresh buffalo meat constitutes the almost exclusive article of pro- ns, and is mostly procured of the Indians. The diminution of furs in Upper Missouri and in the Rocky mountains, is general and extensive, has been very great since my first adventures to those countries ten s ago. Indeed, to the east of the mountains, they are not any where in ient quantities to authorize the expense of an expedition exclusively arch of them. The buffalo robe trade is, perhaps, in a more flourish- condition than at any former period, and promises, I think, to continue able for many years.

he foregoing remarks contain all the information I am able to afford touching the subject of your inquiries, and is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. M. GORDON.

Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 10.

wers of Messrs. Farnham and Davenport, to inquiries on the subject of the Fur Trade.

he following are answers to sundry questions propounded to us by the retary of War, through the honorable Thomas H. Benton, United States' ator from the State of Missouri, viz.

st. The trade with the Sacs and Fox Indians is transacted and carried y us at the following posts, viz. the Dirt Lodge, on the river Demoine; t Hills, and at or near Rock Island, on the Mississippi river; at a post

on Ioway river, and one on Rock river; and with the Ioway India place on the Missouri river, called Black Snake Hills.

2d. The trade at these posts has been transacted by ourselves for seven years, and we have employed a capital of from thirty-three th to sixty thousand dollars per annum, embracing the expense of cler ders, and common hands.

3d. The various articles supplied we deem it unnecessary to deta because we have, by a regulation of the superintendent of Indian furnished invoices of our goods each year to him, wherein the name goods are specified, and the cost given at the same time.

4th. In regard to the prices we have charged at selling our good Indians, we have to say these have been various. The most of o have been on a credit to them in the fall of the year, for the purpose abling them to make a hunt, and support their families. On promin ticles, such as blankets, strouds, &c. &c. we have charged an advanc to 50 per cent., and on minor articles at something more; and whe have been sold for prompt pay, they have not averaged us more th to 25 per cent. These prices relate to the Sacs and Foxes. The charged the Ioways have been higher, because they have seldom pai than fifty cents in the dollar of their credits, and frequently nothin

5th. The articles received from the Indians in exchange for our goo brace beaver, muskrat, raccoon, deer, and otter, with some few othe of skins, few in quantity, and of minor importance. The value of th ticles always depends on the demand in our eastern markets, whic last regulated by foreign markets.

6th. The number of men employed at all the posts mentioned, wi age about thirty per annum, and their cost will be about nine thous lars.

7th. The modes most common in transporting articles to and f Indian country, so far as we are concerned, are steam, keel, and M boats and horses.

8th. The goods are generally sold the Indians at the different pc the furs and peltries are often collected by our men at a great distan them, and brought in thereto by our means.

9th. Our credits to these Indians, for the last seven years, have a ed to $136,768 62, and we have collected of that sum, $83,498 74, a balance due us, on transactions with them in that time, of $53,2 This balance we do not yet consider desperate, because the India obligated themselves, and promised to pay us whenever enabled so t

10th. The Sac and Fox nations furnish about 600 hunters, and th from three to four hundred families dependant on these hunters for cessaries of life; and the former are dependant on the trader to supp the means of sustaining the latter.

11th. The parties destined for the trade in the interior part of th try, depart for their posts in the month of September, and return month of April following, with the proceeds of their trade.

12th. We have, from time to time, from the Indians, as provision son, bear, and turkies' meat, as they have it to spare.

13th. We think furs have somewhat diminished.

14th. The fur trade labors under disadvantages, from the location posts being continued at the same places from year to year. The changing their hunting grounds every year, the trader should be

follow them, and erect his post where the Indians hunt, or as near as possible, not only for his own advantage, but that of the Indians. Another disadvantage the trader is subject to, is, the high duty on such articles as are manufactured in the United States, and the permission by the Government to import furs from abroad entirely free of duties.

In regard to the questions relative to the trade with Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, we have no answers to give, not being engaged in either of those branches of the fur trade.

In conclusion, we would remark that the Indians we trade with live on the western borders of the Mississippi river; and the eastern border being settled with whites, communication with each other is easy, and very often is much to the detriment of the Indians. When we first knew them, they were sober and industrious. Now, in consequence of the ease with which they acquire ardent spirits, from their contiguity to the whites, they are, in many instances, become drunken and worthless. We would barely suggest the propriety of removing them into the interior, by purchase of their lands, to such distance as would prevent such frequent communication with the white inhabitants, to whom they part with not only their arms and ammunition, but even their clothing, for strong drink.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FARNHAM & DAVENPORT.

St. Louis, *November* 22, 1831.

No. 11.

Thomas J. V. Owen to Governor Porter.

Chicago, *October* 10*th*, 1831.

Sir: Under date of the 13th of June last, I received from his excellency Governor Cass, late superintendent of Indian affairs, a communication, enclosing a resolution of the Senate of the United States of March 2d, 1831, requesting the President to cause to be collected and reported to the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the most authentic information which could be obtained of American citizens who have been killed or robbed while engaged in the fur trade, since the last war with Great Britain; the amount of the robberies committed, and at what places, and by what tribes; also the number of persons who engage annually in the fur trade, the amount of capital employed, and the amount of proceeds in furs, robes, peltries, and money; also the disadvantages, (if any,) under which these branches of trade labor, and the means for their relief and protection.

It is proper for me, I presume, to confine my inquiries to the limits of my agency. I therefore communicate all the information which I have been able to obtain upon these several subjects.

In relation to the number of persons killed, I have not been able to learn that any American citizen engaged in the fur (or Indian) trade has been killed by the Indians since the late war with Great Britain. Two robberies have been committed, one upon a gentleman by the name of James Kenzie, and the other upon a Mr. Claude Laframbosle; the former of goods to the amount of $1,000, whilst trading on Mel-welk-ee river, and the

The foregoing information is perhaps very imperfect, having rived from inquiry of persons who have been, for some years, e the Indian trade, and this class of persons are generally not very i and being an entire stranger here myself, I have been compell upon information derived from others.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. J. V. OWEN, *Ind.*

His Excellency GEORGE B. PORTER,
Governor of Michigan Territory.

No. 12.

Major Riley's report on the Fur Trade and men killed, to G

JEFFERSON BARRACK, 28*th Sept*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter day, calling upon me for the number and names of the men killed c ta Fe expedition in 1823, and it gives me great pleasure to answ lows: On the 11th of July, the traders left my camp on the Arka and proceeded on their journey. When about six miles from me, attacked by several hundreds of the Camanicoes, Amphoes, and Indians, and Samuel Craige Lamb was killed. Mr. Lamb was a m Liberty, Missouri.

2d. George Gordon, a discharged soldier from granadier comp tillery, 6th regiment of the United States' army, left my camp kansas river, on the first of August, in company with three other

n the 11th, my camp was attacked by the within named Indians, hew King, a soldier of the granadier company of artillery, 6th of the United States' army, was killed. The circumstances of his too well known to need comment.

cessary here to state that Nation and Aster were robbed of their ie mail, and all their baggage. Gordon and the rest of the discharged robbed of all their baggage. Lamb and King was robbed of their ammunition.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,

Major U. S. Army.

WM. CLARK.

No. 13.

Letter from G. St. Vrain to General Clark.

ROCK ISLAND,

Indian Agency, Oct. 16, 1831.

TED SIR: Yours of the fifth instant is received. The only on which I have been able to obtain, in regard to the resolution of d States' Senate of 2d March last, on the subject of the fur trade, om the licenses which I have granted to traders. I have given you the principal persons who were engaged in the fur trade the last id spring, with the number of men employed by each; also the f capital, with part of the returns, viz.

	Clerks and Boatmen.	Capital.	Am't rec'd in furs.
m and Davenport,	34	$30,000	$27,000
n Phelps & Co.,	8	6,000	
Stocking,	4	4,500	
	46	$40,500	$27,000

K. Hamit did not trade, having declined after obtaining the license.

perceive that I have not mentioned those to whom I granted his last spring and summer; they got license for this fall, and winter. There is no doubt that a larger capital will be employed in ade within my agency, this year, than was the last year.

heard of no traders being killed or robbed within my agency.

a disadvantage under which our traders labor, in consequence of npelled to trade only at established posts. It is evident the Indians int every year at the same place, and sometimes go from one to lred miles from any established trading posts, which frequently the Indians to travel that distance to get powder, lead, or some ele, without which they could not continue their hunt. The mode shall offer to remedy the evil, is to grant a general license to trade tribe or tribes of Indians under the agency of the person granting

The statement of Farnham and Davenport, which shows a deficiency of three thousand dollars, does not prove that they have met with a loss, for they had considerable goods remaining on hand, which they did not dispose of in the course of the time.

I have employed Charles D. St. Vrain, as agriculturist for the Sac and Fox Indians. He is now, with two hands, preparing to establish a farm in the Indian country near Rock Island.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FELIX ST. VRAIN, *Indian Agent.*

Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

No. 14.

A. P. Chouteau to the Secretary of War.

WESTERN CREEK AGENCY,
November 12, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, dated 9th September last, and beg leave to return my thanks for the flattering manner in which you have propounded the various questions relative to this section of country.

It would have afforded me infinite satisfaction, were it in my power to comply fully with your request. I, however, am prevented from so doing, in consequence of my having abandoned, since 1817, all expeditions up the Missouri, and towards the head of the Arkansas river and River Platte, in which I had been engaged for several years, with the view of trading with the Indians; having confined myself to my trading establishments on the Neosho and Verdigris rivers; and which trade is principally confined to the Osages, Cherokees, Muscogees, (Creeks,) with whom I have little or no difficulty. Shortly after the war, I went upon a trading expedition on the head of the Arkansas, and was taken by the Spaniards. When I was near Santa Fe, I was invited by them to visit that place. Convinced of my own innocence, and believing the invitation to be an act of hospitality, I unhesitatingly accepted what I believed was intended as a mark of respect. Immediately upon my arrival in town, I was arrested, thrown into prison, charged with revolutionary designs, my property confiscated; and, after having undergone an examination in which my life was endangered, I was discharged, without any compensation for my property which had been taken by violence.

Upon my return home, I determined to abandon a trade that was attended with so much risk, until the time when the United States' Government would extend its protection to those citizens who embarked their capital, and risked their lives, in a trade that ultimately must produce advantage to the citizens of the United States, and, in a political point of view, cement the bonds of friendship between the Government of the United States and Mexico.

With respect to the western trade, its difficulties, &c., I think General Ashley has given the best expose that I have read. He is a gentleman of

at experience and veracity; much dependence may be placed upon his ements, as from my knowledge I believe his opinions to be correct.
One of your questions is—"Are the furs diminishing?" In answer I have tate, that such is the fact. The principal cause, in my opinion, is the nal war that exists between the wild Indians near the Rocky mountains, those who reside east of them; and, from my knowledge of the dif- nt tribes, and the policy best calculated to remedy the evil, I would gest that commissioners should be appointed to restore peace between the erent tribes, in such manner as may be suggested by the department.
Should peace be restored, the different tribes would turn their attention gether to hunting; consequently, the Arkansas river would become as uable a highway as the Mississippi and Missouri, for the transportation furs and other articles of Indian trade.
t is an acknowledged fact that the nearest and best route to Santa Fe, p the Arkansas river. The safety of navigation must, however, be se- ed by treaties with the wild Indians, or else the lives of traders would in imminent danger.
I would cheerfully give my opinion upon the general subject of your in- iries, but as I feel well assured there are gentlemen who have been en- ged in the western Indian trade subsequent to my embarkation in the ne, that their information will be of much more importance than any I e in my power at present to communicate. I therefore decline any ther remarks for the present.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. CHOUTEAU.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 15.

John Jacob Astor to Colonel Benton.

NEW YORK, 29*th January*, 1829.

SIR: I understand Congress have it in contemplation to make some change the system of our Indian affairs. If so, I hope nothing will take place embarrass our trade with them, that the duty of public officers and agents y be so defined as not to leave room for constructions, which may autho- e acts which subject and embarrass the traders. If any change is con- npleted, I would esteem it a favor if you would advise me what it is.
Our traders labor under very great disadvantages when they come in com- tition with the British, and which I wish to bring before you, in the hope t you may bring the matter to the consideration of Congress.
Is is known that none of the woollen goods fit for the Indian trade, such Indian blankets, strouds, and cloths of particular descriptions, are as yet nufactured in this country: we are, therefore, obliged to import them from gland; and it so happens, these are the articles paying the heaviest duty. e English traders have theirs free of duty, which enables them to bring ir goods 60 per cent. and more, cheaper than we pay; and they are there-

by enabled to under sell us. Their furs and skins cost them little more than half as much as we have to pay for ours. But this is not all: they are by these means enabled to send their furs here, and actually do come and undersell the American traders. It is unaccountable that they should be permitted to bring their furs free of duty, and we, if we send any to British dominions, are obliged to pay 15 per cent. duty. In Russia, where we used to send some of our furs, a duty has been laid so high, as to amount to prohibition. This was done some years ago to protect their fur company; and can we send any of our furs to any country without paying duty, while every nation on earth can send their furs, and do send them to this country free of duty. To this is owing, in a great measure, that, so many companies of Indian traders have been ruined, and I very much fear, that unless a duty is imposed on foreign furs, the American Fur Company, the only respectable one of any capital now existing in this country, will be obliged to suspend their operations.

I believe I am safe when I say, that all our Indian traders for these 20 years past, with very few exceptions, have been losing time and property in that trade.

The Government lost, I presume, millions of dollars by the Indian trade. When I engaged in it 20 years ago, I was promised by the administration the protection of Government, and, in fact, more, but I regret to say that hitherto nothing has been done. Will you be so good as to take the matter under consideration?

The British traders have also an exclusive right under the charter of the Hudson Bay Company; not an individual dare to enter the Indian country for trade but themselves; whereas with us, the country is open, as it ought to be, to all its citizens, which constantly creates opposition in the trade. The Hudson Bay Company's people come on our frontiers, and, by means of selling goods cheap, and giving spirituous liquors, draw our Indian trade for hundreds of miles from us to them. I think, sir, a duty of 15 or 20 per cent. on all furs ought to be laid, and I do think that, unless this is done, we must give up our trade with the Indians, which I am authorized to say, has by great exertions and expense, been put, and is at present on a respectable footing, much more so than it has been.

The American Fur Company have for years past, and do now employ a capital of a million or more of dollars. They have not yet been able to declare a dividend; they require the protection of Government, which I hope will no longer be withheld, and to the obtainment of which, I take the liberty to call on you for your good aid. I ask it on account of the many young enterprising men engaged in the trade.

The Hudson Bay Company divide 10 per cent. per annum, and have a large surplus on hand. Their stock is at a premium of 150 per cent. above par. This arises not from superior management, or greater exertions on the part of their people—none can be more so than our citizens; but it is solely owing to the great advantages which they have, and which I have stated.

I am, most respectfully,

Your humble servant,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

No. 16.

ient of the location or posts for trade with the several Indian s within the Superintendency of Indian Affairs at St. Louis.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

the Ottoes, Missouris and Mahas.—At a point on the south side Missouri, called Bellevue, and running up said river two miles, and le back from the river, making a space of two square miles; at a point ıe side of the Missouri, a quarter of a mile below what is called Boy's , and running up with the river a fourth of a mile above the trading of Pratte, Cabanne & Co., and running out from the river one mile, Dirt village of the Mahas, at the Papillion, not exceeding two miles

the Grand Panis, Loup and Republican Panis.—At their present illages, two on the Loup fork of the Platte, and one on the Republican f the Kanzas.

the Poncas.—A tract of country not exceeding two square miles, encing at the mouth L'eau qui Cours, and running up with the Mis- wo miles.

the Yanctons, Tetons, Angallas, Saones, (Wannaton) Crow, Fea- nd Arrapapas, (Fire hearts) bands of the Sioux nation.—Eight of country, viz. First commencing on the south side of the Missouri half a mile below the present trading house of Pratte & Co., a short ce below the big bend, called fort Lookout, and running up the river iles, and back one mile, making a space of two square miles; a tract ntry not exceeding three miles square, within the forks of White ri- tract of country not exceeding three miles square, at a place called w Wood, on the Teton river; a tract of country same space at the of Teton river; four others of same space, viz. at the mouth of Chey- river; at a place where the Fire Heart's band usually procure lodge at the mouth of Swann river; and at the mouth of Turtle creek of the Lacques.

the Cheyennes.—A tract of country not exceeding three miles square, mouth of Cherry river, about forty miles from the Cheyenne.

the Arichards.—A tract of country not exceeding three miles square, ling their present Dirt village.

the Mandans, Gros-ventre, or Minatarees.—A tract of country ıencing on the Missouri, two miles below the present Mandan village, ınning up with the river to a point one mile above Knife river, and nd a half miles back from the Missouri, so as to include the five vil- of the Mandans, &c.

MANDAN SUB-AGENCY.

r the Gens de Paise and Tete Coup bands of Sioux.—A tract of ry not exceeding three miles square, opposite the mouth of Heart

r the Gros-ventres.—Gros-ventres villages.

r the Crows.—At the junction of the Little Horn with the Big Horn.

r the Blackfeet.—At the Quamash flats of Lewis fork of the Columbia.

r the Snakes, Flat Heads, and other tribes in the neighborhood of ocky Mountains.—At Camp Defiance, on the supposed waters of the

Bonaventura; at Horse Prairie, on Clark's river of the Columbia; a
the mouth of Lewis fork of the Columbia.

For the Essinaboins, Kinstencaux and Sotues.—At fort Union, o
east side of the Missouri, six miles above the mouth of Yellow Stone.

ST. PETER'S AGENCY.

For the several bands of Sioux within this agency.—At Lac Tra
at Lac qui Parle; at the Traverse des Sioux; at the Little Rapids, on t
Peters; at the entry of the St. Peters; at the Mountain in the water;
forks of the Red Cedar river; at a place a little south of Point au Sab
the west shore of Lake Pepin, on Cannon river, within thirty miles
village of the Wahpacootas (Sioux); at the junction of the Chippeway
with the Mississippi; at the Grand Fork of Red river, S. W. of said

OSAGE AGENCY.

At a point on the Neosho, six miles from White Hair's village.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AGENCY.

For Wabasha's band.—At the Mountain in the water, on the Mis
pi, above Prairie du Chien.

For the Menominees.—Two miles square, including the falls of Black

For the Winebagoes.—Two miles square at the portage of the Ou
sin.

For the Winebagoes, on the head waters of Rock river.—At a place
miles above the mouth of Sugar creek.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

At the Flint Hills, on the Mississippi; at the Dirt Lodges, on th
moine; at a little prairie on an island in the Mississippi, opposite th
trance of the Little Mokakety, at a point fifty miles up Rock river,
place chosen by the Winnebagoes.

For Shawanoes.—On the Kansas river, opposite the old half-bre
tablishment of the Kansas, about twelve miles from the mouth.

For Kickapoos.—At a point about three miles above the mouth of
meda Terre, on the south side of the Osage river.

For Kansas.—At a point on the Kansas river, between the present
upper villages of the Kansas, within their lands.

For the Pottawatamies, Chippeways, and Ottoways, of Illinois ri
On Fox river, (a branch of the Illinois,) at a point north of the boun
line, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

For Ioways.—At the Black Snake hills, at a point within one mi
the village of the Ioways.

ST. LOUIS, *November* 28, 1831.

1,000	pairs 3½, 3, 2½, 1½, and 1 point blankets, av.		$6 50	$6,500	
40	ps. blue stroud,		25 00	1,000	
160	" sav. list, grey do., scarlet and blue cloth,	3,192 yds.	1 44	4,596 48	
9	" flannel, assorted colors,	414	39	161 46	
24	" domestic plaids, do.	720	16⅔	120	
28	" fancy calico, do.	784	28	219 52	
18	" salempores, do.	324	30	97 20	
70	" ribbons, 3, 4, and 6,		75	52 50	
12	doz. mittens and gloves, woollen,		3 50	42	
12	" Scotch caps, per doz.		3 25	39	
10	" woollen socks,		3 00	30	
200	scarlet cloth chiefs' coats,		8 00	1,600	
60	blue and grey cloth capots,		4 50	270	
76	pairs pantaloons, assorted,		3 50	266	
604	mens' flannel and cotton shirts,		1 00	604	
48	vests, (mens)		1 87½	90	
36	lb. colored and white thread		1 00	36	
					$15,[illegible]
200	doz. paper covered looking glasses		37½	75	
6	" Indian sashes,		16 50	99	
126	" Wilson butcher-knives,		2 75	346 50	
995	" scalping knives,		2 16	2,149 20	
75	" combs,		62½	46 88	
100	" fire steels,		75	75	
50	" worn hoes,		4 66	233	
50	groce Indian awls,		1 75	87 50	

LIST—Continued.

100	groce coat buttons,	$2 00	$200	
25	" gun worms,	85	21 25	
300	papers hawk bells,	44	132	
61	lb. house do.	55	33 55	
20	m. gun and rifle flints,	350	70	
				$3,568 80
4,500	lb. blue and white pound beads,	62½	2,812 50	
25	" fine seed,	1 56	39	
280	" bunches dark blue,	25	70	
317	" " agate, assorted	2 00	634	
200	N. W. guns,	9 00	1,800	
25	rifles,	15 00	375	
10	do.	25 00	250	
300	beaver traps with chains,	3 50	1,050	
1,000	half axes,	75	750	
300	tomahawks,	37½	112 50	
48	American felling axes,	1 75	84	
20	battle-axes	1 75	35	
				6,012 00
24	men's fur hats,	2 25	54	
150	groce finger rings,	1 50	225	
16	m. brass nails,	1 25	20	
4	" needles,	1 62½	6 50	
75	doz. files, assorted,	3 00	225	
600	lb. vermillion,	1 18	708	

80	nests of tin do. 8 per nest	5 50	165		
8	doz. tin do.	5 50	44		
16	groce clay pipes	75	12		
				2,063 75	
2,100	lb. nails, assorted,	12½	262 50		
10,000	" Dupont's gun powder,	28	2,800		
20,000	" lead,	2⅞	575		
12,000	" tobacco,	6¼	750		
3,000	" bar iron,	6¼	187 50		
300	" rod do.	10	20		
600	" English Crowley steel,	21	126		
200	" blister do.	18	36		
300	" German, do.	18	54		
				4,811 00	49
18	ps. silk handkerchiefs, assorted,	6 34	114 12		
25¼	doz. cotton do. do.	2 68	67 67		
463	cotton and silk shawls, assorted	88	407 44		
13,850	yds. domestic cotton, do.	13⅜	1,852 43		
25	muskrat traps,	1 00	25		
2	doz. vests,	22 50	45		
25	lb. assorted colors worsted yarn,	1 50	52 50		
50	doz. playing cards,	1 87½	93 75		
1,400	pairs of ear bobs,	12½	175		
50	" wheels	62½	31 25		
20	" hair knobs	1 25	25		
20	" hat bands	4 25	85		
10	" arm do.	$1 6 50	65		
12	" " do.	2 4 75	57		
15	" wrist do.	1 1 50	22 50		
70	" embossed broaches,	50	30		

LIST—Continued.

10 setts pierced broaches,	5 50	$55	
10 " gorgets do.	5 83	58 30	
100 tomahawks,	37½	37 50	
150 lb. pewter	33⅓	50	
			$3,349 46
Steamboat Yellow Stone, and equipments,		-	12,000 00
7 groce gartering,	3 91	27 36	
lb. candle wicks,	28	84	
5½ doz. scissors,	2 08	11 45	
1 10/12 " brass cocks,	1 36	2 13	
12 " fox tail and cock feathers,	3 25½	39 03	
47 ladles,	9 49	446	
7 10/12 doz. bridles,	18 98	148 68	
31 nests seal and morocco trunks,	7 50	232 50	
5 groce Indian awls,	1 51	7 55	
82,250 yards of Wampum,	2 33⅓	176 04	
2 corn mills,	10 50	21	
			1,112 58
			$50,641 83

No. 18.

'EMENT of prices of merchandise sold to the Sac, Fox, and ıy Indians of Missouri, by traders belonging to the American Fur ıpany.

hite blanket, 3 point - - - - -	$8
d or blue do 3 do from 9 to $10, and sometimes higher -	10
hite do 2½ do - - - - -	6
do 2 do - - - - -	4
do 1½ do - - - - -	3
troud, 1¾ yards - - - - - -	6
t do 1¾ do - - - - - -	8
, per yard, from $1 to - - - - -	2
er knives, small wooden handles - - - -	1
Do 4 square do - - - -	50
ɛr, per lb. - - - - - - -	2
, fifteen for - - - - - - -	1
per lb. - - - - - - -	50
lack silk handkerchief - - - - -	2
fle - - - - - - - -	30
ıot gun - - - - - - - -	25
int salt - - - - - - - -	1
ap, if purchased - - - - - -	8
if borrowed for the season - - - -	4
strands of wampum - - - - -	1
kettles, from 6 to 8 gallons - - - - -	30
lo smaller, from $25 to - - - -	22
ound of vermillion - - - - - -	8
ommon bridle (tin snaffle) - - - - -	2
iff bit do - - - - - -	3
ouble-reined bridle and martingale - - - -	10
et silver wrist bands for women - - -	3
lo arm do - - - - -	10
½ gallon iron kettle - - - - - -	12
lo tin do - - - - - -	8
small ones in proportion.	
air common stirrup leathers - - - - -	2
co, five small twists for - - - - -	1
ommon blue surtout coat - - - - -	6
arge copper horse bell - - - - -	3
mall do - - - - - -	2

e above prices were stated by the undersigned chiefs of the Sacs and of Missouri.

PA-QUA-PEE, his x mark. (Fox.)
MATTAI-WEE, his x mark. (Fox.)
MATUSH SHE, his x mark. (Sac.)
NOCLU-WA TA-SAI, his x mark. (Sac.)
NOTA-NO SHUK, his x mark. (Sac.)

presence of JACQUES MOOTE, *Interpreter.*

Extract of a letter of Thomas Forsyth to the Secretary of War.

St. Louis, *October* 24, 18[illegible]

"Sir: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the [illegible] ultimo, I have the honor to give the following answers to your queries.

"I am sorry to say, that these answers are not so complete as I would [illegible] them to be; but it seems impossible to collect more detailed or compre[illegible] sive information in this country, on the subject of the trade from this [illegible] to Mexico, and to the base and west of the Rocky mountains. For [illegible] persons with whom I have conversed, and who have decidedly the [illegible] knowledge of the subject, are unwilling to say any thing about it; [illegible] others, who pretend to much knowledge of the business, are too ignora[illegible] give even a plain common account, but will tell so many wild stories, [illegible] deal so much in the marvellous, that it appears unsafe to depend on [illegible] thing they relate.

The Fur Trade on the Frontiers.

"The fur trade of the countries bordering on the Mississippi and Miss[illegible] rivers, as high up the former river as the falls of St. Anthony, and the [illegible] as the Sioux establishment, some distance above Council bluffs, is carried [illegible] now in the same manner as it ever has been. This trade continues to [illegible] monopolized by the American Fur Company, who have divided the wh[illegible] of the Indian country into departments, as follows:

"Farnham and Davenport have all the country of the Sac and Fox India[illegible] as high up the Mississippi river as Dubuque's mines, (without including [illegible] Fox Indians, who reside at that place:) as, also, all the Winnebago and oth[illegible] Indians, who reside on the lower parts of Rocky river; also, the Iowa[illegible] dians, who live at, or near, the Snake hills, on the Missouri river.

"The division of Mr. Rolette includes all the Indians from Dubuque[illegible] mines to a point above the falls of St. Anthony, and up the St. Peter's ri[illegible] to its source; as, also, all the Indians on the Ouisconsin and the upper pa[illegible] of Rocky river.

"Mr. Cabane, (who is a member of the American Fur Company,) has, [illegible] his division, all the Indians on the Missouri as high as a point above th[illegible] Council bluffs, including the Pawnee Indians of the interior, in about a [illegible] southwest direction from his establishment.

"Mr. Auguste P. Chouteau has, within his department, all the Indians o[illegible] the Osage country, and others who may visit his establishment, such as Che[illegible] rokee, Chickasaw, and other Indians.

"Messrs. McKinzie, Ludlow, and Lamont, have, in their limits, the Sioux Indians of the Missouri, and as high up that river as they choose to send or go.

"The American Fur Company bring on their goods annually, in the spring season, to this city, from New York, which are then sent up the Missouri river to the different posts, in a small steamboat. At these places the furs are received on board and brought down to St. Louis, where they are open-ed, counted, weighed, re-packed, and shipped, by steamboats, to New Orleans; thence, on board of vessels, to New York, where the furs are unpacked, made up into bales, and sent to the best markets in Europe, except some of the finest, (particularly otter skins,) which are sent to China.

r. Rolette procures his goods, &c., at Mackinac; takes them on in
nac boats to Prairie des Chiens, (by way of Green Bay, the Fox, and
nsin rivers,) where he assorts them. They are then forwarded, (by
hired for the purpose,) with the same boats and men, to the different
g posts.

rnham and Davenport take up their goods, &c., from this city to the
villages in keel boats, with their clerks and men. Mr. Cabane and
ızie & Co., take up their goods, &c., in the American Fur Company's
oat, as before stated. The goods of Mr. A. P. Chouteau are trans-
, by water, in keel boats, as high up the Osage river as the water will
from thence they are carried, in wagons, to his establishment in the
r of the country. In the spring of the year, when the Arkansas is
Mr. Choteau sends his furs down that river to New Orleans, from
e they are shipped to New York.

r the time that the Indians have gathered their corn, the traders are
ed with their goods to give credit to the Indians. The articles of
ındise which the traders take with them to the Indian country, are as
ı: blankets, 3 points, 2½, 2, 1½, 1; common blue stroud, do. red; blue
scarlet cloth, calicoes, domestic cottons, rifle and shot guns, gunpow-
ints, and lead; knives of different kinds; looking glasses, vermillion,
ris; copper, brass, and tin kettles; beaver and muskrat traps; fine and
ɔn bridles and spurs; silver works, needles and thread, wampum,
, tomahawks, and half axes, &c.

l traders at the present day give credits to the Indians in the same
r as has been the case for the last 60 or 80 years; that is to say, the
s which are passed on credit, are given at very high prices. Former-
en the opposition and competition in the Indian trade was great, the
ı would sell in the spring of the year, payment down, for less than
lf of the prices at which they charged the same articles to the same
s on credit the preceding autumn. This was sometimes the occasion
ils and quarrels between the traders and Indians, particularly when
ter made bad hunts.

ıe following are the prices charged for some articles given on credit to
dians, (Sacs and Foxes) whose present population exceed six thou-
ɔuls, and who are compelled to take the goods of the traders at their
igh prices, because they cannot do without them; for if the traders do
pply their necessary wants, and enable them to support themselves,
ould literally starve.

ı Indian takes on credit from a trader in the autumn,

a 3 point blanket at	$10,
a rifle gun at	$30,
a lb. of powder	$ 4,
Total Indian dollars,	$44.

3 point blanket will cost, in England, say 16*s.* stg. per pair.

anket at 100 per cent. is equal to	$3	52
ifle gun costs in this place, from $12 to	13	00
. of powder,		20
	$16	72
Add 25 per cent. for expenses,	$4	18
		$20 90

"Therefore, according to this calculation, (which I know to be co
the Indian pay all his debts, the trader is a gainer of more than 100 p
But it must be here observed, that the trader takes, for a dollar,
buckskin, which may weigh six pounds; or two doe skins, four m
four or five racoons; or, he allows the Indian three dollars for an ott
or two dollars per pound for beaver. And, in my opinion, the dolla
the trader receives of the Indian, is not estimated too high at 125
and perhaps, in some instances, at 150 cents each. In the spring, th
lowers his price on all goods, &c., and will sell a 3 point blanket at fi
lars, and other articles in proportion, as he receives the furs down
ment; and as the Indians always reserve the finest and best for the
trade.

"In the autumn of every year, the trader carefully avoids giving
to the Indians on any costly articles, such as silver works, wampum
let cloth, fine bridles, &c.; as, also, a few woollens, such as bl
strouds, &c., unless it be to an Indian whom he knows will pay all his
In that case, he will allow the Indian, on credit, every thing he
Traders always prefer giving credits on gunpowder, flints, lead, kni
mahawks, hoes, domestic cottons, &c.; which they do at the rate
400 per cent; and, if one fourth of the price of those articles be paid
amply remunerated.

"After all the trade is over in the spring, it is found that some of
dians have paid all for which they were credited; others, one-half, on
one-fourth, and some nothing at all; but, taken altogether, the tra
received, on an average, one half of the whole amount of Indian doll
which he gave credit the preceding autumn, and calls it a tolerable b
that is, if the furs bear a good price, the trader loses nothing; but if
in the price takes place, he loses money. If he gives to the Indians
credit in the autumn, and they pay one half, the balance remains du
trader's books, which may or may not be afterwards collected.

"Those debts have accumulated on the books of Farnham & Dave
such an extent, that they say the amount due in 1829 from the Winn
Sacs, and Foxes, was $40,000, and perhaps this year it is 50 or $60

"I presume, without knowing, that Mr. Cabane and McKinzie & C
equally as much on their books against the Indians with whom the

"Auguste P. Chouteau must have a greater amount due to him
Osage Indians in this way, as he has been trading with them for a
number of years. Mr. Rolette has also, no doubt, a very large
against the Winnebago, Sioux, and Menominee Indians; and, if ther
another treaty with those Indians, he will doubtless trump up ano
count, as he did in 1829 at Prairie des Chiens."

"It is impossible for me to form any idea of the amount of goods
taken into the Indian country by the aforementioned persons as
But, as every trader applies to an agent or superintendent for a li
trade with the Indians, and before he can have such license, he is ob
exhibit an invoice of the articles to be used in such trade, as, also,
the number of men to be employed by him; and, as I am informe
transcript of those invoices and lists of men are forwarded from the
the superintendent in this city to the War Office, I would refer yo
tion to those papers, as containing the best information to be had,
both to the amount of goods sent into the Indian country, and the
of men employed in that trade.

s also impossible for any person to know the first cost of goods im-
rom Europe, without he sees the original bills of parcels; nor can
know the amount of furs brought down to this place from the differ-
s on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, without having access to the
f the American Fur Company, which they would not allow.
: traders of whom I have been speaking, employ their men during
ter season in collecting debts due by the Indians to the different es-
ients, and in performing such other work as may be needed; but
never sent out to hunt for furs. McKenzie & Co. may have hun-
loyed, for what I know to the contrary, in collecting buffalo, elk,
r meats for themselves and their people; but their main object is
those cases, and not furs.
ust here mention what seems a frivolous and unnecessary system,
of designating places for the location of traders. This regulation, I
hink, ought to be done away, because it gives the Indians much
and what difference is it to the Government if a trader buys furs at
e or another, provided the Indian is satisfied? On this subject, I
fer to my letter, dated Rocky Island, 30th September, 1824, writ-
Ir. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. On my arrival here during
wing October, the superintendent of Indian affairs at this place told
ally) that he had received a letter from the Secretary of War,
the Secretary mentioned that permissions might be given by the
traders, allowing them to visit the Indian camps, to collect their
and supply the Indians with their immediate wants in goods. Ever
t period, I, as Indian agent, always gave the traders permission to
Indians at their camps for the above purposes; but I am informed,
summer the superintendent of Indian affairs refused like permis-
'arnham and Davenport.
t the furs are diminishing near our frontiers, there can be no doubt
pinion, there are two reasons for it. 1st. All traders do every thing
power to keep peace and quietness among the different tribes, en-
g them (by means of presents at times) to hunt, for the purpose of
heir overloaded debts. The Indians exert themselves; and some
hen every thing is quiet, they kill and destroy all before them.
ry successful one year in hunting, and in paying a portion of their
ey obtain of the traders greater credits the next year, with the ex-
of making another great hunt; but having destroyed the game the
vious, they are unable to procure a sufficiency of furs to pay their
to compare with the returns of the former year. 2d. It is well
hat the deer, elk, bear, and buffalo, travel south as the cold weather
es. The deer, elk, and bear, travel within the limits of this State;
ndians cannot follow them as formerly, on account of the inter-
he white people, (the most of whom are settled on public lands,)
not allow any Indian to cross the line.

The trade to and west of the Rocky Mountains.

ted this country as early as April, 1798; and, in many conversations I
the French people of this place, all that they could say on the subject
dian trade was, that there were many Indian nations inhabiting the
ordering on the Missouri river, who were exceedingly cruel to the
ople that went among them. The highest point then known up the
river was Cedar island, which was somewhere in the Riccaree coun-
e Riccaree, Mandan, Blackfeet, Crow, Arrapahoe, Assinaboin, and

ABSTRACT of returns made by the traders within the Agency of L. Taliaferro, Indian Agent at St. Peters; the furs peltries, &c., from the 1st day of September, 1830, to the 1st day of September, 1831; showing the amount and kinds of furs obtained; the value of each, and the amount of capital employed in the trade.

No.	Names.	Where made, or where loacated.	No. of buffalo robes.	No. of bear skins.	No. of muskrats.	No. of pounds of deer skins.	No. of pounds of beaver.	No. of marten skins.	No. of mink skins.	No. of fisher skins.	No. of raccoon skins.	No. of otter skins.	No. of lynx skins.	No. of fox skins.	No. of swan skins.	Am't of capital.	Am't of returns.
1	A. Culbertson	Entry river St. Peters	-	96	12,450	2,500	40	200	220	175	-	200	100	-	-	$4,177 50	$6,550 00
2	Alexis Bailley	Do.	-	60	15,000	1,800	80	100	500	225	500	120	60	10	-	5,481 37	4,560 00
3	A. Faubault	Cannon river	50	25	39,080	2,050	125	130	1,100	130	663	331	25	5	-	3,753 37	10,000 00
4	J. B. Faubault	Little rapids	-	51	14,000	1,200	9	300	200	300	500	110	25	30	-	2,461 93	4,000 00
5	J. B. Brown	Chippussay river	-	32	2,000	1,000	9½	24	68	50	142	27	17	-	-	1,517 63	1,000 00
6	Haren Meoers	Lac Traverse	690	40	18,700	50	34	10	233	92	194	75	87	92	40	5,684 78	6,734 00
7	Jos. Renveille	Lac qui Paille	-	104	5,000	630	40	40	230	180	560	180	30	15	-	4,785 75	3,000 00
8	Louis Provencalle	Traverse des Sioux	-	4	6,600	900	10	57	215	96	330	144	48	18	-	3,000 00	2,950 00
																$30,862 33	$38,794 00

The above is only a partial report. Mr. T. says six or seven of the traders could not be heard from. No other similar report has been made to this office.

ments, so that they became well acquainted with all the country on each of the Rocky mountains. From them, the Hudson Bay Company col- ed much fur. But Gen. Ashley (as I have been told) has had the address ain over many of the half-breeds to the American concern, by which ns the returns of furs to the Hudson Bay Company have been much cur- ed.

'Messrs. McKinzie, Ludlow, and Lamont, are three young Scotchmen; two former were once in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. when that company and the North West Company joined their concerns ether, about 900 clerks and men were dismissed that service. Kinzie and Ludlow were among that number; and, coming to St. Louis, y formed a connection with Lamont and others, calling themselves the umbian Company, and trading under that firm. They were unsuccess- at the commencement, and at one time were 40 or $50,000 in debt; but fortunate season enabled them to pay off all their debts, leaving much ney for themselves. After which they made arrangements with the erican Fur Company for goods, &c. and have been doing a good busi- s ever since, so as now to be wealthy.

'Messrs. McKinzie & Co. send goods and hunters up the Missouri river m their establishments towards the mountains, and from the knowledge Kinzie and Ludlow obtained (during their employment in the Hudson Bay .) of the country and Indians, they now trade with the Blackfeet and er Indians, who always, heretofore, were in favor of the Hudson Bay Co. haps it would not be exceeding the truth to say that half a million of lars in furs are now annually brought down the Missouri river that for- ly went to Hudson's Bay; and that it is the enterprising spirit of Gene- Ashley which has occasioned the change of this channel of the trade.

'All traders procure as much wild meat as possible from the Indians; but re this article is scarce, they have the precaution to take provisions with n in the fall of the year, as they go into the Indian country.

'I am informed that Mr. A. P. Chouteau has a very large farming esta- hment in the Osage country, where he raises every article of necessary l, and in greater abundance than is necessary for himself, his very nu- ous family, and followers.

'Messrs. McKinzie & Co. have some domestic animals at their establish- it; but the buffalo, elk, bear, and deer, (particularly the buffalo,) are so erous that they are never in want of provisions of the meat kind. Their they can obtain in abundance of the Riccaree and Mandan Indians, and y can be supplied with a little flour from St. Louis, so that they can er be in want.

'It is said, that Sublette, Jackson, and Smith, take with them some ned cattle, which they drive with their wagons, and which serve for visions until they reach the buffalo country.

'It is impossible for me to ascertain the number of lives that have n lost on the routes to and from the Rocky mountains and Mexico. he Indian country bordering on our frontiers, no lives have been lost, ac- ding to my present recollection, for the last fifteen years, except Find- and 2 others, on Lake Pepin, in the summer of 1824, and 2 men the Winnebagoes, near Prairie des Chiens, in the summer of 1828. ith (the partner of Sublette and Jackson) was killed the past summer, his way to Santa Fe, he having gone that way with some goods, &c. ave no doubt that, in most of the misunderstandings which have taken

place between the whites and the Indians in the interior of the Indian country, the fault is with the white people, except among the Camanches, or Hietans, as some call them. They are a roving, plundering, murdering nation.

"The following are the names of the different nations of Indians who inhabit the country between this and the Rocky mountains, and west of the Mississippi, viz. Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, Ottoes, Ioways, Mahas, Pawnees, Padochas, Snakes, Shawnees, Delawares, Peorias, and Kickapoos; and there may be others that I have never heard of, or, having heard of, have forgotten.

Trade to Mexico.

"The trade to Mexico from this country is carried on by individuals. Sometimes two, three, or more individuals, will join their small adventures together, either at St. Louis or on the route, and sell them to the best advantage at Santa Fe or other places in Mexico.

"During the winter months, those people who are inclined to go to Mexico, prepare by purchasing goods, wagons, mules, and horses, and hiring men. The whole Cavalcade rendezvous at Independence, Clay county, in this State, about the month of May. They then move off together, after having formed such regulations among themselves as are deemed beneficial to the whole, which regulations continue in force on the whole route from this State to Santa Fe.

"From what I can learn, there is little or no danger between this and the supposed line dividing Mexico and the United States, except the cavalcade fall in with a war party of Pawnees or Podochas on their way to war against the Camanches or Hietans; and then, if the party of whites have in number, say 100 or 150 men, the Indians will not attack them, but will try every stratagem to steal their horses and mules; because those Indians know that when they have once got the horses and mules, the white people cannot get their wagons away, but will abandon them, whereby the Indians will get much booty. By this mode, they have succeeded in more than one instance; and, after carrying away what they can, they destroy the balance, both of the goods and the wagons. In May last, upwards of 200 men left Independence for Santa Fe, and, from what I am informed, they did not meet with any difficulty either in going or in returning. This was told me by a few who have returned.

"It appears that, after the line above mentioned is crossed, (in going outwards,) the white people are more apt to fall in with the Hietans, who follow the buffalo near the base of the mountains to the northward during the spring and summer months, and to the southward during the autumn.

"Parties from this place, on their arrival in the mountains, hide their goods, &c.; and then they go into the settlements to make the necessary arrangements; after which, by means of bribes, their goods are smuggled in: they then sell them, so as to be here again about this (October) or the ensuing month with the returns, whatever they may be.

"I cannot form any idea, neither can I gain any information as to the amount of goods taken, or the number of men employed in the annual trade to Mexico; and I am equally uninformed as to the amount of returns from that place.

"	-	Do	Do	Sioux	420 00	Do.	Do.
"	4	C. Mayo, Lemai, Jyo, and one not known	Mouth of Smith's river	Blackfeet	.	. . .	(Mr. Gordon writes that 43 persons were killed this year —1823).
"	7	J Anderson, A. Neil, Delarte, Tremble, and two not known	On the Yellow Stone	Do	15,500 00	Beaver, horses, &c.	Of Immell & Jones' Company.
"	9	Not known	Fork of the Missouri	Do	.	. . .	Missouri Fur Company.
"	4	Plaude, Le Blanc, Lemerc, P. Berry	On the Yellow Stone	Do	.	. . .	Do.
1824	-	Paul Baillis & Co.	From Santa Fe	Osages	427 00	Merchandise, silver ware.	
"	1	W. M. Burch	From Mexico	Kansas	304 00	Cash, horse, &c.	
"	1	Benjamin Cooper	Do	Do	64 00	Mule and blankets.	
"	1	Fred. Hicks	Do	Do	80 00	Blankets.	
"	2	Stvenson & Cramer	Mouth of Cannon Ball river	Sioux.			
"	7	Not known	Reta Lake	Snakes	.	. . .	Provost & Le Clerc's Company.
"	8	Do	West of the Colorado	Do	.	. . .	Mr. Gordon designates this party as "Robideaux men."
"	2	Simo & Adamoso	On the Mexican road	Camanches.	.	(Pratte & Co's. Company.)	
"	2	Not known	Fork of the Yellow Stone	Gros-Ventres	.	. . .	Ashley & Henry's Com'y.
1825	1	Ewing Young	From Santa Fe	Osages	216 00	Horses and mules.	
"	2	McClure & Marmaduke	Do	Do	295 00	Do.	
"	1	M. Marmaduke	Do	Do	38 00	1 mule.	
"	1	Keys Pasquez	Do	Do	35 00	Do.	
"	1	Raymond Garcia	Do	Do	423 00	11 horses, 1 mule.	
"	1	James Pursley	Do	Do	35 00	1 horse.	
"	1	M. S. Escudero	Do	Do	817 00	19 horses, 4 mules.	
"	1	B. Hardiman	Do	Do	108 00	2 horses, 1 mule.	
"	1	William (a black)	Do	Do	35 00	1 horse.	
"	1	J. P. B. Gratiot	Do	Do	38 00	1 mule.	
"	1	Wm. Remick	Do	Do	350 00	10 horses, 1 mule.	
"	1	W. D. McRae	Do	Do	560 00	16 horses, and mules.	
"	1	Raymond Garcia	Do	Do	213 00	Indemnity for losses.	
"	1	M. S. Escudero	Do	Do	80 00	Do.	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date	No.	Names.	Where killed or robbed.	By what tribe.	Value of property taken.	Description of goods.	Remarks.
1825	2	S. & L. Switzer	From Mexico	Kansas	$65 00	A horse and mule.	
"	1	Nathaniel Symmes	From Santa Fe	Do	50 00	A horse.	
"	1	Bird B. Smith	Do	Arrapahoes	2,800 00	70 mules, jacks, & mares.	
"	1	—— Clyman	Head of the Colorado	Blackfeet.			
"	3	Not known	On Platte river	Auricarees	-	-	Free men.
"	1	Do	On the Colorado	Arrapahoes	-	-	Do.
"	1	Do	On the Missouri	Sioux	-	-	Deserter fr. Missouri Fur Co'y.
"	2	Do	Do	Do	-	-	Free men.
1826	2	Boilou & Vinsin	Mouth of Heat river	Do	-	-	Columbian Fur Company.
	8	Not known	On the mountains	Blackfeet	-	-	Free men.
1827	1	Henry Conolly	From Mexico	Kansas	75 00	A Spanish jennett.	
"	10	D. Cunningham, Silas Goble, F. Dérammé, Wm. Campbell, B. Brown, G. Ortago, J. B. Ratelle, Palo, Polite & Robiseau	On the Colorado	Ah-muck-a-bees	15,000 00	- - -	Smith, Jackson, & Sublette's Company.
"	1	Pierre (an Iroquois)	Head of the Missouri	Blackfeet.			
"	4	Bell, Scott, Logan, and O'Hara	Big Salt Lake	Do	3,000 00	Beaver, horses, &c.	
1828	7	T. Virgin, T. Mareshall, Joseph Lapointe, Joseph Palmer	Mo. of the Umpquas	Umpquas	-	- - -	Smith, Jackson, & Sublette's Company.

it can be ascertained.

By whom issued.	1824. Capital.	No. of Licenses.	1825. Capital.	No. of Licences.	1826. Capital.	No. of Licenses.	1827. Capital.	No. of Licenses.	1828. Capital.	No.licenses.	1829. Capital.	No.licenses.	1830. Capital.	No.licenses.	1831. Capital.	No. of Licenses.	1831. Returns.	Remarks.
Sup't Ind. Aff's, Detroit	$5,500	6	7,808 45	12	19,689 82	37	13,283 81	24										
Agent, Fort Wayne -	5,000	7	3,900	4	13,000	6	31,000	11	25,100	11								
Do Chicago -	11,600	9	11,200	9	8,500	6	11,600	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	6		
Do Greenbay -	8,626	6	8,344 55	14	11,617 90	15	13,126 40	16	9,756 50	16								
Do Sault St. Mary	20,048	19	30,042 64	26	18,634 15	22	31,143 24	18	30,714 22	7	-	-	25,833 55	51	31,961 88	55		
Do Creeks -	10,094	10	7,000	8	37,500	30	11,500	7	4,000	3	-	-	7,000	3				
Do Cherokees -	7,000	8	-	-	2,500	2												
Bonds, -	3,000																	
Do Red River -	10,500	4	14,000	4	11,000	3	5,000		4,800	3								
Sup't Ind. Aff's, St. Louis	41,499	13	94,019 64	10	140,960 31	19	62,869 69	11	87,879 95	15	-	-	118,399 75	12	131,735 54	8		
Ag't, Shawnees -	23,568	5	20,693 58	8	12,737 37	4	5,971 40	5	16,939	6	-	-	4,272 15	1				
Do Council Bluffs -	65,695	5																
Do Prairie des Chiens	14,000	7	-	-	2,200	2	11,986 65	7	6,424	5	-	-	Bds.8,000	4	16,608 83	8		
Bonds, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1								
Do Mackinac -	-	-	44,342 83	27	67,408 16	34	28,265 57	23	9,104 87	7	-	-	6,195 45	8	22,598 59	16		
Do Osages -	-	-	-	-	30,706 72	31	Bds.5,000	1	5,540	1	-	-	-	-	10,000	1		
Do Ft. Armstrong -	-	-	18,127 19	6	15,547 72	5	15,237	7	4,374 63	3								
Do St. Peter's -	-	-	-	-	46,324 13	25	29,668 63	11	-	-	-	-	34,117 88	13	42,659 34	14	38,794	Partial reports.
Do Rock Island -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	3	27,000	Do.
Do Choctaws -	-	-	18,500	10	24,500	9	12,000	6	-	-	-	-	" 16,000	6				
	226,130	99	277,978 88	138	462,926 29	250	284,652 39	154	205,633 17	78	-	-	219,818 78	98	311,064 18	111	65,794	

Number of men employed in the Indian trade within the Superintendency of St. Louis, 502
Do. do. do. within the Agency of the Sault Ste. Marie, 240.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date	No.	Names.	Where killed or robbed.	By what tribe.	Value of property taken.	Description of goods.	Remarks.
1830	2	Not known -	Mouth of Heat river -	Auricarees -	-	- - -	Pepier & Co's Company.
"	1	Not known -	Madison's Fork, Missouri river - - -	Blackfeet -	-	- - -	American Fur Company.
"	1	Josline - -	Punkaw creek - -	Yanktons -	-	- - -	Do.
1831	2	Richard & Durham -	Madison's Fork, Missouri river - - -	Blackfeet -	-	- - -	Dripps & Fontenelle's Comp'y.
"	1	——— Minter -	Pani village - -	Kansas -	-	- - -	American Fur Company.
"	1	J. S. Smith -	On the Santa Fe road -	Camanches -	-	- - -	Firm of S. Jackson & Sublette.

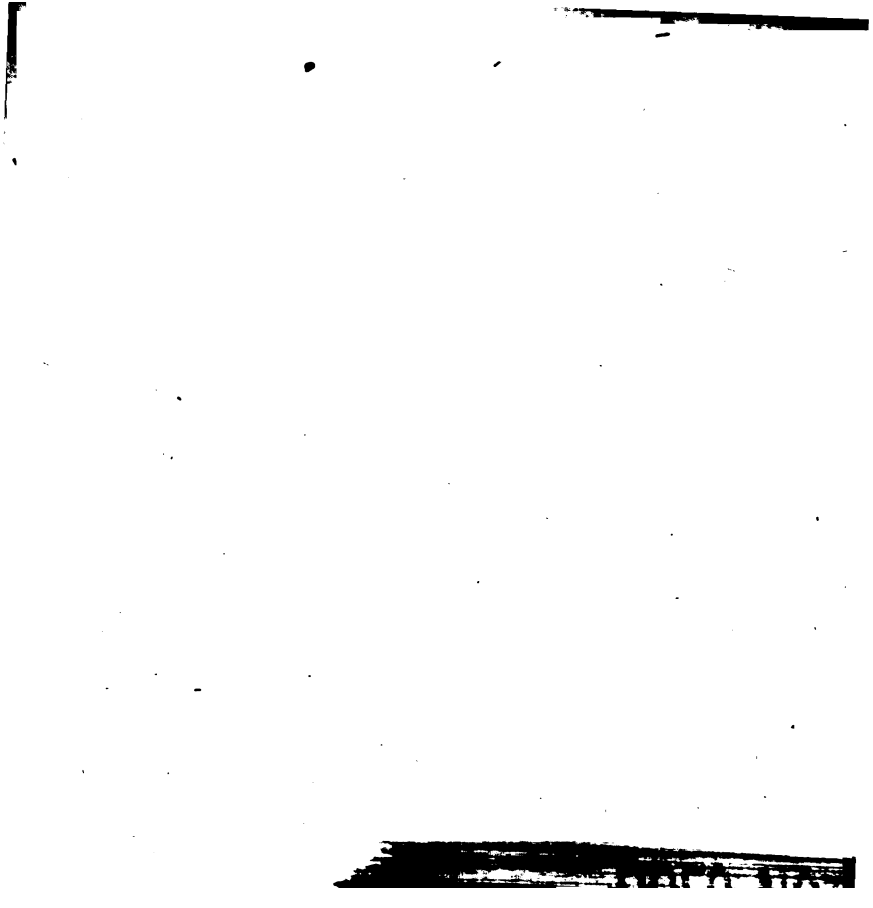
RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons killed or robbed - - - - - -	234.
Amount of property lost - - - - - - -	$149,374.

The reports made to this office do not enable the department to present an exact account of the number of persons killed distinct from the number of those robbed. Of the above total 234, 150 were killed, according to the best information.

or robbed while engaged in the Fur Trade, or the Inland Trade to Mexico, since the late war with Great Britain; the amount of robberies committed; at what places, and by what tribes.

Date	No.	Names.	Where killed or robbed.	By what tribe.	Value of property taken.	Description of goods.	Remarks.
1815	1	Antoine	Omaha village	Yanktons	–	–	In the employ of M. Liss.
"	1	John Wells	On the Arkansas	Osages	$42 00	Powder, blankets, &c.	
"	1	M. Rodriguez	Do	Do	166 00	Beaver traps, rifle, &c.	
"	3	J. & W. Lemmon, and T. Lock	Do	Panis			
"	1	Baptiste Dardenne	Do	Osages	175 00	Horses, powder, &c.	
1816	1	Louis Letourneaux	Returning from Santa Fe	Yanktons	381 00	Indian goods.	
"	1	Robert Kirkendall	Returning from Mexico	Osages	7,087 00	63 horses and mules.	
"	1	Jean Jardelais	High up the Arkansas	Do	228 00	Horses, powder, &c.	
"	1	J. Derouisseau	Do	Do	402 00	Do.	
"	1	Pierre Parthuis	Do	Do	520 00	13 horses.	
"	1	Jos. Duchassiu	Do	Do	40 00	1 horse.	
"	1	Francois Laruse	Do	Do	80 00	2 horses.	
"	1	Ant. Duchassiu	Do	Do	80 00	Do.	
"	1	E. Vasseur	Do	Do	471 00	9 horses, powder, &c.	
"	1	Bernard Bonne	Do	Do	206 00	Horses, powder, &c.	
817	1	John Wells	Waters of the Arkansas	Do	111 00	Horse, saddle, &c.	
"	2	Demure & Chouteau	Returning from the mountains	Kansas	167 00	Horses, kettles, &c.	
"	1	Francois Laplege	Returning from Mexico	Osages	25 00	Sorrel horse.	
"	1	Charles Bellegarde	Do	Do	25 00	Bay horse.	
"	1	Philip Adam	Do	Do	80 00	Horse and mare.	
1818	1	John Wells	Waters of the Arkansas	Do	24 00	Beaver traps, &c.	
"	–	Aug. Friend	Do	Do	125 00	Beaver, horse, powder.	
"	–	Peter Tyler	Do	Do	250 00	Horse and mare.	
"	2	Demure & Chouteau	Do	Do	240 00	6 horses.	
"	1	Belthazar Latour	Do	Do	90 00	2 horses.	
1820	2	S. Pratte and B. Vasquez	Above Council Bluffs	Sacs	1,098 00	Mules, horses, furs.	



"	-	Do	Do	Sioux	420 00	Do.	Do.
"	4	C. Mayo, Lemai, Jyo, and one not known	Mouth of Smith's river	Blackfeet	.	. . .	(Mr. Gordon writes that 43 persons were killed this year —1823).
"	7	J Anderson, A.Neil, Delharte, Tremble, and two not known	On the Yellow Stone	Do	15,500 00	Beaver, horses, &c.	Of Immell & Jones' Company.
"	9	Not known	Fork of the Missouri	Do	.	. . .	Missouri Fur Company.
"	4	Plaude, Le Blanc, Lemerc, P. Berry	On the Yellow Stone	Do	.	. . .	Do.
1824	-	Paul Baillis & Co.	From Santa Fe	Osages	427 00	Merchandise, silver ware.	
"	1	W. M. Burch	From Mexico	Kansas	304 00	Cash, horse, &c.	
"	1	Benjamin Cooper	Do	Do	64 00	Mule and blankets.	
"	1	Fred. Hicks	Do	Do	80 00	Blankets.	
"	2	Stvenson & Cramer	Mouth of Cannon Ball river	Sioux.			
"	7	Not known	Reta Lake	Snakes	.	. . .	Provost & Le Clerc's Company.
"	8	Do	West of the Colorado	Do	.	. . .	Mr. Gordon designates this party as "Robideaux men."
"	2	Simo & Adamoso	On the Mexican road	Camanches.	.	(Pratte & Co's. Company.)	
"	2	Not known	Fork of the Yellow Stone	Gros-Ventres	.	. . .	Ashley & Henry's Com'y.
1825	1	Ewing Young	From Santa Fe	Osages	216 00	Horses and mules.	
"	2	McClure & Marmaduke	Do	Do	295 00	Do.	
"	1	M. Marmaduke	Do	Do	38 00	1 mule.	
"	1	Keys Pasquez	Do	Do	35 00	Do.	
"	1	Raymond Garcia	Do	Do	423 00	11 horses, 1 mule.	
"	1	James Pursley	Do	Do	35 00	1 horse.	
"	1	M. S. Escudero	Do	Do	817 00	19 horses, 4 mules.	
"	1	B. Hardiman	Do	Do	108 00	2 horses, 1 mule.	
"	1	William (a black)	Do	Do	35 00	1 horse.	
"	1	J. P. B. Gratiot	Do	Do	38 00	1 mule.	
"	1	Wm. Remick	Do	Do	350 00	10 horses, 1 mule.	
"	1	W. D. McRae	Do	Do	560 00	16 horses, and mules.	
"	1	Raymond Garcia	Do	Do	213 00	Indemnity for losses.	
"	1	M. S. Escudero	Do	Do	80 00	Do.	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	No.	Names.	Where killed or robbed.	By what tribe.	Value of property taken.	Description of goods.	Remarks.
1825	2	S. & L. Switzer	From Mexico	Kansas	$65 00	A horse and mule.	
"	1	Nathaniel Symmes	From Santa Fe	Do	50 00	A horse.	
"	1	Bird B. Smith	Do	Arrapahoes	2,800 00	70 mules, jacks, & mares.	
"	1	—— Clyman	Head of the Colorado	Blackfeet.			
"	3	Not known	On Platte river	Auricarees	-	-	Free men.
"	1	Do	On the Colorado	Arrapahoes	-	-	Do.
"	1	Do	On the Missouri	Sioux	-	-	Deserter fr. Missouri Fur Co'y.
"	2	Do	Do	Do	-	-	Free men.
1826	2	Boilou & Vinsin	Mouth of Heat river	Do	-	-	Columbian Fur Company.
	8	Not known	On the mountains	Blackfeet	-	-	Free men.
1827	1	Henry Conolly	From Mexico	Kansas	75 00	A Spanish jennett.	
"	10	D. Cunningham, Silas Goble, F. Dérammé, Wm. Campbell, B. Brown, G. Ortago, J. B. Ratelle, Palo, Polite & Robiseau	On the Colorado	Ah-muck-a-bees	15,000 00	- - -	Smith, Jackson, & Sublette's Company.
"	1	Pierre (an Iroquois)	Head of the Missouri	Blackfeet.			
"	4	Bell, Scott, Logan, and O'Hara	Big Salt Lake	Do	3,000 00	Beaver, horses, &c.	
1828	7	T. Virgin, T. Mareshall, Joseph Lapointe, Joseph Palmer	Mo. of the Umpquas	Umpquas	-	- - -	Smith, Jackson, & Sublette's Company.

Do.

"	8	John Hanna Abraham Laplante Emanuel Lazaro Thomas Daw Charles Swift 1 not known	On the Umpqua -	Umpquas -	-	- - -		(General Clark, in his report, states, that the losses of Messrs. S. J. & S. in 1826, '7, '8, '9, and '30, of 480 horses and mules, merchandise, &c., amounted to $48,590.
"	1	E. Moore	Platte river - -	Auricarees.				
"	1	A. Chapman						
"	2	Johnson & Godain -	Bear river - -	Blackfeet.				
"	1	J. Cotté -	Godair's river - -	Do.				
"	1	—— Boileau -	Little Lake - -	Do.				
"	3	P. W. Sublette B. Jeandron, Rosiet	Port Neuf river - -	Do.				
"	2	Cabane & Lemerc -	Platte river - -	Crows -	-	- - -		J. Pilcher's Company.
"	2	Means & Lamb -	On the Mexican road -	Camanches -	7,500 00	300 mules - -		In the Mexican trade.
"	1	Not known -	Do -	Do -	-	- - -		Do.
"	2	S. Cole and W. Scott	Below Santa Fe - -	Osages -	315 00	Horses, beaver skins.		
"	1	Francois Guerin -	Red river - -	Panis -	490 00	Mules, beaver skins, &c.		
"	-	Not known -	Santa Fe road - -	Arrapahoes -	17,500 00	700 mules - -		Collins & Co.
1829	1	David Waldo -	From Santa Fe - -	Osages -	30 00	1 mule.		
"	1	F. S. Samuels -	Do - -	Do -	25 00	1 horse.		
"	1	Manuel Lopez -	Do - -	Do -	50 00	1 mule.		
"	1	Manuel Teal -	Do - -	Do -	640 00	16 mules.		
"	1	Lorenzo Lopez -	Do - -	Do -	1,800 00	17 mules, 28 horses.		
"	4	Ezekiel Abel P. Spoon, Adam, L. Lorimer	Bad Pass of the Big Horn -	Blackfeet -	-	- - -		Free men.
"	3	Not known -	Wind river - -	Do -	-	- - -		Dripps & Fontenelle's Comp'y.
"	1	Not known -	Auricara village - -	Auricarees -	-	- - -		American Fur Company.
"	5	Samuel C. Lamb George Gordon Samuel Arrison William Nation	On the Arkansas -	Camanches -	-	- - -		Belonging to Major Riley's command.
"	1	E. Marlow -	Fork of the Columbus -	Cotones -	-	- - -		A free man.
"	3	F. Tamel, John & James Myers	Randolph county, Missouri -	Ioways -	-	- - -		Citizens of Missouri.
1830	1	—— Bouchier -	Mouth of Heat river	Auricarees -	-	- - -		Pepier & Co's Company.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date	No.	Names.	Where killed or robbed.	By what tribe.	Value of property taken.	Description of goods.	Remarks.
1830	2	Not known	Mouth of Heat river	Auricarees	-	-	Pepier & Co's Company.
"	1	Not known	Madison's Fork, Missouri river	Blackfeet	-	-	American Fur Company.
"	1	Josline	Punkaw creek	Yanktons	-	-	Do.
1831	2	Richard & Durham	Madison's Fork, Missouri river	Blackfeet	-	-	Dripps & Fontenelle's Comp'y.
"	1	——— Minter	Pani village	Kansas	-	-	American Fur Company.
"	1	J. S. Smith	On the Santa Fe road	Camanches	-	-	Firm of S. Jackson & Sublette.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of persons killed or robbed	234.
Amount of property lost	$149,374.

The reports made to this office do not enable the department to present an exact account of the number of persons killed distinct from the number of those robbed. Of the above total 234, 150 were killed, according to the best information.

STATEMENT

RELATIVE TO

E RATIO OF REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, &c.

MARCH 5, 1832.

Submitted by Mr. CLAYTON, and ordered to be printed.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the representative numbers of the people of the United States at each census, the ratio of representation, the number of representatives, and the fractions remaining for each State.

STATES.	1790.				1800.			
	Representative population.	Ratio.	Representation.	Fraction.	Representative population.	Ratio.	Representation.	Fraction.
Maine	96,540	33,000	3	3	151,719	33,000	4	19,719
New Hampshire	141,822	"	4	9,822	183,855	"	5	18,855
Vermont	85,533	"	2	19,533	154,465	"	4	22,465
Massachusetts	378,787	"	14	13,327	422,845	"	12	26,845
Rhode Island	68,446	"	2	2,446	68,970	"	2	2,970
Connecticut	236,841	"	7	5,841	250,622	"	7	19,622
New York	331,589	"	10	1,589	577,805	"	17	16,805
New Jersey	179,570	"	5	14,570	206,181	"	6	8,181
Pennsylvania	432,879	"	13	3,879	601,863	"	18	7,863
Delaware	55,540	"	1	22,540	61,812	"	1	28,812
Maryland	278,514	"	8	14,514	306,610	"	9	9,610
Virginia	630,560	"	21	6,265	747,362	"	22	21,362
North Carolina	353,523	"	10	23,523	424,783	"	12	28,785
South Carolina	206,236	"	6	8,236	287,131	"	8	23,131
Georgia	70,835	"	2	4,835	138,807	"	4	6,807
Alabama								
Mississippi	"	"	"	"	7,455			
Louisiana								
Tennessee	"	"	"	"	100,169	"	3	
Kentucky	68,705	"	"	"	204,824	"	6	1,169
Ohio	"	"	"	"	45,365	"	1	6,822
Indiana	"	"	"	"	6,353			12,365
Illinois								
Missouri								

States.	1810. Representative population.	Ratio.	Representation.	Fraction.	1820. Representative population.	Ratio.	Representation.	Fraction.	[illegible] Representative population.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fraction.
Maine,	288,705	35,000	8	8,705	298,335	40,000	7	18,335	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire,	214,460		6	4,460	244,161		6	4,161	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont,	217,895		6	7,895	235,764		5	35,764	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts,	472,040		13	17,040	523,287		13	3,287	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island,	76,888		2	6,888	83,038		2	3,038	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut,	261,818		7	16,818	275,208		6	35,208	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York,	953,043		27	8,043	1,368,775		34	8,775	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey,	241,222		6	31,222	274,551		6	34,551	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	809,773		23	4,773	1,049,449		26	9,449	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware,	71,004		2	1,004	70,943		1	30,943	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland,	335,946		9	20,946	364,389		9	4,389	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia,	817,615		23	12,615	895,303		22	15,303	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia,	210,346		6	346	281,126		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	111,147		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,808
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,258
Louisiana,	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,594
Tennessee,	243,913		6	[illegible]	390,769		9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,163
Kentucky,	374,287		10	[illegible]	513,623		13	33,623	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,732
Ohio,	230,760		6	[illegible]	581,434		14	21,434	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,584
Indiana,	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,131
Illinois,	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri,					[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,019
	6,800,7[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		213	[illegible]	11,9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 2.

A STATEMENT of the representation of each State, according rule of proportion—as 11,928,731, *the whole population in numbers, is to* 240, *so is each State's share of population to h of the House.*

8.036	Maine	12.8	North Carolina
5.418	New Hampshire	9.15	South Carolina
5.646	Vermont	8.9	Georgia
12.281	Massachusetts	5.2	Alabama
1.955	Rhode Island	2.21	Mississippi
5.998	Connecticut	3.4	Louisiana
38.599	New York	12.5	Tennessee
6.434	New Jersey	12.3	Kentucky
27.122	Pennsylvania	18.7	Ohio
1 517	Delaware	6.9	Indiana
8.165	Maryland	3.1	Illinois
20.592	Virginia	2.6	Missouri
		228.	
		12. fractions	
		240.	

STATEMENT

concerning the ratio of representation under the fifth census.

MARCH 6, 1832.

Submitted by Mr. WEBSTER, and ordered to be printed.

representative population of the United States is 11,929,005. A of Representatives, consisting of 256 members, would give 46,597 common representative number, and would leave a fraction of only

following table exhibits the apportionment of 256 members among tates, according to their respective population, upon the principle of to each State the number of representatives *nearest* to its true rtion. Where a fraction exceeds a moiety of the common representa- umber, it is considered that the greatest attainable equality requires an onal representative; and where it is less than a moiety, that the same ty requires that there should be none.

e first column gives the representative numbers or population of the il States; the second column gives the proportion of 256 members to 1 each State is entitled, in numbers and decimal fractions; the third n gives the number of members proposed for each State, being number which is nearest to its exact mathematical proportion; the and fifth columns contain the fractions belonging to the States re- vely, being the excess or deficiency in their representative numbers, or under their exact proportion.

STATES.	Representative numbers	Proportion of 256	Number
Maine,	399,435	8.58	9
New Hampshire,	269,326	5.78	
Vermont,	280,657	6.02	
Massachusetts,	610,407	13.10	13
Connecticut,	297,665	6.39	6
Rhode Island,	97,194	2.09	
New York,	1,918,623	41.18	41
New Jersey,	319,922	6.87	
Pennsylvania,	1,348,072	28.93	29
Delaware,	75,432	1.62	2
Maryland,	405,843	8.71	9
Virginia,	1,023,503	21.97	22
North Carolina,	639,747	13.73	14
South Carolina,	455,025	9.77	10
Georgia,	429,811	9.22	9
Alabama,	262,508	5.63	6
Mississippi,	110,358	2.37	2
Louisiana,	171,904	3.69	4
Tennessee,	625,263	13.42	13
Kentucky,	621,832	13.34	13
Ohio,	935,892	20.08	20
Indiana,	343,030	7.35	7
Illinois,	157,147	3.36	3
Missouri,	130,419	2.80	3
	11,929,005	256.00	256
Deduct aggregate fraction,			

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 6, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOOT made the following

REPORT:

Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Andrew Marschalk, of Mississippi, praying for a grant or donation of lds on account of military services, commencing in the year 1791, *l ending in* 1802, *report:*

e petitioner states "that he entered the service as an ensign, and was oted to the rank of captain during his continuance in the service; that s in the engagement under Generals St. Clair and Wayne," &c. No is set up by the petitioner that the Government have failed to do him nd ample justice; but he asks a donation of lands for himself and fa- in addition to the compensation which he agreed to receive, and which overnment have fully paid.

e committee are of opinion that he has no claim, either in justice or r, on the Government on account of his services; as they do not be- that Congress will adopt the principle of pensioning for military ser- or establish any precedent, by granting donations in land, which will an admission on their part that any such claim *can* ever be admitted; courage applications, by officers or soldiers, for extra compensation for es. They therefore report the following resolution:

solved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

LETTER

FROM

PETER HAGNER, ESQ. THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,

TO THE

orable Benjamin Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, lative to Revolutionary Claims for half-pay for life, or five years' ll pay, &c.

MARCH 7, 1832.

Laid on the table by Mr. Ruggles, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 27th February, 1832.

R: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 23d instant, ther with petitions, bills, and papers, "claiming half-pay for life, or five ' full pay as a commutation for the same," of the following revolu- ry officers, viz

Lieutenant William Vawters, of the Virginia line;
Lieutenant John Morris Foght, of Artillery Artificers;
Captain John Spotswood, of the Virginia line;
Major Philip Lowe, of the Georgia line;
Dr. Samuel Kennedy, of the Pennsylvania line;
Major John Roberts, of the Virginia line.

reference to the foregoing cases, you ask me to furnish the Committee laims with such information as may be in my office; that is to say, whe- the officers served to the end of the war, or not; or whether they were tled by any of the resolves of Congress to their commutation for half- ; and such other and further information as may be applicable to their ms.

nderstanding the object of the committee to be, to obtain such facts as records of this office will furnish, and an expression of my opinion *upon e facts* whether the officers named were entitled to commutation under of the resolves of Congress, I will proceed with the cases, in the order stand above.

Case of Lieutenant William Vawters.

he records in this office furnish no information at all in relation to his vices; of course, they do not show that he was entitled to half-pay for , or to the commutation of five years' full pay in lieu thereof.

Case of Lieutenant John Morris Fught.

The records furnish no other information in relation to his serv
that a final settlement certificate was issued in favor of John
(presumed to be the petitioner,) for $47 1/90, bearing interest from
May, 1781, as belonging to Baldwin's corps of artificers. By th
of Congress, of 29th March, 1781, Baldwin's regiment of artificer
solved; and by the resolve of the 28th of April, 1781, their de
was recommended to be made up by the States to which the offic
tively belonged; and by a report which is found copied in a bo
late Commissioner of Army Accounts, the officers' claim for com
was decided not to be admissible under any of the resolves of Co
herewith transmit a copy of that report for the information of
mittee.

Case of Captain John Spotswood.

The records show that Captain Spotswood was in service dur
war, but they do not show how, or when he left the service.
from an old letter-book of the Commissioner of Army Account
application was made to the accounting officer, through the Hon. J
son, then in Congress, for Captain Spotswood's commutation, in
1791; and in a letter of the 24th of January, 1791, to Mr. Ma
was told that the application must prove fruitless, in consequenc
tain Spotswood's having received a pension from the United State
find, on reference to an old book of pensions, that Captain Spo
returned as having received a pension of $200 per annum, from t
March, 1789, to September, 1800. It will be seen, by reference
solution of Congress, of June the 7th, 1785, making provision f
pensions, "that no officer who has accepted his commutation for
shall be entered on the list of invalids, unless he shall have first ret
commutation." If, therefore, Captain Spotswood had actually hav
ed his commutation, he would have had to return it, before he co
been placed on the pension list: of course, his having been a p
would preclude the claim of his representative for commutation
the records showed that he had been entitled thereto, which they

Case of Major Philip Lowe.

There was an application made in January last, to ascertain wh
appeared from any thing on the books of this office, that Major Philip
commutation had ever been satisfied; and my answer to the inquiry
tained in the letter to Joseph Watson, esq. now accompanying the
of Mrs. Eliza G. Roberts, asking to be paid the commutation of he
Major Lowe. The examination that was made before writing the
was as comprehensive as is usual in like cases. It embraced all th
of accounts, and the list of final settlement certificates issued to the
line; and the result was, as stated in that letter, that I could not a
that Major Lowe had received commutation, or that he was entitle
to. Since the receipt of your letter, I have looked further into the
and I have ascertained that Mr. Pierce, the Commissioner of Acc
counts, visited the State of Georgia, in the year 1785, for the pur
settling the accounts of that line of the army. The settlement of

, is entered on the books in the name of the "Georgia line;"
rs that the amount allowed by him for pay, &c. to the end of
cluding $89,200 for commutation due the officers,) amounted to
; and of this aggregate, final settlement certificates were issued
4,113$\frac{4}{90}$, as the balance due the Georgia line on this settlement,
losed the account. The difference between the amount allow-
3,251$\frac{6}{90}$, and the amount of certificates, say $94,113$\frac{4}{90}$, is made
s debits: of which, one item alone, amounts to $124,968$\frac{7}{90}$, for
ade by the State of Georgia to the Georgia line. Although the
1 allowed by Mr. Pierce in this settlement, amounts to $89,200,
lentify about $30,000 thereof among the final settlement certi-
l by Mr. Pierce to the Georgia line, as being for commutation.
certificates so issued, is one in the name of "Philip Lowe,"
bearing date the 17th of May, 1785, and on interest from the
vember, 1783, the conclusion of the war. When my letter of
nuary last to Mr. Watson, was written, this certificate did not
ion, because, from its amount, there was no reason to suppose
count of commutation, inasmuch as the certificates for commu-
erally in the name of each officer, for the entire amount due him
ct; and for that reason, they are usually referred to in the exa-
cases, to ascertain the fact whether commutation has been al-
vhich, in Major Lowe's case, would have amounted to $3,000.
nclined however to think, (founded upon the nature of Mr.
lement, as above described,) that Mr. Pierce must have taken
of Major Lowe's dues; and that the certificate referred to, was
e whole balance that was found to be due to him. This opinion
supported by the fact, that a number of other officers of the
, who are regularly returned as being entitled to land, and
certificates appear to have issued for the full amount of their
, but who received certificates similar to that issued to Major
rious small amounts, in comparison to their commutation. Un-
osition be correct, I am unable to account for the discrepancy
amount of commutation allowed by Mr. Pierce, say $89,200,
unt I have identified for that object in the final settlement
sued to the officers of that line.

Case of Major John Roberts.

ds in this office, furnish no information in relation to his ser-
rse, they do not show that he was entitled to half-pay for life,
mutation of five years' full pay in lieu thereof.

Case of Dr. Samuel Kennedy.

ls in this office furnish no information at all in relation to his
he only resolution of Congress, which appears to have any bear-
im of Dr. Kennedy's heirs for seven years' half-pay, is that
f August, 1780, which extends the provisions of the resolution
f May, 1778, to the widows and children of such officers as had
ld thereafter die, in the service. It will be seen by reference
e of 24th August, 1780, that it was recommended to the Legis-
respective States, to which such officers belonged, to make pro-
ying the same *on account of the United States.* As Dr.

Kennedy belonged to the Pennsylvania line at the time of his dea
as there is no record in this office of the settlement of the accounts o
veral States with the United States, it cannot be ascertained whet
payment of the half-pay in question was made by the State of Pen
nia, and charged to the United States. Possibly, the records of the
Pennsylvania might furnish information on this subject.

Inasmuch as the committee may not be aware of the fact, it may
per for me to state, that, in consequence of the general destruction
original papers, and particularly of the settlements made with the
and soldiers of the revolutionary army, it is not now practicable to
satisfactory information, in many cases, in relation to their service
though a number of the account books have been preserved, yet the
thereon from the original settlements are, in many cases, not suff
in detail to show the periods to which the officers and soldiers serv
the particulars of their pay, &c. allowed. My remarks on the case
jor Philip Lowe, will serve to show the committee the deficiencies
records in this respect, and the great difficulty of satisfying the mind
particulars mentioned.

All the papers, in the several cases, are herewith returned.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Aud*

Hon. Benjamin Ruggles,

Chairman Committee Claims, U. S. Senate.

Office of Army Accounts,

New York, August 25, 1

The Commissioner for settling the Accounts of the late Army of the
States, to whom was referred the petition of A. Baird, request
commutation, in lieu of half-pay for life, as a deranged Surgeon i
win's corps of artificers, begs leave to report:

That Doctor Baird founds his claim on the resolution of Janu
1781, granting generally the half-pay to the hospital department; an
May 3d, 1782, granting the same particularly to a surgeon of artifice

That Congress did, on the 19th of October last, refer to your c
sioner a report made by a committee of Congress on the petition
dry officers of the late corps of artificers for half-pay or commutation,
report your commissioner was directed to take order on, and is in th
following, viz:

"The committee, consisting of to whom was refe
memorials of several officers of the late corps of artificers, praying
settling their accounts, they be allowed the commutation of half
founded on justice, or on the acts of Congress, beg leave to report:

"That the claims of those officers does not appear to be founded
usage of nations, nor in equity. They believe that half-pay has bee
ed to military officers, partly from a regard to the hardships and
dangers to which they were exposed, but chiefly from a considerati
by long continuance in the military line, they must have lost thos

which they formerly had been enabled to provide for themselves or ..., which reasons does not apply so fully to the officers of artificers.

Your committee are of opinion, that their sole rule, on this occasion, ... be the acts of Congress respecting the officers in the corps f artificers, ... they do not find any resolution by which they are entitledo half-pay ... commutation: on the contrary, they seem to be expressly ut off from ... such claim.

The original act of Congress, of May 15, 1778, by which half-pay was ... ised for 7 years, confined the same to *military officers*, which certain... ld not include the artificers; and your committee are of opinion, that ... subsequent acts which relate to half-pay, the same denomiation of offi... must be intended, unless in cases where other officers re expressly ... tioned. Surely the act of October 2d, 1780, promising hf-pay to offi... who might be deranged, never could be construed as givig half-pay to ... class of officers who had no claim to half-pay, had they continued in ... ice to the end of the war. If any doubts could have arisen, whether ... artificers were intended in the promise of half-pay, it must be fully re... ed by the act of the 16th November, 1779. It was then resolved, that ... recommended to the several States to allow the corps of rtificers, esta... ed by Congress the 12th instant, all the benefits provided for officers ... soldiers in the line of their quotas of the continental batalions, except ... half-pay. After this pointed and express exclusion of those officers ... the allowance of half-pay, your committee are of opinion that nothing ... a subsequent promise, equally pointed and express, can give them a title ... the same. None such has been made; wherefore they submit the follow... resolve: That the officers of the late corps of artificers in the service ... the United States, are not entitled to half-pay, or the commutation for ... lf-pay."

Your commissioner, therefore, supposes that he is not warranted to grant ... commutation to the memorialist, unless he has the direction of Con... ss.

JOHN PIERCE

CHARLES THOMSON, Esq.
Secretary of Congress.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Bank of the United States, and its Offices of Discount and Deposite, at the dates herein mentioned.

		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt	Bills discounted on Bank stock	Domestic bills of exchange	Foreign bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Due to Bank U. States, and offices.	Due from State Banks.
1832.									
Jan. 30	Bank United States -	8,306,033 48	-	227,960	2,378,952 94	114,315 07	78,744 54	19,233,141 07	744,264 38
23	Office, Portland -	187,287 57	-	-	56,086 41	-	-	192,076 78	33,665 59
"	Portsmouth -	98,394 31	-	800	92,151 06	-	6,941 52	348,297 43	197 50
26	Boston -	863,365 19	-	32,906 55	1,785,886 46	-	-	626,346 06	104,565 47
19	Providence -	604,086 88	-	-	400,244 32	-	-	99,446 42	10,532 82
23	Hartford -	445,345 58	-	7,100	43,831 40	-	29,915 25	85,209 33	11,009 33
25	New York -	4,807,744 47	-	-	1,258,751 73	-	-	2,322,895 57	398,178 54
23	Baltimore -	2,092,286 57	-	180,133 28	310,247 98	-	-	226,820 28	32,323 04
21	Washington -	1,237,649 72	-	39,330	146,591 02	-	184,781 88	153,543 25	60,970 09
24	Richmond -	1,117,285 05	-	40,250	778,104 70	-	64,854 85	193,311 04	100,063 48
21	Norfolk -	726,640 90	300	40,357 15	234,125 80	-	44,534 25	449,861 61	13,195 03
23	Fayetteville -	679,373 50	-	11,900	154,204 64	-	21,515 73	835,904 60	14,647 00
17	Charleston -	2,900,964 13	5,000	187,575 94	563,523 87	-	-	48,840 12	200,438 69
"	Savannah -	777,055 46	-	5,000	330,885 94	-	-	611,465 34	402,502 79
13	Mobile -	1,379,653 02	-	-	529,184 98	-	-	43,874 21	60,340 90
9	New Orleans -	6,582,504 47	-	13,000	2,229,611 39	-	12,065 00	925,278 08	828,456 79
5	Natchez -	881,361 82	-	-	1,042,697 95	-	-	4,984 30	111,571 94
9	St. Louis -	627,942 94	-	-	74,995 03	-	-	476,219 36	
11	Nashville -	2,267,942 77	-	-	2,358,201 35	-	-	214,545 51	4 00
12	Louisville -	2,678,167 32	-	-	1,278,533 49	-	69,420 83	202,119 28	4,911 46
16	Lexington -	898,966 41	-	-	1,122,875 69	-	228,884 04	280,629 80	
19	Cincinnati -	3,393,669 35	1,200	2,000	617,396 24	-	23,519 84	514,407 88	49,787 20
23	Pittsburg -	1,331,642 93	-	-	568,894 49	-	94,988 13	336,857 90	40 80
19	Buffalo -	850,701 30	-	-	282,030 73	-	-	21,799 04	73,719 12
24	Utica -	572,853 02	-	-	171,511 82	-	-	8,358 66	45,343 67
25	Burlington -	446,169 12	-	-	162,116 35	-	-	23,472 98	26,155 74
21	Agency, Cincinnati -	1,493,839 35	-	-		-	1,213,271 38	91,922 22	
20	Chillicothe -	156,520 43	-	-	-	-	80,810 69	-	5,155 06

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 7, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPRAGUE made the following

REPORT:

...mittee of Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Andrews, report:

...petitioner served one year upon the continental establishment in ... revolution. Under the pension act of 1818, his name was placed ... roll of revolutionary pensioners, and stricken off under the act ... under the last mentioned act, he made and presented to the War ... schedule and declaration, by which it appeared that his possession amounted to $796, and his debts to $650, leaving a ... only $146. A second schedule was made and presented under ... 23, by which it appeared that his property had been absorbed ... ent of his debts, leaving him but the sum of $11. A third ... presented under the regulation made by General Porter, while ... War, by which it appeared that his whole property amounted ... $5 only; it was not acted upon until after that regulation was ... The objection to allowing him a pension at the War Department ... rested wholly upon the ground that the transfer of his property ... ment of his debts, was not proved to have been made bona ... defect of evidence was the want of a written contract between ... and one of his creditors, his son, to whom he was indebted for ... ed. Such evidence was never required in order to prove the ... validity of the debt in any court of justice in the State where ... sided, and the parol evidence is entirely satisfactory of the ... istence of the debt, and the poverty of the petitioner: and the ... of opinion that his name ought to have been restored to the ... at the time of the presentation of his second schedule at the ... ent, which was on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1823; and ... bill for his relief.

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

WITH

nthly statements of the Bank of the United States for January and February, 1832, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate.

MARCH 9, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 5, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 7th instant, ave the honor to transmit, herewith, the monthly statements of the affairs the Bank of the United States, for the months of January and February the present year; and to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS M'LANE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

e Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate.*

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Bank of the United States, and its Offices of Discount and Deposite, at the dates herein mentioned.

		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt	Bills discounted on Bank stock	Domestic bills of exchange	Foreign bills of exchange	Real estate.	Due to Bank U. States, and offices.	Due from State Banks.
1832.									
Jan. 30	Bank United States -	8,306,033 48	-	227,960	2,378,952 94	114,315 07	78,744 54	19,233,141 07	744,264 38
23	Office, Portland -	187,287 57	-	-	56,086 41	-	-	192,076 78	33,665 59
"	Portsmouth -	98,394 31	-	800	92,151 06	-	6,941 52	348,297 43	197 50
26	Boston -	863,365 19	-	32,906 55	1,785,886 46	-	-	626,346 06	104,565 47
19	Providence -	604,086 88	-	-	400,244 32	-	-	99,446 42	10,532 82
23	Hartford -	445,345 58	-	7,100	43,831 40	-	29,915 25	85,209 33	11,009 33
25	New York -	4,807,744 47	-	-	1,258,751 73	-	-	2,322,895 57	398,178 54
23	Baltimore -	2,092,286 57	-	180,133 28	310,247 98	-	-	226,820 28	32,323 04
21	Washington -	1,237,649 72	-	39,330	146,591 02	-	184,781 88	153,543 25	60,970 09
24	Richmond -	1,117,285 05	-	40,250	778,104 70	-	64,854 85	193,311 04	100,063 48
21	Norfolk -	726,640 90	300	40,357 15	234,125 80	-	44,534 25	449,861 61	13,195 03
23	Fayetteville -	679,373 50	-	11,900	154,204 64	-	21,515 73	835,904 60	14,647 00
17	Charleston -	2,900,964 13	5,000	187,575 94	563,523 87	-	-	48,840 12	200,438 69
"	Savannah -	777,055 46	-	5,000	330,885 94	-	-	611,465 34	402,502 79
13	Mobile -	1,379,653 02	-	-	529,184 98	-	-	43,874 21	60,340 90
9	New Orleans -	6,582,504 47	-	13,000	2,229,611 39	-	12,065 00	925,278 08	828,456 79
5	Natchez -	881,361 82	-	-	1,042,697 95	-	-	4,984 30	111,571 94
9	St. Louis -	627,942 94	-	-	74,995 03	-	-	476,219 36	
11	Nashville -	2,267,942 77	-	-	2,358,201 35	-	-	214,545 51	4 00
12	Louisville -	2,678,167 32	-	-	1,278,533 49	-	69,420 83	202,119 28	4,911 46
16	Lexington -	898,966 41	-	-	1,122,875 69	-	228,884 04	280,629 80	
19	Cincinnati -	3,393,669 35	1,200	2,000	617,396 24	-	23,519 84	514,407 88	49,787 20
23	Pittsburg -	1,331,642 93	-	-	568,894 49	-	94,988 13	336,857 90	40 80
19	Buffalo -	850,701 30	-	-	282,030 73	-	-	21,799 04	73,719 12
24	Utica -	572,853 02	-	-	171,511 82	-	-	8,358 66	45,343 67
25	Burlington -	446,169 12	-	-	162,116 35	-	-	23,472 98	26,155 74
21	Agency, Cincinnati -	1,493,839 35	-	-		-	1,213,271 38	91,922 22	
20	Chillicothe -	156,520 43	-	-	-	-	80,810 69	-	5,155 06

1832.		Losses chargeable to Contingent fund.	Deficiencies.	Banking houses.	Treasurer of U. S.	Expenses.	Notes of Bank U. S. & offices.	Notes of State Banks.	Specie.
Jan. 30	Bank United States	328,126 50	-	413,081 19	-	9,868 25	1,132,885 56	768,023 79	2,754,197 92
23	Office Portland	7,020 83	-	-	-	486 24	92,370	31,380	80,371 03
"	Portsmouth	84,496 10	-	-	-	25 53	148,495	27,662	59,445 19
26	Boston	12,146 38	17,237 78	116,777 02	-	-	208,750	90,667	215,322 73
19	Providence	925 65	976 00	-	-	572 19	235,780	20,731	63,399 15
23	Hartford	14,245 72	-	-	-	-	132,440	19,820	28,094 00
25	New York	61,050 13	-	87,000 00	-	4,915 32	1,707,005	359,387 53	644,747 13
23	Baltimore	1,662,502 06	34,075 65	110,657 34	-	1,455 67	811,660	88,676 75	222,000 00
21	Washington	206,664 98	-	34,613 10	39,587 87	9,123 40	264,500	36,338 81	58,705 31
24	Richmond	39,148 46	69,763 05	35,923 57	-	8,573 42	130,550	67,643 24	198,864 40
21	Norfolk	229,253 40	-	35,109 65	-	837 49	339,785	16,905	110,352 59
23	Fayetteville	57,953 67	-	13,385 02	-	391 07	201,005	59,423	18,870 09
17	Charleston	138,032 06	-	67,727 78	-	1,534 91	315,200	131,032	266,606 31
"	Savannah	146,369 57	-	43,600 00	-	2,025 96	1,061,365	213,805	400,096 16
13	Mobile	-	456 52	24,096 92	-	1,196 58	470,195	147,694 35	158,030 23
9	New Orleans	33,748 61	-	48,000 00	-	6,143 75	4,018,315	142,323 80	561,294 78
5	Natchez	-	-	18,571 74	-	948 02	940,630	6,016 03	55,325 92
9	St. Louis	-	-	-	-	471 77	1,041,410	-	142,809 06
11	Nashville	405 28	155 00	15,000 00	-	521 27	1,001,270	55,717 09	162,577 98
12	Louisville	165,271 34	-	26,970 92	-	964 21	263,105	10,972	223,791 61
16	Lexington	194,982 88	-	-	-	1,146 36	641,440	-	89,171 44
19	Cincinnati	-	395 40	-	170,000 00	1,978 65	331,795	90,900	87,064 47
23	Pittsburgh	94,471 07	-	21,183 21	2,194 36	1,326 24	296,485	205,426	33,562 04
19	Buffalo	-	300 00	16,995 08	-	600 37	482,685	81,514	91,590 36
24	Utica	-	-	-	-	564 88	236,505	63,504 48	78,357 85
25	Burlington	-	-	11,000 00	-	329 87	59,050	34,318 31	89,177 53
21	Agency Cincinnati	-	-	-	-	9,659 77			
20	Chillicothe	19,004 27	-	-	-	3,213 99			
		3,495,818 96	123,359 40	1,139,692 54	211,781 73	68,875 18	16,555,675 56	2,769,881 18	6,884,825 28

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		Capital stock	Notes issued.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Foreign Exchange account.	Baring, Brothers & Co. Hope & Co. Hottinguer & Co.	Dividends unclaimed.	Profit & loss.	Contingent fund.
1832.									
Jan. 30	Bank United States -	16,450 000	4,043,938 68	46,876 18	406,976 26	2,245,888 79	85,451 75	1,750,263 52	5,611,746 57
23	Office Portland -	-	218,915	2,453 92	-	-	1,207 50		
"	Portsmouth -	300,000	282,215	1,108 77	-	-	483 00		
26	Boston -	1,500,000	926,825	28,922 60	-	-	5,197 50		
19	Providence -	800,000	421,690	7,993 73	-	-	2,201 50		
23	Hartford -	300,000	362,757 50	3,665 14	-	-	3,097 50		
25	New York -	2,500,000	1,741,477 50	60,653 38	-	-	37,004 75		
2[illegible]	Baltimore -	1,500,000	1,116,477 50	18,847 21	-	-	30,421 25		
21	Washington -	500,000	949,437 50	13,524 04	-	-	5,687 93		
24	Richmond -	1,000,000	1,186,835	17,730 00	-	-	16,364 50		
21	Norfolk -	500,000	1,220,505	8,307 42	-	-	10,430		
23	Fayetteville -	500,000	1,295,575	5,796 14	-	-	778		
17	Charleston -	1,500,000	1,481,920	26,825 76	-	-	59,974		
"	Savannah -	1,000 000	2,372,050	8,347 02	-	-	3,675		
13	Mobile -	-	1,719,020	14,830 39					
9	New Orleans -	1,000,000	7,929,955	61,582 75	-	-	119 75		
5	Natchez -	-	1,455,565	16,231 81					
9	St. Louis -	-	844,795	5,821 75	-	-	72 00		
11	Nashville -	1,000,000	3,540,960	50,305 62					
12	Louisville -	1,250,000	1,174,405	28,896 52	-	-	180 30		
16	Lexington -	1,000,000	2,005,020	12,224 07	-	-	42 00		
19	Cincinnati -	1,700,000	1,540,495	41,844 05					
23	Pittsburgh -	700,000	1,250,767 50	17,726 47					
19	Buffalo -	-	1,071,385	7,487 24					
24	Utica -	-	751,605	6,339 85					
25	Burlington -	-	518,950	6,092 97					
21	Agency Cincinnati -	-	1,830	4,211 43	-	-	-	-	1,599 63
20	Chillicothe -	-	225	309 84					

		Fund for extinguishing cost of banking houses.	Due to Bank U. S. and offices.	Due to State Banks.	Redemption of public debt	Deposites on account of Treasurer U. S.	Deposites on account of public officers.	Deposites on account of individuals.
1832								
Jan. 30	Bank United States -	551,292 05	1,102,926 41	872,381 39	957,902 91	661,291 22	162,248 75	1,658,824 19
23	Office Portland -	-	291,426 56	16,587 87	-	84,941 89	41,271 35	23,940 36
"	Portsmouth -	-	234,074 17	3,561 87	-	304 49	27 349 47	8,808 87
26	Boston -	-	800,963 11	115,152 52	-	187,434 14	250,102 89	259,372 88
19	Providence -	-	115,974 54	9,058 78	-	51,688 94	14,647 82	13,439 12
23	Hartford -	-	61,242 89	1,571 95	-	32,779 46	12,107 97	89,788 20
25	New York -	-	2,885,136 14	800,335 24	495,588 71	1,711,528 25	266,605 11	1,153,356 34
23	Baltimore -	-	2,342,760 44	46,714 62	-	184,971 90	55,286 74	477,358 96
21	Washington -	-	292,115 95	71,250 67	-	84,309 85	299,828 86	256,244 13
24	Richmond -	-	284,479 53	-	-	16,812 49	48,520 61	273,593 13
21	Norfolk -	-	8,763 34	43,764 78	-	133,404 45	33,822 06	322,404 99
23	Fayetteville -	-	19,551 00	171,510 34	-	18,780 12	23,149 64	33,433 08
17	Charleston -	-	697 688 77	63,147 63	-	104,433 46	131,464 23	759,521 96
"	Savannah -	-	375,979 30	14,208 78	-	13,702 17	39,262 44	166,946 51
13	Mobile -	-	411,496 74	990 06	-	499,134 08	53,665 46	115,585 98
9	New Orleans -	-	3,467,083 18	604,173 89	-	1,010,427 70	96,241 70	1,231,157 70
5	Natchez -	-	1,261,930 08	43 35	-	120,101 86	2,624 64	205,610 98
9	St. Louis -	-	866,501 04	7,378 07	-	370,173 43	25,256 57	243,850 30
11	Nashville -	-	1,139,381 21	55,353 01	-	85,923 65	23,511 64	180,405 12
12	Louisville -	-	1,872,177 16	33,096 47	-	181,822 55	34,055 23	349,594 23
16	Lexington -	-	158,457 17	170 00	-	2,224 21	18,352 16	261,607 01
19	Cincinnati -	-	1,153,285 46	39,573 51	-	281,233 54	52,707 46	474,975 01
23	Pittsburgh -	-	472,447 23	155,271 49	-	66,053 57	15,373 73	309,432 18
19	Buffalo -	-	493,450 78	26,792 75	-	28,659 46	8,893 31	65,266 46
24	Utica -	-	342,801 96	5,033 91	-	65 21	7,973 15	63,180 30
25	Burlington -	-	262,048 84	384 83	-	9,280 64	19,688 46	26,344 16
21	Agency Cincinnati -	-	2,800,982 62	-	-	-	-	69 04
20	Chillicothe -	-	264,102 32	-	-	-	-	67 28
		551,292 05	24,479,227 94	3,158,007 78	1,453,491 62	5,941,482 73	1,764,011 45	8,974,178 47

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

At Bank United States.

Funded debt - - - - - - - - -	$
Due by the United States, - - - - - - - -	
Mortgages, - - - - - - - - -	$11

At office, Norfolk.

Navy Agent, - - - - - - - - - -	$4

security, - -	46,405,447 00					
Do. do. funded debt,	5,000 00					
Do. do. bank stock,	788,312 92			Foreign exchange account, - -	-	406,976 26
		48,998,759 98		Baring, Brothers & Co., Hope, & Co., & Hottinguer & Co., - -	-	2,245,888 79
Domestic bills of exchange, - -		18,971,647 78		Dividends unclaimed, - - -	-	262,388 23
			67,970,407 76	Profit and loss, - - - -	-	1,750,263 52
Foreign bills of exchange, - -		-	114,315 07	Contingent fund, - - -	5,613,346 20	
Real estate, - - -		-	2,154,247 93	Less losses chargeable to contingent fund,	3,495,818 96	
Due from Bank U. States, and offices, -		28,571,628 12				2,117,527 24
State banks, - - -		3,332,040 43		Due to Bank U. States, and offices, -	24,479,227 94	
			31,903,668 55	State banks, - - -	3,158,007 78	
United States, - - -		-	5,267 32	Fund for extinguishing cost of banking houses - - - -		27,637,235 72
Deficiencies, - - - -		-	123,359 40		-	551,292 05
Banking houses - - -		-	1,139,692 54	Redemption of public debt, - -	-	1,453,491 62
Expenses, - - - -		-	68,875 18	Deposites, viz: On account of Treasurer of the U. States, -	5,941,482 73	
Cash, viz: Notes of Bank U. S. and offices,		16,555,675 56		less overdrafts and special deposites, -	211,781 73	
State banks, - -		2,769,881 18				
Specie, - - -		6,884,825 28			5,729,701 00	
			26,210,382 02	of public officers, -	1,764,011 45	
Mortgages, - - - -		-	110,946 66	of individuals, - -	8,974,178 47	
Navy agent, Norfolk, - - -		-	40,144 17			16,467,890 92
			129,843,506 60			129,843,506 60

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 1st*, 1832.

W. McILVAINE, *Cashier.*

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Bank of the United States, and its Offices of Discount and Deposite, at the dates herein mentioned.

1832.		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on Bank stock.	Bills discounted on other stocks.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Due from Bank U. States and offices.	Due from State Banks.
March 1	Bank United States -	5,755,393 94	180,060	1,758,533 03	2,185,472 43	91,238 23	78,744 54	19,218,432 48	582,172 74
Feb. 20	Office, Portland -	192,490 88	-	-	47,734 89	-	-	187,203 01	59,426 26
"	Portsmouth -	102,354 54	800	-	124,369 12	-	6,941 58	318,256 95	1,065 00
22	Boston -	738,802 50	16,546 55	22,650	1,687,889 37	-	-	595,517 73	96,170 66
23	Providence -	633 607 03	-	-	382,507 94	-	-	65,738 54	10,032 90
27	Hartford -	420,296 54	7,100	12,700	55,079 59	-	29,915 25	115,026 94	29,350 92
29	New York -	4,911,513 77	-	-	1,069,434 07	-	-	2,394,556 46	974,929 13
27	Baltimore -	2,030,738 70	176,302 44	-	334,791 62	-	-	240,070 65	128,279 33
25	Washington -	1,237,328 35	16,300	32,205	173,732 33	-	182,481 88	147,184 60	84,541 94
21	Richmond -	1,103,024 04	40,750	-	799,830 15	-	64,854 85	191,930 26	89,541 16
18	Norfolk -	722,887 89	50,907 15	-	231,754 42	-	48,415 80	290,546 32	21,837 58
20	Fayetteville -	625,471 95	11,900	-	172,841 49	-	21,515 73	854,095 93	13,880 26
21	Charleston -	2,890,000 38	100,100	43,933	1,003,643 24	-	-	149 089 52	78,262 71
"	Savannah -	852,985 94	5,000	58,853	504,141 64	-	-	966,101 19	216,955 87
17	Mobile -	1,313,131 68	-	-	1,047,489 39	-	-	42,551 69	238,813 34
6	New Orleans -	6,729,491 25	13,000	-	2,699,548 61	-	12,065 00	708,460 94	847,740 76
2	Natchez -	1,182,893 63	-	-	1,162,816 85	-	-	-	147,645 29
6	St. Louis -	599,012 85	-	77,980	72,971 11	-	-	447,890 06	
8	Nashville -	2,240,425 14	-	-	2,587,298 30	-	-	211,545 50	4 00
9	Louisville -	2,736,232 97	-	4,350 40	1,275,298 32	-	69,420 83	293,834 24	4,621 44
13	Lexington -	1,041,546 92	-	-	796,935 34	-	227,934 04	697,230 76	387 31
16	Cincinnati -	3,366,164 76	2,000	1,200	687,847 07	-	-	650,873 02	82,860 64
20	Pittsburgh -	1,316,717 90	-	-	571,609 86	-	94,988 13	358,937 10	5,656 14
16	Buffalo -	474,241 04	-	133,490 77	301,469 00	-	-	23,125 05	16,223 85
21	Utica -	534,479 70	-	-	168,902 08	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]

			to contingent fund.			U. States.		fices.	Banks.	
183										
March 1	Bank United States	-	328,126 50	-	413,081 19	-	17,050 52	2,397,526 03	951,669 85	2,476,954 13
Feb. 20	Office, Portland	-	7,020 83	-	-	-	934 60	122,250	14,578	77,511 27
"	Portsmouth	-	84,496 10	-	-	-	139 83	177,555	19,925	50,195 28
22	Boston	-	12,146 38	17,237 78	116,777 02	-	4,577 10	671,560	74,711	375,030 67
23	Providence	-	925 65	976 00	-	-	1,122 88	289,050	15,823 20	61,351 86
27	Hartford	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,200	15,209 00	28,094 00
29	New York	-	61,050 13	-	87,000 00	-	8,712 35	1,542 665	369,992 01	594,059 68
27	Baltimore	-	1,662,502 06	34,075 65	110,657 34	-	2,529 01	960 335	72,573 75	232,000 00
25	Washington	-	205,479 03	-	34,613 10	88,782 63	11,012 45	282,800	22,626 70	55,539 09
21	Richmond	-	39,148 46	69,376 83	35,923 57	-	9,796 16	411,505	60,512 14	199,700 14
18	Norfolk	-	229,253 40	-	35,109 65	-	1,740 67	424,800	13,985	111,367 05
20	Fayetteville	-	57,953 67	-	13,385 02	-	691 48	183,465	38,408	36,425 93
21	Charleston	-	138,032 06	-	67,727 78	-	2,956 66	335,635	89,828	261,487 07
"	Savannah	-	146,369 57	-	43,600 00	-	3,526 69	788,325	140,775	360,786 63
17	Mobile	-	-	456 52	24,096 92	-	2,341 40	224,335	38,346 06	162,541 89
6	New Orleans	-	33,748 61	-	48,000 00	-	11,796 57	4,077,905	262,932 00	643,145 08
2	Natchez	-	-	-	18,571 74	-	1,982 08	788,090	11,321 96	53,502 79
6	St. Louis	-	-	-	-	-	1,020 39	1,061,315	-	147,970 85
8	Nashville	-	405 28	155 00	15,000 00	-	1,098 15	942,720	65,270 44	159,760 38
9	Louisville	-	165,271 34	-	26,970 92	-	1,565 95	540,930	11,015	232,854 64
13	Lexington	-	192,332 88	-	-	-	1,689 41	349,375	-	87,216 46
16	Cincinnati	-	-	395 40	23,519 84	170,000 00	2,752 79	358,880	133,712	83,775 81
20	Pittsburgh	-	94,471 07	-	21,183 21	2,194 36	2,205 53	250,695	228,893	26,264 36
16	Buffalo	-	-	300 00	16,995 08	-	1,179 88	569,165	124,018	93,989 41
21	Utica	-	-	-	-	-	1,327 72	330,000	56,079 38	91,094 06
22	Burlington	-	-	-	11,479 54	-	704 23	221,940	9,695 91	97,135 19
Jan. 21	Agency, Cincinnati	-	-	-	-	-	9,659 77			
Feb. 20	Chillicothe	-	19,004 27	-	-	-	2,695 75			
			3,477,737 29	122,973 18	1,163,691 92	260,976 99	106,720 02	18,401,011 03	2,836,900 40	6,799,753 63

[96]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Bank of the United States, and its Offices of Discount and Deposite, at the dates herein mentioned.

1832.		Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on Bank stock.	Bills discounted on other stocks.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Due from Bank U. States and offices.	Due from State Banks.
March 1	Bank United States -	5,755,393 94	180,060	1,758,533 03	2,185,472 43	91,238 23	78,744 54	19,218,432 48	582,172 74
Feb. 20	Office, Portland -	192,490 88	-	-	47,734 89	-	-	187,203 01	59,426 26
"	Portsmouth -	102,354 54	800	-	124,369 12	-	6,941 58	318,256 95	1,065 00
22	Boston -	738,802 50	16,546 55	22,650	1,687,889 37	-	-	595,517 73	96,170 66
23	Providence -	633 607 03	-	-	382,507 94	-	-	65,738 54	10,032 90
27	Hartford -	420,296 54	7,100	12,700	55,079 59	-	29,915 25	115,026 94	29,350 92
29	New York -	4,911,513 77	-	-	1,069,434 07	-	-	2,394,556 46	974,929 13
27	Baltimore -	2,030,738 70	176,302 44	-	334,791 62	-	-	240,070 65	128,279 33
25	Washington -	1,237,328 35	16,300	32,205	173,732 33	-	182,481 88	147,184 60	84,541 94
21	Richmond -	1,103,024 04	40,750	-	799,830 15	-	64,854 85	191,930 26	89,541 16
18	Norfolk -	722,887 89	50,907 15	-	231,754 42	-	48,415 80	290.546 32	21,837 58
20	Fayetteville -	625,471 95	11,900	-	172,841 49	-	21,515 73	854,095 93	13,880 26
21	Charleston -	2,890,000 38	100,100	43,933	1,003,643 24	-	-	149 089 52	78,262 71
"	Savannah -	852,985 94	5,000	58,853	504,141 64	-	-	966,101 19	216,955 87
17	Mobile -	1,313,131 68	-	-	1,047,489 39	-	-	42,551 69	238,813 34
6	New Orleans -	6,729,491 25	13,000	-	2,699,548 61	-	12,065 00	708,460 94	847,740 76
2	Natchez -	1,182,893 63	-	-	1,162,816 85	-	-	-	147,645 29
6	St. Louis -	599,012 85	-	77,980	72,971 11	-	-	447,890 06	
8	Nashville -	2,240,425 14	-	-	2,587,298 30	-	-	211,545 50	4 00
9	Louisville -	2,736,232 97	-	4,350 40	1,275,298 32	-	69,420 83	293,834 24	4,621 44
13	Lexington -	1,041,546 92	-	-	796,935 34	-	227,934 04	697,230 76	387 31
16	Cincinnati -	3,366,164 76	2,000	1,200	687,847 07	-	-	650,873 02	82,860 64
20	Pittsburgh -	1,316,717 90	-	-	571,609 86	-	94,988 13	358,937 10	5,656 14
16	Buffalo -	474,241 04	-	133,490 77	301,469 00	-	-	23,125 05	16,223 85
21	Utica -	534,479 70	-	-	168,902 08	-	-	6,682 30	33,002 71
22	Burlington -	449,109 76	-						

		Losses chargeable to contingent fund.	Deficiencies.	Banking houses.	Treasurer U. States.	Expenses.	Notes of Bank U. S. and offices.	Notes of State Banks.	Specie.
183[illegible]									
March 1	Bank United States -	328,126 50	-	413,081 19	-	17,050 52	2,397,526 03	951,669 85	2,476,954 13
Feb. 20	Office, Portland -	7,020 83	-	-	-	934 60	122,250	14,578	77,511 27
"	Portsmouth -	84,496 10	-	-	-	139 83	177,555	19,925	50,195 28
22	Boston -	12,146 38	17,237 78	116,777 02	-	4,577 10	671,560	74,711	375,030 67
23	Providence -	925 65	976 00	-	-	1,122 88	289,050	15,823 20	61,351 86
27	Hartford -	-	-	-	-	-	98,200	15,209 00	28,094 00
29	New York -	61,050 13	-	87,000 00	-	8,712 35	1,542 665	369,992 01	594,059 68
27	Baltimore -	1,662,502 06	34,075 65	110,657 34	-	2,529 01	960 335	72,573 75	232,000 00
25	Washington -	205,479 03	-	34,613 10	88,782 63	11,012 45	282,800	22,626 70	55,539 09
21	Richmond -	39,148 46	69,376 83	35,923 57	-	9,796 16	411,505	60,512 14	199,700 14
18	Norfolk -	229,253 40	-	35,109 65	-	1,740 67	424,800	13,985	111,367 05
20	Fayetteville -	57,953 67	-	13,385 02	-	691 48	183,465	33,408	36,425 93
21	Charleston -	138,032 06	-	67,727 78	-	2,956 66	335,635	89,828	261,487 07
"	Savannah -	146,369 57	-	43,600 00	-	3,526 69	788,325	140,775	360,786 63
17	Mobile -	-	456 52	24,096 92	-	2,341 40	224,335	38,346 06	162,541 80
6	New Orleans -	33,748 61	-	48,000 00	-	11,796 57	4,077,905	262,932 00	643,145 08
2	Natchez -	-	-	18,571 74	-	1,982 08	788,090	11,321 96	53,502 79
6	St. Louis -	-	-	-	-	1,020 39	1,061,315	-	147,970 85
8	Nashville -	405 28	155 00	15,000 00	-	1,098 15	942,720	65,270 44	159,760 38
9	Louisville -	165,271 34	-	26,970 92	-	1,565 95	540,930	11,015	232,854 64
13	Lexington -	192,332 88	-	-	-	1,689 41	349,375	-	87,216 46
16	Cincinnati -	-	395 40	23,519 84	170,000 00	2,752 79	358,880	133,712	83,775 81
20	Pittsburgh -	94,471 07	-	21,183 21	2,194 36	2,205 53	250,695	228,893	26,264 36
16	Buffalo -	-	300 00	16,995 08	-	1,179 88	569,165	124,018	93,989 41
21	Utica -	-	-	-	-	1,327 72	330,000	56,079 38	91,094 06
22	Burlington -	-	-	11,479 54	-	704 23	221,940	9,695 91	97,135 19
Jan. 21	Agency, Cincinnati -	-	-	-	-	9,659 77			
Feb. 20	Chillicothe -	19,004 27	-	-	-	2,605 75			
		3,477,737 29	122,973 18	1,163,691 92	260,976 99	106,720 02	18,401,011 03	2,836,900 40	6,799,753 63

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		Capital stock.	Notes issued.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Foreign exchange account.	Baring, Brothr's & Co. Hope & Co. Hottinguer & Co.	Dividends unclaimed.	Profit and loss.	Contingent fund.
1832.									
March 1	Bank United States -	16,450,000	4,407,264 63	79,650 32	371,610 55	1,876,802 39	71,815 25	1,750,263 52	5,611,746 57
Feb. 20	Office, Portland -	-	218,670	3,623 06	-	-	500 50		
"	Portsmouth -	300,000	281,295	2,366 76	-	-	136 50		
22	Boston -	1,500,000	972,365	35,481 75	-	-	2,408 00		
23	Providence -	800,000	421,690	13,078 36	-	-	1,109 50		
27	Hartford -	300,000	361,887 50	6 674 38	-	-	1,921 50		
29	New York -	2,500,000	1,720,027 50	94.485 35	-	-	30,886 75		
27	Baltimore -	1,500,000	1,116,477 50	29,407 24	-	-	10,530 75		
25	Washington -	500,000	938,777 50	22,703 01	-	-	5 281 93		
21	Richmond -	1,000 000	1,186,010	24,314 73	-	-	14,180 50		
18	Norfolk -	500,000	1,218,505	12 524 76	-	-	4,942		
20	Fayetteville -	500,000	1,293,920	10,188 40	-	-	568		
21	Charleston -	1,500,000	1,476,010	51,404 05	-	-	19,059		
"	Savannah -	1,000,000	2,369,355	17,678 76	-	-	1,501 50		
17	Mobile -	-	1,716,730	33,135 13					
6	New Orleans -	1,000,000	8,604,525	110,380 89	-	-	913 75		
2	Natchez -	-	1,455,565	35,708 33					
6	St. Louis -	-	844,555	9,414 88	-	-	84 00		
8	Nashville -	1,000,000	3,532,425	71.628 54					
9	Louisville -	1,250,000	1,452,175	49,405 41	-	-	358 80		
13	Lexington -	1,000,000	1,998,535	21.174 80	-	-	234 50		
16	Cincinnati -	1,700,000	1,539,525	59,913 16					
20	Pittsburgh -	700,000	1,249,282 50	25,547 05					
16	Buffalo -	-	1,070,385	11,459 07					
21	Utica -	-	751,605	9,902 85					
22	Burlington -	-	518,885	9,913 19					
Jan. 21	Agency, Cincinnati -	-	1,830	4,211 43	-	-	-		1,599 63
Feb. 20	Chillicothe -	-	225	582 51					

		Fund for extinguishing cost of banking houses.	Due to Bank U. States & offices.	Due to State Banks.	Redemption of public debt.	Deposites on account of Treasurer U. S.	Deposites on account of public officers.	Deposites on account of individuals.
1832.								
March 1	Bank United States -	551,292 05	1,392,619 39	539,236 52	672,994 70	804,996 03	196,058 87	1,752,945 92
Feb. 20	Office, Portland -	-	328,653 59	8,745 62	-	96,753 00	32,231 79	19,972 18
"	Portsmouth -	-	260,674 19	7,805 26	-	4,163 49	21,986 46	7,670 68
22	Boston -	-	1,644,201 79	74,542 98	-	406,089 78	190,602 30	203,922 16
23	Providence -	-	126,229 29	7,073 25	-	60,259 16	12,350 66	19,345 78
27	Hartford -	-	69,769 03	509 78	-	31,245 86	11,214 02	27,750 17
29	New York -	-	2,605,801 73	268,080 18	184,618 42	3,328,370 06	262,779 88	1,018,862 73
27	Baltimore -	-	2,477,347 89	114,330 95	-	168,211 34	61,292 82	507,265 06
25	Washington -	-	278,852 26	44,255 44	-	71,719 45	437,230 91	275,806 60
21	Richmond -	-	587,829 21	-	-	18,422 49	46,052 26	239,083 55
18	Norfolk -	-	28,099 97	34,407 54	-	83,983 18	39,949 54	300,397 11
20	Fayetteville -	-	29,207 19	118,471 94	-	15,530 59	20,869 70	36,278 64
21	Charleston -	-	852,087 01	300,965 93	-	150,604 73	39,598 35	770,966 35
"	Savannah -	-	487,429 02	17,873 00	-	25,158 14	33,225 80	135,199 31
17	Mobile -	-	796,760 61	33,177 01	-	306,885 42	52,831 35	154,584 28
6	New Orleans -	-	4,637,399 10	722,948 93	-	330,586 58	68,373 49	1,212,706 08
2	Natchez -	-	1,512,017 13	125 81	-	98,075 36	5,572 59	259,760 12
6	St. Louis -	-	1,114,009 45	8,952 34	-	181,555 19	30,016 77	219,572 63
8	Nashville -	-	1,284,101 42	39,749 07	-	80,923 65	30,827 11	184,027 40
9	Louisville -	-	2,121,577 33	34,701 49	-	114,738 39	23,511 14	315,898 49
13	Lexington -	-	118,947 52	-	-	2,224 21	16,077 16	237,454 93
16	Cincinnati -	-	1,375,233 65	37,841 40	-	291,918 04	47,297 09	462,252 99
20	Pittsburgh -	-	454,174 32	154,564 14	-	71,170 71	13,073 37	306,053 57
16	Buffalo -	-	554,218 25	24,989 79	-	28,248 80	4,178 80	60,707 37
21	Utica -	-	390,976 52	6,585 13	-	65 21	2,664 11	59,609 13
22	Burlington -	-	468,840 19	336 00	-	9,215 69	19,622 98	28,530 26
Jan. 21	Agency, Cincinnati -	-	2,800,982 62	-	-	-	-	69 04
Feb. 20	Chillicothe -	-	263,373 21	-	-	-	-	67 28
		551,292 05	28,461,352 88	2,600,270 50	857,613 12	6,781,114 55	1,719,489 32	8,816,759 81

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

At Bank United States.

Due by the United States	$
Mortgages	

At Office, Norfolk.

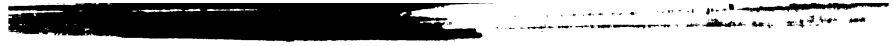
Navy Agent	

Do other stocks	2,145,895 20		
		48,617,028 61	
Domestic bills of exchange - - -		20,354,748 79	
			68,971,777 40
Foreign bills of exchange - - -		-	91,238 23
Due from Bank United States and offices -		29,288,810 19	
Do State Banks - - - -		3,752,822 73	
			33,041,632 92
Do United States - - -		-	5,267 32
Real estate - - - - -		-	2,131,359 64
Deficiencies - - - - -		-	122,973 18
Banking houses - - - - -		-	1,163,691 92
Expenses - - - - -		-	106,720 02
Cash, viz. Notes of the Bank U. States and offices -		18,401,011 03	
Do State Banks - -		2,836,900 40	
specie - - - - -		6,799,753 63	
			28,037,665 06
Mortgages - - - - -		-	89,573 78
Navy agent, Norfolk - - - -		-	40,144 17
			133,802,043 64

Discount, exchange, & interest	-	[illegible]
Foreign exchange account -	-	371,610 55
Baring, Brothers & Co. Hope & Co. Hottinguer & Co. -	-	1,876,802 39
Dividends unclaimed -	-	166.432 73
Profit and loss - -	-	1,750,263 52
Contingent fund - -	5,613,346 20	
Less losses chargeable to contingent fund - -	3,477,737 29	
		2,135,608 91
Due to Bank U. S. and offices	28,461,352 88	
Do State Banks - -	2,600,270 50	
		31,061,623 38
Fund for extinguishing cost of banking houses - -	-	551,292 05
Redemption of public debt -	-	857,613 12
Deposites on account of Treasurer of the U. States -	6,781,114 55	
Less overdrafts and special deposites - - -	260,976 99	
	6,520,137 56	
Deposites on ac't of public officers	1,719,489 32	
Do individuals	8,816,759 81	
		17,056,386 69
		133,802,043 64

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 2d*, 1832.

W. McILVAINE, *Cashier.*



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 9, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NAUDAIN made the following

REPORT.

[illegible]mittee of C[illegible]ms, [illegible] which was referr[illegible] the petition of Henry Waller, report:

[illegible]on or about th[illegible] 27th [illegible] of August, in the [illegible]ear of our Lord 1814, [illegible]ron of British [illegible]hips [illegible]chored near the d[illegible]elling of the petitioner, the afternoon; [illegible], be[illegible] day-break the ne[illegible] morning, a detachment [illegible]yland militia, [illegible]mm[illegible]d by the late Ge[illegible] Philip Ree[illegible] upon [illegible], and about th[illegible] of the said peti[illegible]ner, for the [illegible]ose of [illegible]ering. Gene[illegible] part of a troop [illegible] [illegible]er's dwelling, [illegible] with some others, [illegible] [illegible]o reconnoitre. [illegible] return, he and an[illegible] [illegible]er's house, *wi[illegible]fation*, and [illegible] [illegible] a sentinel [illegible] the house [illegible] [illegible]ents of the en[illegible] retired [illegible] [illegible] mile fro[illegible] [illegible]ing of th[illegible] [illegible] General R[illegible] that the sq[illegible] [illegible]s on the [illegible]ed ground [illegible] enemy, [illegible] with the na[illegible] [illegible]it, and [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] General Re[illegible] from the hou[illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] then rep[illegible] [illegible] remonst[illegible] the milita[illegible] [illegible] cause the [illegible] of his bu[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the yard [illegible] [illegible] observi[illegible] was sorry [illegible] [illegible] the p[illegible] required [illegible] [illegible] the day, [illegible] declares [illegible] command were [illegible] about the hou[illegible] [illegible] enemy's vess[illegible] the peti[illegible] [illegible] occupation[illegible] property by the [illegible] [illegible] In the afte[illegible] enemy lan[illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] dwelling, [illegible] retired fro[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]ings and pro[illegible] [illegible] General [illegible]

Waller's gate, and within eight hundred yards of his house, with
other officers and soldiers, and in full view of the enemy, at the time
they entered his yard."

General Reed says further: "I have no doubt in my mind that the d
tion of Mr. Waller's buildings, &c. was produced by the appearance
troops about the house and the farm. I am irresistibly led to this
sion by the fact that no property in my district was burned where no
were stationed. I have heard no other opinion given in regard to the
burning."

Your committee, upon full consideration of the above evidence, ha
ported a bill for the relief of the petitioner.

DOCUMENTS

FROM

N. BIDDLE, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK U. STATES,

TO

n. G. M. Dallas, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate n the memorial of the Bank of the United States, in reply to the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, and adopted by the Senate on the 31st January, 1832.

MARCH 12, 1832.

ented by Mr. Dallas, Chairman Select Committee, to the Secretary of the Senate, and directed to be printed under the order of the Senate of the 8th March, 1832.

CONTENTS.

TER from N. Biddle, President of the Bank, of 29th February, 1832, forwarding information the enquiries directed by the resolutions offered by Mr. BENTON, and adopted by the Sen- e on the 31st day of January, 1832, containing documents , B, C, D, E, F 1, F 2, and F 3.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 29th, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor, on the 20th instant, of acknowledging the ipt of your letter of the instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution of Senate directing certain inquiries by the committee on the memorial of bank, and requesting that I would answer them. To this I now proceed: first enquiry is "into the nature and amount of the loans, if any such there e, made by the bank or its branches, of local bank paper, and to report he facts and circumstances which shall be necessary to enable the Senate udge and determine whether there was usury in the contract for such is, or oppression in collecting them."

Two cases have come under the cognizance of the board which seem to within the scope of this inquiry: the first was a loan made at the office exington to William Owens, which was brought before the Supreme rt of the United States, and is reported in the 2d volume of Peters' orts, under the name of the Bank of the United States vs. Owens and ers. In consequence of the decision of the court, an examination was le by the board into the circumstances of it, and the following is, I be- e, an accurate statement of the case:

n the month of February, 1822, the office had on hand an amount of es, issued *by the Bank of Kentucky*, and which had been received by *office at their nominal specie* value, partly on account of the United

States, and partly in payment of debts to the office. They were, equivalent to specie to the office, as the Bank of Kentucky periodical interest to the office on the amount of its debt, and finally discharg full in specie: In February, 1822, however, they were at a depre and the office did not re-issue them. Under these circumstances, an cation was made to the office by William Owens to borrow a sum of he agreeing to take these notes, which Mr. Owens stated would an well as specie the purpose to which he meant to apply them, whi the payment of a debt due by him, and to which purpose, it is belie did in fact apply them. The loan was, however, refused on his firs cation for it, from doubts of his solidity; but, in consequence of mendations in his favor, and after repeated solicitations by him, t was finally made to him on a credit of three years, when an ord given to him upon the Bank of Kentucky for $2,900, part of the then due to the office, and bearing interest, and the residue of the wit, $1,100, was paid to him in the notes of that bank. The public its of the affairs of that bank, it is stated, did, at that time, sh ultimate ability to pay, in specie, its notes and deposites; and, in ab months after the loan in question, it actually paid, in specie, the amount actually due to the office, in which would have been includ amount loaned to Owens, with interest at 6 per cent., had not th been made.

When the loan became due, the sureties of Mr. Owens, in order to themselves, raised the objection that the borrower had not receive equivalent for his contract. The case came before the Supreme Cou demurrer, which, of course, excluded the consideration of many of t just stated. Such is the statement of the case as furnished from th at Lexington for the information of the present president and di who knew nothing of the particulars until it became a subject of lit How far a knowledge of these facts might have affected the judg the Supreme Court, it is difficult to conjecture; but what is of far m portance than the pecuniary consideration involved in the case, th to relieve the bank from the reproach of either intentional violatio law, or of oppression to the individual.

The second case, and the only one which came before the board o tors of the bank, was that of Cave Johnson and T. D. Carneal, of w circumstances were as follows: On the 12th day of October, 1820, as Wilson, then cashier of the bank, being on a visit of inspectio western offices, made a loan to Cave Johnson and T. D. Carneal of of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, for which they gave their n a long credit. These notes were paid in part, and the debt was red about $17,000, when the parties applied, in February, 1830, to the stating that, as these notes of the Bank of Kentucky were, at the their receiving them, at a depreciation, they thought they ought, in to have a reduction of their debt on that account. The board acc their request.

The committee to whom the application was referred, reported: under all the circumstances connected with the transaction, the pre plicants have lost their claim upon the bank; certainly at law, and p in equity, for the allowance now requested. They have not, h thought it necessary to pursue that inquiry, because they know t board would never resist any well founded claim on merely techni

:ions, nor permit any want of form to prevent them from doing substan- justice; and the committee have accordingly considered the case as an ginal question which they are called upon to decide by the liberal prin- les of a court of equity." The board then decided that the difference ween the nominal and the current value of these $30,000, on the 12th :ober, 1820, should be ascertained, and that sum, with interest 5 per cent., should be refunded to the claimants. This was accordingly ie. The depreciation was found to be $4,800, the interest on this sum, n 12th October, 1820, was $2,808, and this sum of $7,608 was repaid he claimants. In this case, the board, it will be perceived, endeavored epair any unintentional wrong which might possibly have been commit- by any of its agents. That there was no disposition to oppress these ties may be inferred, as well from the facts themselves, as from the ac- owledgment of their agent, the hon. Richard M. Johnson, who, in wer to a letter communicating the resolution, wrote, on the 10th of ril, 1830, "the resolution contains precisely the proposition which I sider correct and proper, and meets the equity of the case. I cannot press the high sense of obligation I feel to the board for the liberality ich they have manifested on this occasion, and in fact on all others, so as I have a personal knowledge of them, and goes far to destroy the xim, or rather the common saying, that banks have no souls."

I annex, for your information, a copy of the report of the committee in s case, marked A.

2d. "Into the fact of *non-user* of its powers by any of the branch banks, l all the circumstances which may be necessary to enable the Senate to derstand the nature, extent, and duration of such *non-user* of power."

I am not aware of any facts connected with this inquiry.

3d. "Into the amount of the real estate acquired by the bank at each nch, and a detailed statement thereof, shewing where situated, the ce for which sold, (if sold,) and the present value, if not sold."

The statement marked B, hereto annexed, will furnish this information.

4th. "The number of buildings, if any, and where situated, and the cost reof, which may have been erected for the purpose of being rented."

The statement marked C, will furnish this information.

5th. "Whether the branch bank notes, or the branch bank orders, issued currency, are received in deposite as cash at the parent bank, and at every er branch bank, and if not, to report the exceptions."

The branch notes are not necessarily receivable according to the charter he bank and all it branches, except on account of the Government. The nch drafts being drawn on the parent bank, are of course paid there: se of $5 are receivable at all the branches; those above $5 are not ne- sarily receivable, but are treated as branch notes. The general footing which the receipt of branch paper stands is simply this: It is not be- ved to be in the power of any human institution to pay all its engagements at one time in twenty-five distant places. To require the bank to do this, is exact what is impracticable, and any effort to do it would result, as it ght to do, in the ruin of any institution rash enough to attempt it. It however, so obviously the interest of the bank to give every facility to circulation which can possibly be afforded: that these branch notes, ugh not legally receivable, are in fact received at the bank, and at many, not *most, of the branches.* *This* accommodation, the bank can afford pre- *ly because it is not obliged* to do it. If it were obliged to pay every

note at twenty-five different places, its whole business would, in a time, run into such derangement, that it would be impossible to con its present issues. But there is less anxiety about receiving them, the bank and the branches reserve to themselves the right of self-def whenever the receipt of them becomes too oppressive for the local ca of each. As an illustration of the freedom with which these notes are received, I annex the following table of the amount received during last year in Philadelphia:

January, - -	$279,640	July, - - -	$461
February, - -	368,910	August, - -	57
March, - -	816,525	September, - -	58
April, - - -	613,995	October, - -	34
May, - - -	386,190	November, - -	35
June, - - -	293,515	December, - -	51
			$5,89

The receipts for the month of February, 1832, alone, amount to $726

The subject may be further explained by the following memorandu the notes on hand on a given day in February, 1832, being the am which the bank and the branches had received, and which were not y turned to the branches issuing them.

Notes of the Bank of the United States and Offices, on hand Feb.

Portland - -	$33,870	Charleston - -	$
Portsmouth - -	160	Savannah	
Boston - - -	113,750	Mobile - -	4
Burlington - -	3,885	New Orleans -	27
Hartford		Natchez -	6
New York - -	882,960	Nashville -	6
Utica - - -	4,500	St. Louis -	74
Buffalo - - -	7,505	Cincinnati -	20
Philadelphia - -	681,580	Louisville -	9
Baltimore - -	366,720	Lexington -	6
Washington - -	11,030	Pittsburg -	7
Norfolk - - -	26,140		
Richmond - -	48,085		$3,84
Fayetteville - -	25,725		

6th. "Whether the branch bank notes or the branch bank orders, i as currency, are at a discount in any town or city where a branch is ted, or in Philadelphia, where the parent bank is; and, if so, the ra such discount."

I have no personal knowledge of the fact except at Philadelphia, these notes and drafts are not, I believe, at a discount.

7th. "The amount of the gold and silver coin and bullion annual mitted by each branch bank to the parent bank, or to any other plac the order of the parent bank, from 1817 to 1831, inclusive."

The enclosed statement, marked D, will furnish this information.

h. "The annual aggregate amount of the expenses of the bank and her
ches, from 1817 to 1831, inclusive."
h. "The annual amount of the expenses of the same time, under the
s, 1st, of printers and editors; 2d, attorneys and counsellors at law; 3d,
ingencies."
he statement marked E, will furnish the information connected with
e two inquiries.
)th. "Of what consists the capital of the Bank of the United States,
of such of the branch banks as are reported in the monthly statements
ave capitals, and the difference between the specie which is reported in
column to lie on hand, and the capital which is reported in another."
The capital of the bank, according to the 3d section of the charter, con-
ed of thirty-five millions of dollars, of which seven millions were in
d and silver, twenty-one millions either in gold or silver or funded debt
the United States, and seven millions of funded debt created by the Go-
nment for the purpose of paying its share of the subscription. The
rations of the bank have consisted in lending this capital to individuals
their notes, promising to repay, at stipulated periods, the part of the
ital temporarily used by them. To the branches, as they have been
cessively organized, portions of this capital have been assigned, and they
e been transferred to these branches in the same way that capitals are
nsferred by individuals; that is, by allowing the branches to give drafts
notes on the bank to the amount of the assigned capital, which drafts or
es are paid by the bank. The part of the original capital of the bank
s assigned to a branch, assumes, at the branch, the shape of notes of in-
ividuals, promising to restore, when the notes become due, either the
ntical funds given by the branch in exchange for these promissory notes,
he equivalents for them.
The difference between specie and capital is, that specie is such portion
its capital as a bank keeps in the precious metals to pay its engagements
he course of its business.
1th. "Whether different rates of exchange are taken at any one of the
nches, or at the parent bank, on bills of exchange as sold to merchants,
persons in official stations, and to the body of the citizens."
am not aware of any such difference.
2th. "Whether facilities for obtaining loans are granted to persons in
cial stations, which are not extended to citizens generally."
The only loans, of which I am aware, in which the official station of the
ties was considered, are loans made occasionally to officers of the
vernment, to repair some casualty by which the public service might be
ired. There is but one of this description now outstanding, which was
de under the following circumstances: In consequence of an omission in
appropriation bill at the last Congress, there was no appropriation for
annuities to the Indians on the western and northwestern frontier, and,
consequence, the Secretary at War applied to the bank to advance the
essary funds on drafts of the Indian agents upon him, payable when an
propriation should be made. To this the board acceded, and the drafts of
vernor Cass for $35,000, and of Governor Clark for $4,000, on the War
partment, were taken, and the money advanced without interest or dis-
nt. The difference between the loan to these gentlemen, in their private
racter or their official stations, was deemed proper in reference to the

public service, which the loan was designed to promote. I annex copies of the correspondence in regard to it, marked F.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Washington, D. C.

A.

Mr. Cope, from the Committee on the Offices, submitted the following report; which was read, and, on motion, adopted.

The Committee on the Offices, to whom was referred, on the 5th of February last, a letter from the hon. Richard M. Johnson, dated on the 3d of January last; on the 16th of February, a letter from the same gentleman, dated the 11th of February; together with a letter from the late Judge McLean, dated the 10th of February last, report:

That, having examined the files of the bank, and procured additional information from the office at Louisville, they find the facts relating to the application of Col. Johnson to be as follows: On the 12th day of October, 1820, Thomas Wilson, late cashier of this bank, being then on a visit of inspection to the western offices, made an agreement with Cave Johnson and Thomas D. Carneal, by which they received $30,000 of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, then owned by this bank, and gave their notes dated on the 12th of October, 1820: one for $30,000, payable in three years, and three for $1,800, each payable, respectively, in one, two, and three years, being for the interest on the note of $30,000; all which notes were secured by a deed of trust covering the real estate of Cave Johnson and T. D. Carneal. This debt was gradually reduced, by successive payments, till it now stands at the sum of $17,000, due in the month of September, 1829; for which sum, with interest, Thomas D. Carneal and Benjamin Johnson, of Mississippi, executed their five several notes, payable from one to five years, with interest, which are held as collateral security and if not paid at maturity, as they fall due respectively, the bank may proceed forthwith to a sale of the remaining mortgage property.

Under these circumstances, Thomas D. Carneal and Cave Johnson have applied to the hon. Richard M. Johnson, requesting that, as the notes of the the Bank of Kentucky which they received from this bank, were, at the time of making the contract, much depreciated below their nominal value, they may now receive a credit on their engagements to the bank equal to the amount of that depreciation.

The committee are entirely satisfied that, in the whole of this transaction, the bank, and all its officers, acted with the most perfect good faith: that the parties to whom the notes of the bank were delivered, knew perfectly the depreciation of the notes at the time of receiving them: that the long credit, originally of three years, since protracted for a large part of the debt to a period of from nearly ten to fourteen years, was a great and unusal accommodation to the borrowers, who, they have no reason to doubt, have derived from it all the advantages they anticipated. The committee are further of opinion, that these notes of the Bank of Kentucky were originally received by the Bank of the United States at their par value, on account of the Go-

nment or of individuals; and that, although suffering at the time of
cing this contract under a temporary depreciation, yet, if instead of be-
lent to these parties, they had been retained by this bank, they would
mately have been paid in full, with interest, in specie or its equivalent,
ll the other notes of the Bank of Kentucky have since been paid. The
mittee are also of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case,
present applicants have lost their claim on the bank, certainly at law,
probably in equity, for the allowance now requested. They have not,
ever, thought it necessary to pursue that inquiry, because they know
the board would never resist any well founded claim on merely tech-
l objections, nor permit any want of form to prevent them from doing
stantial justice; and the committee have accordingly considered this case
n original question, which they are called upon to decide by the liberal
nciples of a court of equity. Examining all the circumstances of the
nsaction by this standard, the committee have reached the conclusion that,
en, on the 12th of October, 1820, Cave Johnson and Thomas D. Carneal
ivered to the bank their obligations for $35,400, and obtained in exchange,
the notes of this bank, but the depreciated notes of the Bank of Ken-
ky, they did not receive a legal equivalent for their engagements to the
nk; that the claim of the bank upon them should therefore be reduced to the
ual value of what they did receive; and that their present proposal to ob-
a credit for the difference between the real and nominal value of the
es of the Bank of Kentucky at that time, which credit should be applied
the payment of their other debts to the bank, ought to be acceded to:
y therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cashier of the office at Louisville is hereby instructed
ascertain from respectable brokers, merchants, or others, the exact depre-
ation of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 12th
y of October, 1820, and to calculate, by that standard, the difference be-
een the par value and the price on that day of the notes of the said bank,
hich were delivered to Cave Johnson and Thomas D. Carneal, as a consi-
ration for their notes to this bank, dated on that day, for the sum of
35,400: the amount of this difference, with the interest thereon until the
y when the same shall be so ascertained, the cashier will pass to the credit
the said Cave Johnson and Thomas D. Carneal, in payment of such other
bility to the bank of the said Cave Johnson and Thomas D. Carneal,
her joint or several, as this board may hereafter select for that purpose.

B.

Office at Portsmouth.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
29 acres of land in New Hampshire - - - -	1822, Nov. 19	942 13	1827, May 24	-	942 13	
250 acres of land in Concord and Boscawen, N. H. - -	1828, April 25	1,313 50	1830, April 16	-	1,313 50	
House and lot in Portsmouth, N. H. - - - -	1829, Sept. 14	475	-	-	-	475
Tanyard and buildings in Portsmouth, N. H. - - -	Do	640	-	-	-	640
Lot of ground do do - - -	Do	57	-	-	-	57
House and lot do do - - -	Do	103	-	-	-	103
Brick store and lot in Dover, N. H. - - - -	1929, Nov. 17	2,266 52	-	-	-	2,266 52
Do do and wharf in Portsmouth, N. H. - -	1830, May 31	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
House and lot in Portsmouth, N. H. - - - -	Do	400	-	-	-	400
		9,197 15			2,255 63	6,941 52

Office at Hartford.

Lot of ground, Westfield, Connecticut - - -	1826, May 31	155	1826, Nov. 30	-	155	
Dwelling, barn, &c., and 2 acres of ground, Wilbraham, Mass.	1826, May 31	720	1827, Mar. 22	-	720	
Dwelling, barn, &c., and 230 acres of ground, Middletown, Ct.	1827, Aug. 11	17,065 25	- -	-	-	10,000
Dwelling, barn, &c., and 10 acres of ground, city of Middletown, Connecticut - - - - - -	" Nov. 30	8,000	1829, Aug. 11	-	250	6,000
17 acres of ground, city of Middletown, Ct. - - -	1829, Sept.	2,000	-	-	-	1,800
Dwelling-house and 2 acres of ground, do do - -	Do	1,500	-	-	-	1,200
Do and 2½ acres of ground, do do - -	Do	2,750	1830, Nov. 30	-	1,800	
Store and 6 rods of ground, do do - -	Do	1,600	-	-	-	1,000
23 acres of land, do do	Do	2,448	1830, Nov. 30	-	-	

9 lots of ground in Baltimore, Maryland - - -	1821	2,205	1828, Dec. 30	1,000			
			1829, May 5	1,000			
					2,000	1,000	
One lot of ground do do - - -	1822	1,950	-	-	-	1,500	
One do do do - - -	"	1,900	-	-	-	750	
One do do do - - -	"	675	-	-	-	400	
One do do do - - -	"	725	-	-	-	400	
One do do do - - -	"	675	-	-	-	300	
One do do do - - -	"	3,000	-	-	-	2,500	
235 acres of land 5 miles from Baltimore, Md. - -	1825	3,525	-	-	-	1,500	
House and lot, Baltimore, Md. - - - -	"	4,750	-	-	-	3,000	
Do do do do - - - -	1824	500	-	-	-	500	
One lot of ground, do do - - -	"	2,880	-	-	-	2,880	
One do do do - - - -	"	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	
4 acres of land, near Baltimore, Md. - - - -	"	480	-	-	-	0	
Ground rent of $120 per annum, Baltimore, Md. - -	"	1,800	1831, Nov. 30	-	2,000		
3,360 acres of land, Illinois - - - - -	1828, Nov.	670	Do	-	1,200		
		26,735			5,200	15,730	

Office at Washington.

Several lots of ground, Washington City - - -	1820, April 26	7,811 01	1827, Nov. 30	-	7,811 01		
House and lot, do - - -	1825, April 19	4,021 64	-	-	-	3,500	
Do do - - -	1823, April 7	4,685 20	1826, Nov. 30	-	4,500		
2 lots and 5 small houses, do - - -	1825, June 13	4,780 67	1829, May 27	-	5,002 38		
4 lots and 3 do do - - -	" May 7	3,483 82	1827, Nov. 30	-	3,132 64		
Lot of ground, do - - -	" Oct. 7	1,440 90	-	-	-	896	
3 lots of ground, do - - -	1826, May 30	2,374 81	1827, Nov. 30	875			
			1830, Jan. 30	1,769 83			
					2,644 83	900	
House and lot, near Alexandria - - - -	Do	1,000	-	-	-	1,200	
Black Walnut island, 469 acres, in river Potomac - -	" Aug. 24	35,730	1829, Oct. 24	-	150	23,000	

Office at Washington—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
House and lot, Washington,	1827, May 2	$2,400	-	-	-	$3,000
2,600 acres of land, Albemarle county, Va.	" Mar. 28	25,000	-	-	-	18,000
3 houses and lots, Georgetown, D. C.	" May 26	7,671 58	1830, May 10	$1,000		
			1831, May 31	8,000		
					$9,000	2,000
7 lots of ground, Washington, do	Do 30	5,407 29	" Nov. 30	-	3,789 36	4,862
House and 2 lots, do do	Do "	581	1828, May 31	-	511 49	320 08
Part of a lot, do do	" Aug. 1	120	1831, Nov. 30	-	109 99	
House and 2 lots, do do	" Nov. 29	8,357 04	-	-	-	6,000
Half of 2 lots, do do	Do 22	1,377 05	-	-	-	1,200
4 houses and lots, Georgetown, do	" Nov. 15	19,594 40	-	-	-	15,900
One house and 33 lots, Washington, D. C.	" Oct. 15	14,262 64	1828, May 31	1,789 62		
			" Nov. 30	4,372 77		
			1829, May 31	4,000		
			" July 31	669 96		
			1831, Nov. 31	3,620 10		
					14,452 45	3,163 50
2 lots of ground, Washington, D. C.	1828, Aug. 7	2,555 61	-	-	-	3,382
Half of warehouse, wharf and lot, Georgetown, D. C.	1829, May 31	2,700	-	-	-	2,000
2 houses and lots, do do	" Mar. 25	1,950	1830, Mar. 18	1,200		
			" April 13	1,200		
					2,400	
House and 2 lots, do do	" May 27	8,500	-	-	-	7,000
100 acres of land, Prince George's county, Md.	Do	1,050	Do 24	-	1,050	
House and 2 lots, Washington, D. C.	" June 11	10,186 52	-	-	-	10,186 52
House and lot, do do	Do	14,762 50	1831, May 31	-	262 50	12,000
6 lots of ground, do do	Do	3,143 58	1829, Nov. 30	1,640 12		
			1830, May 31	239 11		
			" Nov. 30	267 54		
			1831, Nov. 30	295 24		

Warehouse and wharf, Georgetown, D. C. - -	" Nov. 20	10,889 15	1829, Dec. 2	40		
18 acres of land near T. W. Pairo's - -			1831, Nov. 30	2,000		
					2,040	5,000
11 lots, with glass works, &c., Washington, D. C. - -	Do 27	10,200	-	-	-	13,000
3 houses and lots, do do - -	Do	16,975	1830, Feb.	-	18,000	
311 acres of land, Montgomery county, Md. - -	1830 -	6,244 60	-	-	-	5,657
Vacant lot, Georgetown, D. C. - - - -	1820, Sept. 21	1,040	-	-	-	360
618-1515 of 448 acres, Montgomery county, Md. - -	1831, June 24	618 69	-	-	-	618 69
House and lot, Washington, D. C. - - - -	" July 6	2,300	-	-	-	2,300
"Tennison's Tavern," do do - - - -	1827, Nov. 23	17,881 20	-	-	-	15,000
		266,389 16			77,476 66	165,910 79

Office at Richmond.

House and lot, Richmond Virginia - - - -	1821, Nov. 21	7,650	-	-	-	6,000
House and 2 acres, do do - - - -	1822, Nov. 5	6,000	-	-	-	5,000
House and lot, do do - - - -	" July 22	2,150	-	-	-	1,500
2 do do do - - - -	1823, Mar. 27	6,000	-	-	-	3,000
House and 3 lots, do do - - -	1824, April 23	15,293	-	-	-	2,000
36 acres of land, Henrico county, Virginia - -						
Half of a house and 2 lots, Richmond, Va. - - -	1825, Oct. 20	4,451 20	-	-	-	4,000
Half of corn mill and lot 2 miles from Richmond, Va.						
Half of 458 acres of land 16 miles from Richmond, Powhatan county, Virginia - - -	" May 23	1,038 64	1828, May 9	-	346 76	706 88
4 lots and rope walk, Richmond, Virginia - - -	1827, May 14	1,200	-	-	-	1,000
259 acres and tavern, Caroline county, Virginia - -	" Dec. 11	6,100	1829, Jan. 22	-	7,000	
Half of 2 houses and lots, Richmond, Virginia - -	1828, May 31	6,650	-	-	-	6,650
Lot of ground, do do - -	" Mar. 19	1,496	-	-	-	1,496
House and lot, do do - -	" May 31	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Half of 3 houses and lots, do do - -	Do	2,000	-	-	-	2,000

Office at Richmond—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
Lot of grounnd, Richmond, Virginia,	1828, May 31	$1,800	-	-	-	$1,800
Half acre lot, do do	" March	2,100	-	-	-	2,100
Half of 6 half acre lots, do do	Do	520	-	-	-	520
House and lot, do do	1829, Nov. 5	3,278 60	-	-	-	3,278 60
		69,742 44			7,346 76	43,051 48

Office at Norfolk.

5 warehouses and wharves, Norfolk, Virginia	1827, July 2	29,282 25	-	-	-	22,500
House and lot, do do	Do 30	310	-	-	-	500
Do do	Do	3 132 18	1829, May 15	-	3,500	
Do and 3 lots, do do	" Nov. 22	2,909 69	1831, Nov. 30	-	3,000	
3 lots of ground, do do	Do	7,897	-	-	-	4,500
5 do do do	Do	2,400	-	-	-	3,000
1 do do do	" Sept. 17	575 31	-	-	-	1,500
17 acres and windmill, Norfolk county, do	1830, May	1,700	-	-	-	2,000
		48,206 43			6,500	34,000

Lot of ground, Fayetteville, N. C.	1821, May 30	330	-	-	-	150
House and lot, do do	" 31	3,530	-	-	-	1,500
Do do do	" June 10	1,500	-	-	-	750
Part of 658 acres of land, Foxes Islands, Cape Fear river, N. C.	1820, Ap'l 11	1,701 75	-	-	-	1,000
Part of 2 houses and lots, Fayetteville, N. C.	"					
House and lot, (half of) do do	1822, June 10	1,153 98	-	-	-	1,000
Lot of ground do do	" 16	35	-	-	-	25
House and lot do do	" 24	4,000	-	-	-	1,500
Do do do	1823, July 22	2,272 74	1831, Oct'r 5	-	1,012 50	
Do do do	1824, June 30	500	-	-	-	300
Do do do	1825, May 5	200	1827, Jan. 23	-	235	
Two houses and two lots do do	"	2,500	-	-	-	1,500
160 acres of land, Cumberland county do	"	680	-	-	-	400
House and lot, Fayetteville do	"	550	-	-	-	200
Do do do	1827, May 17	320	-	-	-	100
House and 10 acres, Hay Mount do	"	700	-	-	-	1,000
6 frame houses on 1 acre, Fayetteville do	" 31	1,050	-	-	-	1,000
House and lot, Hay Mount do	1829, May 23	1,600	-	-	-	1,600
28¼ acres of land, do do	"	200	-	-	-	200
Warehouse, lot, and wharf, Campbelton, N. C.	"	1,075	-	-	-	500
		23,988 47			1,247 50	12,825

Office at Savannah.

Double house and lot, Savannah, Ga.	1824, Feb'y 9	9,800	-	-	10,000	
2,300 acres of land, Chatham county, Ga.	1826, Ap'l 29	4,004	-	-	4,004	
		13,804			14,604	

Office at New Orleans.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
12-40ths of Planters' and Merchants' Hotel, New Orleans	1828, June 6	$12,065	1831, Dec'r 1	-	$12,360	

Office at Louisville.

206 acres of land, Jefferson county, Kentucky	1822, Oct. 10	1,050	1829, May 31	-	965	
House and warehouse and 4 acres, Transylvania, Ky.	"	650	1828, May 23	-	550	
15 acres of land, do do	"	210				
One-fourth of 1180 acres of woodland, near Louisville, Ky.	"	1,000	1830, Jan. 30	-	6,975	
255 acres of land, 4 miles from do	"	7,100	" April 19	-	7,100	
200 do 3 miles from do	"	3,259 51	" Mar. 10	-	4,836	
House and lot No. 18, do	"					
Do No. 17, do	"	1,500	-	-	1,006 05	
Half of lot No. 189, do	"					
One-eighth of 35 acres, near do	"	340	1829, Nov. 26	-	340	
1200 acres of land, Allen county, Ky.	"	90	-	-	-	1,000
Half acre lot and steam grist mill, Louisville, Ky.	"	10,256 50	1827, April 7	-	11,000	
Square of ground do	"	4,000	1825	4,300		
			1828, Nov. 30	937 50		
					5,237 50	
Half of a lot, do	"	300	" May 28	-	525	
78 acres of land, near do	"	2,000	-	-	-	2,500
House and lot do	1825, Sep. 23	4,724 18	1828, Feb. 14	-	6,000	
Do do	"	1,520	" Jan. 12	-	2,000	
483 acres of land, 10 miles from do	"	250	-	-	-	3,000
One-half of 416 acres adjoining the foregoing						

400 acres of land, 12 miles from Louisville, Ky.	"	4,[illegible] 31	[illegible], April 26	-	[illegible]	
Brick store and dwelling, Glasgow, Ky.	"	3,224 59	-	-	-	2,000
2 houses and lots, Louisville, Ky.	"	2,970	1831, Nov. 12	-	3,500	
21 lots of ground, Shippingport, Ky.	"	970	-	-	-	1,000
985 acres of land, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky.	"	24,582 56	1827, April 28	4,200		
			1829, Oct. 30	4,500		
			1830, May 31	28,891 50		
					37,591 50	
House and lot, Louisville, Ky.	"	70	1829, May 31	-	76 93	
Do Russellville, Ky.	" Feb. 22	875	Nov. 1831	-	-	475
Half of Exchange Coffee House, Louisville, Ky.	1827, March 1	3,510	1827, Nov. 21	-	4,000	
300 acres of land, 10 miles from do	"	2,415	-	-	-	1,500
5 acre lot of ground do	"	7,225	1827, Nov. 30	5,797 50		
			1828, May 31	2,987 50		
			" Nov. 30	3,114		
			1829, May 31	525		
					12,424	
Half acre lot of ground do	"	453 25	-	-	-	453 25
House and lot do	" Nov. 15	4,650	1828, Nov. 30	-	4,000	
Do do	" July 12	3,624	"	-	3,624	
Lot of ground do	1826, Oct. 26	360	-	-	-	450
Part of a half-acre lot do	1827, May 13	1,400	1828, Nov. 30	-	1,450	
500 acres of land, in Bullit county, Ky.	1825, Sep. 23	750	" May 31	-	750	
100 acres of land, 6 miles from Louisville, Ky.	1827, Sep. 15	5,000	" Nov. 30	600		
			1829, May 31	1,412 50		
			1831, May 31	3,013 42		
					5,025 92	
1337 acres of land, near do	1828, Jan. 9	37,689 78	1829, May 31	2,200		
			" Oct. 20	6,458 50		
			1830, May 31	6,000		
			" Aug. 9	7,572		
			1831, May 31	25,493 09		
			" June 8	5,387 50		
					53,111 09	3,500
150 acres of land, 6 miles from do	1826, Dec. 16	5,420	-	-	-	30,000
1050 acres of land adjoining the above	1829, Nov. 30	20,000				
406 acres of land, near Louisville, Ky.	"	4,875	1829, Dec. 21	-	6,496	

Office at Lexington—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
House and lot, Frankfort, Ky.	1822	$2,000	-	-	-	$1,500
Do Georgetown, Ky.	"	1,200	-	-	-	600
Do do	"	3,000	1830, May 28	-	$2,000	
Do do	"	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Do Lexington, Ky.	"	1,000	-	-	800	
Houses and 5 acres do	1823	5,000	1831, Nov. 25	-	6,000	
House and lot, Frankfort, Ky.	1822	1,900	1830, May 20	-	2,500	
Do Lexington, Ky.	1823, June 22	1,775 68	-	-	-	1,200
Do do	"	5,231	-	-	-	5,000
Do do	"	5,221	-	-	-	5,000
House and 14 acres, near Lexington, Ky.	" Nov.	600	1828, Nov. 25	-	400	
21 acres of land in do	-	5,000	1829, Dec. 14	-	3,000	
House and 60 acres, 4 miles from Lexington, Ky.	1824, Feb. 6	3,150	1826, April 23	-	2,500	
House and 14 acres, 3 miles from do	"	435	" Nov. 29	-	400	
House and 186 acres, 2 miles from do	"	9,300	" Mar. 25	-	6,500	
527 acres of land, Logan county, Ky.	March 9	2,660	-	-	-	1,000
House and lot, Lexington, Ky.	" 17	5,250	-	-	-	3,000
Do do	"	2,250	-	-	-	1,200
Do do	1825, June 15	750	-	-	-	800
Do do	1824, Aug. 26	5,000	1826, April 5	-	5,000	
Shop and 2 acres do	"	700	-	-	-	1,000
House and 16 acres, 2 miles from Lexington, Ky.	" Oct. 2	1,000	1829, April 22	-	750	
125 acres of land 4 miles from Georgetown, Ky.	" " 6	2,200	1826, Nov. 30	-	2,200	
House and 50 acres, Scott county, Ky.	-	200	1828, May 27	-	300	
2 houses and lots, Georgetown, Ky.	"	1,000	1829, Oct. 14	800		
1 house and lot do						
Do do						

[illegible]						
Vacant lot, Georgetown, Ky.	"	-	1829, May 9	300		
House and lot do	"	-	1830, May 28	1,750		
House and 4 lots do	"	-	" Aug. 30	1,500		
House and lot do	"	-	-	-	-	400
2000 acres of land, Franklin cy. Ky.	"	-	-	-	-	1,000
House and lot, Georgetown, Ky.	"	-	-	-	-	600
107 acres of land, Campbell county, Ky.	"	-	1831, April 22	4,000		
200 do Gallatin county, Ky.	"	-	"			
403 do Hardin county, Ky.	"	-	"			
600 do Grant county, Ky.	"	-	"			
392 do Boone county, Ky.	"	-	1827, Oct. 11	980		
150 do do	"	-	1829, Mar. 27	225		
100 do do	"	-	-	-	-	100
4 vacant lots, Burlington, Boone county, Ky.	"	-	1831, Jan. 21	380		
House and lot, do do	"	-	"			
900 acres of land, Gallatin county, Ky.	"	-	-	-	-	900
House and lot, Georgetown, Ky.	"	-	-	-	-	500
Do Burlington, Boone county, Ky.	"	-	1828, July 8	1,000		
3 houses and 37 acres, in and near Lexington, Ky.	"	-	1829, May 22	5,109 84	-	400
House and lot do	"	-	1825, Sept. 14	1,000		
Do do	"	-	-	-	-	4,000
Do do	"	-	-	-	-	1,200
Do do	"	-	(Title lost.)			
Do do	"	-	1829, Nov. 19	500		
Vacant lot do	"	-	-	-	-	50
House and lot do	"	-	1828, April 22	400		
Do do	"	-	1827, Aug. 18	300		
Do do	"	-	-	-	-	750
Do do	"	-	-	-	-	1,750
Do Georgetown, Ky.	"	-	-	-	-	1,000
300 acres of land, Gallatin county, Ky.	"	-	1831, May 24	4,500		
The above 39 parcels were received under one arrangement in liquidation of debts amounting to	-	182,148 35	The sales of said property amount to and the present value of the residue, $17,280.	-	30,694 84	
101 acres of land, Franklin county, Ky.	1822	800	1827, Feb. 7	-	800	
House and lot, Frankfort, Ky.	"	1,500	-	-	-	1,200

Office at Pittsburgh.—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
House and lot, Pittsburgh, Pa. - - - -	1824, Aug. 14	$1,500	1828, Jan. 24	-	$1,500	
5 frame houses and lots, do do - - - -	" Nov. 26	1,500	1831, April 30	-	5,000	
1 do do do do - - - -	" Oct. 18	1,000	1827, Mar. 29	-	1,000	
90 acres of land, including the village of Lawrenceville, purchased at sheriff's sale, on account of a debt. Paid to clear title - - - - - - - - -	1826, May 13					
Cost to Bank paid by subsequent sales. Residue, when sold, to go towards payment of the debt. Residue now valued at $ 18,000. - - - - -	-	12,000	-	-	12,000	
Old office of Bank Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa. - -	1818, Jan. 1	14,123 13	-	-	-	6,000
1,050 acres of land, 6 miles from do do - -	1828, Dec. 5					
Cost to Bank paid by subsequent sales. Residue valued at $6,800; when sold, to go towards payment of the debt of the former owner. - - - - -	-	5,092 56	-	-	5,092 56	
Out-lot and 10 acres, adjoining Allegheny Town, Pa. -	1829, Nov. 6					
Present value $4,000; when sold, the excess over the cost to go towards paying the debt of the former owner. -	-	160	-	-	-	160
27 lots on Grant's Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa. - - -	1830, May 31	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
House and lot, do do - - -	" Sept. 23	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Do do do - - -	1826, May 13	174 25	-	-	174 25	
		127,854 94			42,566 81	72,490

Agency at Chillicothe.

Double house and lot, Chillicothe - - -

[illegible]		667	[illegible]			
House and lot, do do - -	1826, Oct. 12	250	1830, May 14	-	600	
Warehouse and lot, Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio -	Do	20	1829, Feb. 5	-	50	
Lot adjoining the above, do do do -	Do	834	1831, Nov. 29	-	834	
House and lot, Chillicothe, Ohio - - -	Do	728 67	-	-	-	1,000
136 acres of land, Licking Co. do - - -	Do	426 93	1831, May 31	-	533 66	
22 lots of ground, Columbus, do - - -	Do	1,983 58	Do	-	2,479 47	
62 do do do - - -	Do	4,288 12	-	-	-	4,237
1,016 acres of land, Franklin county, Ohio - - -	Do	799 33	-	-	-	800
436 do Delaware do do - - -	Do	505 83	-	-	-	500
303 do Clark do do - - -	Do	200	-	-	-	200
300 do Coshocton do do - - -	Do	864	-	-	-	1,500
432 do Lawrence do do - - -	" Aug. 23	1,353	-	-	-	1,000
902 do Washington do do - - -	Do	2,680	-	-	-	1,800
268 do Franklin do do - - -	1827, Mar. 22	800	1830, May 14	-	1,730	
Storehouse and lot, Portsmouth, do - - -	Do	1,200	1829, Dec. 30	-	2,000	
House and do Chillicothe, do - - -	Do	1,115	1831, Nov. 29	-	1,115	
Do and do do do - - -	" Sept. 15	1,200	1830, Feb. 4	-	2,000	
Do and do do do - - -	Do	1,113 35	1831, Nov. 29	-	1,113 35	
3 houses and lots, and 1 vacant lot, Chillicothe, Ohio -	Do	4,494 87	1830, Feb. 4	-	4,494 87	
210 acres of land, Ross county, Ohio - - -	Do	2,365 81	-	-	-	2,310
2,022 do Franklin county, Ohio - - -	" Dec. 5	1,200	1831, Nov. 29	-	1,200	
House and lot, Chillicothe, do - - -	1828, Sept. 1	3,093 67	-	-	-	3,500
Do and do do do - - -	Do	800	-	-	-	1,000
160 acres of land, Franklin county, do - - -	Do	240	-	-	-	300
House and lot, Chillicothe, do - - -	Do	159 60	1829, Dec. 30	-	350	
266 acres of land, Madison county, do - - -	" Nov. 4	3,542	-	-	-	3,542
506 do Ross do do - - -	Do	967 02	-	-	-	967
171 do do do do - - -	Do	750	-	-	-	750
Workshop and lot, Chillicothe, do - - -	Do	3,000	1829, Feb. 1	-	3,180	
Lot of ground, do do - - -	1829, June 1	7,925	1831, May 31	-	9,906 25	
80 lots of ground, Columbus, do - - -	Do	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
House, barn, &c., and 595 acres, 3 miles from Chillicothe, O.	Do	2,500	-	-	-	2,500
Dwelling, and storehouse and lot, Portsmouth, Scioto Co. O.	Do	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Do do do Chillicothe, Ohio -	Do	2,800	1831, Nov. 29	-	3,000	
2 frame houses and lots, do do -	Do	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
House and lot, do do -	Do	1,000	Do	-	1,000	
Do do do do -	Do	1,691 10	-	-	-	1,700
Do do do do -						

Agency at Chillicothe—Continued.

Dercription of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
"Gregg Farm," 708 acres, 4 miles from Chillicothe, Ohio	$1829, June 1	10,000	-	-	-	$10,000
Dwelling, and storehouse and lot, Zanesville, Ohio	" Sept. 29	3,835	1831, Nov. 31	-	$5,208 53	
10 acres of land, adjoining do do	Do	136 66	-	-	-	150
112 do Franklin county, Ohio	1830, Jan. 6	94 04	-	-	-	94
House and lot, Chillicothe, do	Do	834	-	-	-	1,600
Do do do do	Do	1,776 64	-	-	-	1,700
1,010 acres of land, Pickaway Co. do	" May 21	5,050	-	-	-	5,000
House and 200 acres, Franklin do do	Do	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
1,649 acres, do do do	Do	3,298	-	-	-	3,298
House and 188 acres, near Chillicothe, Ohio	" July 12	5,027	-	-	-	3,000
Do and 450 acres, near do do	1831, April 4	4,653	1831, Nov. 29	-	5,000	
		125,312 22			55,625 13	78,148

Agency at Cincinnati.

Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1820, Aug. 8	4,500	1831, Nov. 30	-	8,500	
21 do do do	" 22	28,478	1830, Nov. 30	$1,575		
			1831, May 31	2,500		
			" Nov. 30	500		
2 do do do					4,575	25,000
100 acres of land, near Cincinnati, Ohio	" Oct. 20	21,000	1830, Jan. 30	1,500		
	"		1831, Nov. 30	16,500		
					18,000	

4 frame houses and lots, do do				"	1,000	1831, Nov. 30	-	3,000	
Vacant lot, do do				"	1,179 67	1830, Mar. 8	-	2,200	
164 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio				1820, Aug. 8	6,560	1831, Nov. 30	-	2,500	
House and lot, Cincinnati, do				1825, June 25	4,379 86	" May 31	-	8,300	
80 acres, Hamilton county, do				1820, Aug. 3	1,921 80	-	-	-	800
700 acres, Muskingum co., do				1825, Nov. 14	6,221 64	1831, Nov. 30	-	650	3,000
200 acres, Brown county, do				1820, Aug. 11	4,000	"	-	750	
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, do				"	14,500	1827, Nov. 30	-	6,000	
House and lot, do do				" 20	900	-	-	-	600
11 vacant lots, do do				" 15	5,595	1829, Mar. 10	600		
						1830, Feb. 9	1,350		
						" Nov. 30	840		
						1831, Nov. 30	4,075		
								6,865	
15 quarter sections, Champagne county, Ohio				" 22	12,000	-	-	-	6,000
3 do Clarke county, do				"	5,000	-	-	-	2,000
3 houses and lots, Cincinnati, do				"	8,000	1830, Mar. 19	1,492 40		
						" Nov. 30	2,800		
								4,292 40	2,800
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio			(3,600 00)	"					
Do do do			(1,828 73)	1821, Sept. 24	13,171	1830, Nov. 30	8,722		
2 houses & 4 lots, do do			(7,742 27)	1827, Jan. 9					
						1831, May 31	3,000		
						" Nov. 30	4,250		
								15,972	
Vacant lot, Newport, Ky.				1820, Aug. 29	1,600	-	-	-	400
1,894 acres, (½ of,) Boone county, Ky.				"	33,145	-	-	-	12,000
200 acres, do do				"	7,000	-	-	-	3,000
6 vacant lots, Cincinnati, Ohio				" Sept. 7	12,380	1830, Nov. 30	6,350		
						1831, May 31	2,750		
								9,100	
2 do do do				1825, Aug. 30	3,750	1830, May 2	-	4,375	3,000
House and lot, do do				1824, Nov. 18	1,100	1829, Mar. 2	-	1,536 01	
Do do do do				"	2,000	1831, Nov. 31	-	2,333	
Do do do do				"	1,100	-	-	-	2,500
5 do do do do				1821, Aug. 23	7,229 50	1830, Mar. 5	2,500		
						"	2,400		
								4,900	4,000

Agency at Chillicothe—Continued.

Dercription of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
"Gregg Farm," 708 acres, 4 miles from Chillicothe, Ohio	$1829, June 1	10,000	-	-	-	$10,000
Dwelling, and storehouse and lot, Zanesville, Ohio	" Sept. 29	3,835	1831, Nov. 31	-	$5,208 53	
10 acres of land, adjoining do do	Do	136 66	-	-	-	150
112 do Franklin county, Ohio	1830, Jan. 6	94 04	-	-	-	94
House and lot, Chillicothe, do	Do	834	-	-	-	1,600
Do do do do	Do	1,776 64	-	-	-	1,700
1,010 acres of land, Pickaway Co. do	" May 21	5,050	-	-	-	5,000
House and 200 acres, Franklin do do	Do	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
1,649 acres, do do do	Do	3,298	-	-	-	3,298
House and 188 acres, near Chillicothe, Ohio	" July 12	5,027	-	-	-	3,000
Do and 450 acres, near do do	1831, April 4	4,653	1831, Nov. 29	-	5,000	
		125,312 22			55,625 13	78,148

Agency at Cincinnati.

Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1820, Aug. 8	4,500	1831, Nov. 30	-	8,500	
21 do do do	" 22	28,478	1830, Nov. 30	$1,575		
			1831, May 31	2,500		
			" Nov. 30	500		
					4,575	25,000
2 do do do	" Oct. 20	21,000	1830, Jan. 30	1,500		
100 acres of land, near Cincinnati, Ohio	"		1831, Nov. 30	16,500		
					18,000	

4 frame houses and lots,	do	do	-	-	"	1,000	1831, Nov. 30	-	3,000	
Vacant lot,	do	do	-	-	"	1,179 67	1830, Mar. 8	-	2,200	
164 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	-	-	-	-	1820, Aug. 8	6,560	1831, Nov. 30	-	2,500	
House and lot, Cincinnati,	do	-	-	-	1825, June 25	4,379 86	" May 31	-	8,300	
80 acres, Hamilton county,	do	-	-	-	1820, Aug. 3	1,921 80	-	-	-	800
700 acres, Muskingum co.,	do	-	-	-	1825, Nov. 14	6,221 64	1831, Nov. 30	-	650	3,000
200 acres, Brown county,	do	-	-	-	1820, Aug. 11	4,000	"	-	750	
Vacant lot, Cincinnati,	do	-	-	-	"	14,500	1827, Nov. 30	-	6,000	
House and lot, de	do	-	-	-	" 20	900	-	-	-	600
11 vacant lots, do	do	-	-	-	" 15	5,595	1829, Mar. 10	600		
							1830, Feb. 9	1,350		
							" Nov. 30	840		
							1831, Nov. 30	4,075		
									6,865	
15 quarter sections, Champagne county, Ohio			-	-	" 22	12,000	-	-	-	6,000
3 do Clarke county,			do	-	"	5,000	-	-	-	2,000
3 houses and lots, Cincinnati,			do	-	"	8,000	1830, Mar. 19	1,492 40		
							" Nov. 30	2,800		
									4,292 40	2,800
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio			-	-	(3,600 00)	"				
Do do do			-	-	(1,828 73)	1821, Sept. 24	13,171	1830, Nov. 30	8,722	
2 houses & 4 lots, do do			-	-	(7,742 27)	1827, Jan. 9				
							1831, May 31	3,000		
							" Nov. 30	4,250		
									15,972	
Vacant lot, Newport, Ky.	-	-	-	-	1820, Aug. 29	1,600	-	-	-	400
1,894 acres, (⅓ of,) Boone county, Ky.			-	-	"	33,145	-	-	-	12,000
200 acres,	do	do	-	-	"	7,000	-	-	-	3,000
6 vacant lots, Cincinnati, Ohio			-	-	" Sept. 7	12,380	1830, Nov. 30	6,350		
							1831, May 31	2,750		
									9,100	
2 do	do	do	-	-	1825, Aug. 30	3,750	1830, May 2	-	4,375	3,000
House and lot,	do	do	-	-	1824, Nov. 18	1,100	1829, Mar. 2	-	1,536 01	
Do do	do	do	-	-	"	2,000	1831, Nov. 31	-	2,333	
Do do	do	do	-	-	"	1,100	-	-	-	2,500
5 do	do	do	-	-	1821, Aug. 23	7,229 50	1830, Mar. 5	2,500		
							"	2,400		
									4,900	4,000

Agency at Cincinnati—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
1 house and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1821, Aug. 23	$11,500	-	-	-	$8,000
Do do do do	" Sept. 8	14,500	1831, Nov. 30	-	$10,250	
"Mack's Farm," 280 acres, 4 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio	1826, Jan. 19	10,126 67	1830, Mar. 30	-	10,126 67	
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1820, Sept. 7	2,400	1831, May 31	-	1,300	
Do do do	"	962	-	-	-	1,250
Do do do	"	4,100	-	-	-	2,500
80 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	" Oct. 12	1,921	-	-	-	800
160 do do do	"	3,200	-	-	-	1,200
32 vacant lots, Cincinnati, do	" 14	25,011 73	1830, Feb. 19	$1,810		
			" Nov. 30	18,935 33		
			1831, Nov. 30	7,188		
					27,933 28	
House and 3 lots, do do	1821, Aug. 27	5,000	"	-	4,000	
2 warehouses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	"	12,500	-	-	-	8,500
1 do do do do	"	12,500	1830, Mar. 6	-	8,960	
House and 2 lots, do do	"	2,000	" Feb. 22	-	2,000	
2 vacant lots, Urbana, Champagne county, Ohio	1820, Dec. 16	3,975	" Nov. 30	-	2,475	
128 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	" Oct. 14	1,280	-	-	-	300
164 do do do	"	1,640	-	-	-	600
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, do	" Dec. 16	25	1830, Nov. 30	-	25	
Cincinnati hotel and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	1823, Nov. 29	70,000	-	-	-	37,500
8 houses and lots, do do	"	86,000	-	-	-	20,000
8 do do do do	"	25,875 61	1831, Nov. 30	-	15,000	
House and lot, do do	"	6,000	-	-	-	3,850
5 houses and lots, do do	"	44,213 50	-	-	-	30,000
3 do do do do	"	12,000	1830, May 31	-	1,675	6,885
4 do do do						40,000

				1831, Nov. 30	600			
						752 50	600	
158 acres, near do do do - -	1821, April 7	3,792		-	-	-	474	
5 houses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio - - - -	" May 18	30,000		1830, Nov. 30	613 33			
				1831, Nov. 30	22,000			
						22,613 33		
Vacant lot, do do - - - -	1820, Oct. 17	32,260					14,000	
22 vacant lots, do do - - - -	1821, Sept. 24	20,062 45		1830, Nov. 30	6,300			
				1831, May 31	5,922			
				" Nov, 30	5,610			
						17,832		
House and lot, do do - - - -	"	320		1830, Nov. 30	-	700		
27 acres, Miami county, do - - - -	"	1,800		-	-	-	500	
4 vacant lots, Lawrenceburgh, Indiana - - -	"	333 32		1830, Nov. 30	-	200		
2 houses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio - - - -	"	4,000		1831, May 31	1,800			
				" Nov. 30	1,700			
						3,500		
2 houses and lots and warehouse, Cincinnati, Ohio - -	1821, Sep. 24	10,268 41		1830, Nov. 30	-	9,000		
Vacant lot do - -	"	800		-	-	-	1,200	
Do do - -	"	1,333 33		"	480			
				1831, "	1,009			
						1,480		
47 acres, Clarke county, Indiana - - - -	"	9,400		May 31	-	1,500		
Brick warehouse and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio - - -	May 23	10,500		-	-	-	5,500	
House, store, and lot do - - -	"	5,500		-	-	-	5,000	
"Washington Hall Hotel" and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio - -	"	18,000		-	-	-	11,000	
House and lot do - -	" 25	1,400		1829, June 1	-	1,800		
House, store, and lot do - -	"	18,000		1830, June 1	-	12,500		
Vacant lot do - -	"	1,700		20	-	2,000		
House and lot do - -	Aug. 16	9,000		1831, May 31	-	10,000		
5 houses and lots do - -	" 23	8,000		Nov. 30	-	7,500		
Vacant lot do - -	May 25	12,500		1830, June 15	-	13,000		
3 stores and lots do - -	"	12,000		"	-	12,000		
House, warehouse, and lot do - -	Aug. 27	6,000		1830, Nov. 30	-	4,900		
House and lot do - -	1822, May 27	9,000		1830, "	-	8,000		
1000 acres, and several brick and log tenements, and large glass factory, in and near Moscow, Clermont county, Ohio	1827, May 31	11,981 44		-	-	-	9,000	

Agency at Cincinnati—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
59 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	1822, April 8	$6,000	1830, Nov. 30	-	$5,580	
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	May 29	5,726 22	1831, Nov. 30	-	6,000	
4 houses and lot do	Dec. 30	18,000	1830, Jan. 15	-	18,000	
House and lot do	"	4,000	1827, Nov. 15	-	3,750	
Tract of land, Delaware county, Ohio	"	1,447 31	-	-	-	375
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1823, Dec. 2	100	1851, Nov. 30	-	625	
5 houses and lots do	July 21	15,000	" May 31	2,500		
			" Nov. 30	20,000		
					22,500	
Vacant lot do	"	8,900	1828, July 30	1,000		
			1831, Nov. 30	2,100		
					3,100	13,000
3 lots and sugar house do	1825, April 26	4,500	1830, Jan. 2	-	6,500	
House and lot do	"	6,500	-	-		9,000
Vacant lot do	"	1,117 19	1830, Nov. 30	-	3,500	
Do do	"	600	"	-	2,500	
Do do	"	1,500	"	-	4,000	
Do do	"	900	"	-	3,000	
House and lot do	Nov. 16	5,000	" May 30	5,900		
			" Nov. 30	3,500		
					9,400	3,000
Vacant lot do	" 26	8,400	" May 31	7,500		
			1831, Nov. 30	4,950		
					12,450	550
Tract of ground, adjoining Cincinnati, Ohio	" 16	25,000	1830 "	-	28,000	
3 vacant lots do	1823, Aug. 28	5,500	"	-	700	9,000
Stable and lot do	1825, April 26	900	-	-	-	1,850
House and lot do	"	1,210	-	-	-	2,500
Vacant lot do	"	300	-	-	700	1,900

Square of ground	do	- - - -	"	40,926 98	-	-	-	45,000	
Vacant lot	do	- - - -	"	8,072 06	-	-	-	23,000	
2 vacant lots	do	- - - -	"	12,394 23	-	-	-	35,000	
House and lot	do	- - - -	Sep. 9	7,223 58	-	-	-	6,500	
2 houses and lot	do	- - - -	" 18	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	
1 house and lot	do	- - - -	1824, Jan. 2	4,750	-	-	-	9,000	
1280 acres, Clarke county, Ohio		- - - -	1825, Nov. 16	2,137 60	1831, May 31	960			
					"	2.400			
							3,360	480	
7 houses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio		- - - -	1824, Mar. 15	25,987 50	-	-	-	30,000	
House and 3 lots	do	- - - -	" 20	20,500	-	-	14,500		
2 vacant lots and house and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio		- -	April 20	4,700	1830, Jan. 29	5,490			
					1831, May 31	2,750			
							8,240		
3 vacant lots		do - -	July 3	3,461 50	1830, Nov. 30	-	1,112	2,310	
4 do		do - -	Aug. 7	2,500	1829, Oct. 24	1,200			
					1830, Jan. 23	2,070			
					Nov. 30	1,786			
							5,056		
House and lot		do - -	" 14	2,963 42	1826, Jan. 19	-	3,000		
Exchange Coffee House and lot		do - -	"	6,798 03	1827, Dec. 27	-	4,000		
Brookeville Hotel and lot, Brookeville, Indiana		- -	Nov. 9	2,500	-	-	-	700	
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio		- - - -	1825, Feb. 19	900	1828, May 20	-	2,700		
House and lot	do	- - - -	Mar. 18	1,370 02	1831, May 31	-	2,000		
3388 acres, Logan county, Ohio		- - - -	"	10,159 12	Nov. 30	-	3,063 24	6,000	
524 acres, Indiana		- - - -	"	2,422 10	-	-	-	650	
House and 2 lots, Brookeville, Indiana		- - -	May 7	3,000	-	-	-	100	
House and 3½ acres, Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio		-	April 26	442	1830, Nov. 30	-	500		
3 houses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio		- - -	"	1,133 34	1831, May 31	-	2,500		
House and lot, Newton, Hamilton county, Ohio		- -	"	393 34	-	-	-	200	
Do Cincinnati, Ohio		- - - -	"	373 34	1831, Nov. 30	-	1,100		
Do	do	- - - -	"	4,047	"	-	4,000		
Do	do	- - - -	"	2,100	1830 "	-	3,000		
Vacant lot	do	- - - -	"	1,500	"	-	2,000		
Do	do	- - - -	"	355	"	-	1,000		

Agency at Cincinnati—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
6 vacant lots, Madison, Indiana	1828, Feb. 15	11,253	1830, Jan. 9	6,160		
			1831, Nov. 30	1,500		
					7,660	
17 acres, Jefferson county, Indiana	"	4,100	-	-	-	3,000
Steam mill and 150 acres, Gallatin county, Ky.	"	8,362 51	-	-	-	7,000
1,023 acres, Muskingum, Ohio	"	6,603 50	1831, May 31	-	359	5,500
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	" 25	1,200	1829, April 25	-	1,600	
Do do	Mar. 7	7,750	1831, May 31	-	9,500	
867 acres, Clinton county, Ohio	" 8	433 34	-	-	-	600
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	"	1,000	1829, April 25	-	1,600	
Vacant lot do	"	4,001	1827, July 9	previous sale	4,001	
9 vacant lots, Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio	"	58 56	-	-	-	60
1 vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	" 13	3,467 29	-	-	-	3,000
9,270 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	"	61,295	1830, Jan. 20	2,560		
			" Nov. 30	9,510		
			1831, May 31	4,556		
			" Nov. 30	40,575		
					57,201	30,000
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	" 25	4,500	1830, Jan. 13	-	5,000	
Vacant lot do	April 5	2,194 41	-	-	-	2,000
House and lot do	Aug. 14	1,340	1830, Nov. 30	-	1,500	
1000 acres, Champagne county, Ohio	Sept. 9	888 75	-	-	-	1,800
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1824, Sep. 24	9,200	1830, Nov. 30	-	10,000	
Vacant lot do	"	490 73	-	-	-	3,000
Do do	"	777 98	1830, Feb. 16	-	1,350	
Do do	"	119 69	1831, Nov. 30	-	900	
4 acres, near do	1828, Sep. 6	1,646	1830 "	-	1,400	
5 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	" 2	420	" "	-	420	
19 acres, do						

			1830, Nov. 30	400			
					3,900		
Warehouse, stable, and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1826, Dec. 16	2,000	1831 "	-	3,000		
Vacant lot do	Oct. 11	334	"	-	1,000		
4,013 acres, Logan county, Ohio	Dec. 16	10,032	May 31	456			
			Nov. 30	3,111 98	-		
					3,568 98	7,000	
2 vacant lots, Newport, Kentucky	Oct. 13	40	1829, Aug. 26	-	90		
Dwelling, distillery, ferryright, and 580 acres, near Covington, Campbell county, Ky.	Nov. 24	27,000	1831, May 31	5,405			
			Nov. 30	20,000			
					25,405	27,550	
132 acres, 1 mile from Cincinnati, Ohio	"	3,000	1830 "	-	6,000		
2 houses and lots do	1827, Feb. 1	580	1828, Oct. 16	-	750		
160 acres, Franklin county, Indiana	" 13	800	-	-	-	250	
2 houses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	May 31	1,750	1830, Nov. 30	-	2,750		
House and 76 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	1825, June 27	1,431 37	1831, May 31	-	1,750		
House and 105 acres do	" 29	2,172 83	"	-	2,500		
100 acres do	"	1,000	1830, Nov. 30	-	1,350		
106 acres do	"	636	1831, May 31	-	1,060		
115 acres, Clermont county, Ohio	Nov. 16	920	1830, Nov. 30	-	1,150		
Vacant lot, Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio	"	130	"	-	175		
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1826, Mar. 15	1,000	1828, April 16	-	1,750		
3 houses and lot do	1827, Jan. 12	10,000	1830, Nov. 30	-	13,050		
1 house and lot do	"	3,500	1831 "	-	9,800		
Vacant lot do	1827, Sep. 26	270	-		-	500	
House and lot do	Oct. 11	6,000	1830, Nov. 30	-	6,000		
Houses and lots do	" 6	16,200	1831, May 31	-	500	17,000	
4 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	" 20	1,000	1828, April 25	-	1,000		
3 vacant lots, Reading, Hamilton county, Ohio							
160 acres, Jeffersonville Land District, Indiana	" 24	920	-	-	-	1,000	
160 acres, Cincinnati do							
House and 302 acres, Symmes' Purchase, Ohio	" 25	5,000	1831, May 31	-	5,000		
2 houses and lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	"	9,966 41	"	-	12,500		
1 house and lot, do	Dec. 29	6,500	1830, Nov. 30	-	9,000		

Agency at Cincinnati—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio,	1829, April 22	600	1830, Mar. 8	-	600	-
3 houses and lots, do do	"	9,000	" Nov. 30	6,090		
			1831, "	5,000		
					11,090	
66 acres, adjoining do do	"	9,000	1830, Nov. 30	2,094 50		
			1831, "	13,900		
					15,994 50	
House and lot, do do do	"	1,500	"	-	2,500	
Vacant lot, do do do	"	500	-	-	-	1,500
4 acres, do do do	"	300	-	-	600	
16 do near do do	"	5,000	-	-	8,150	
Half of 111 acres, near Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio	"	200	1830, Jan. 30	-	-	350
558 acres, upper part of do do	"	3,000	-	-	2,200	3,000
Half of 200 acres, upper part of do do	"	600	1831, Nov. 30	-	-	1,200
Do 201 do do do do	"	700	-	-	-	800
Do 289 do do do do	"	1,000	-	-	-	1,100
Do 394 do do do do	"	2,758	-	-	-	2,000
225 acres, Clermont county, Ohio - - -	"	450	-	-	-	500
550 acres, Brown and Clermont counties, Ohio - -	"	825	-	-	-	1,250
354 do Brown county, Ohio - - - -	"	354	-	-	-	400
379 do do do - - - -	"	568 50	1831, Nov. 30	-	532	150
263 do Clinton county, do - - - -	"	263	"	-	526	
616 do do do - - - -	"	1,540	1830, April 14	669 07		
			1831, Nov. 30	155		
					824 07	
172 do do do - - - -	"	430	(Title lost.)			
127 do Brown and Highland counties, Ohio - -	"	255	-	-	-	255
Public square, 5 acres, Williamsburgh, Clermont co., Ohio -	" Title 28	500 300	-	-	-	400 150

4 lots and improvements, Newport, Ky.	1829, April 20	12,000		-	-		3,000
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	" May 28	9,000	1830, Nov. 30	-	10,000		
Vacant lot, do do	" June 26	3,400	"	-	3,733		
160 acres, Butler county, do	" May 15	1,847 71	-	-	-		1,600
166 do Between the Miamies, Ohio	" July 13	2,175	-	-	-		2,000
Vacant lot, Urbana, Champagne county, Ohio	"	2,336 28	-	-	-		1,800
164 acres, between the Miamies, Ohio	"	419 38	1831, May 31	-	480		
130 do do do do	"	3,350	-	-	-		3,500
36 do do do do	"	110 07	1831, Nov. 30	-	120		
162 do do do do	"	666	-	-	-		800
160 do do do do	"	400	-	-	-		400
159 do do do do	"	270	-	-	-		500
164 do do do do	"	370	1830, Nov. 30	-	492		
166 do do do do	"	280	-	-	-		300
160 do do do do	"	480	-	-	-		750
House and lot, Urbana, Champagne county, Ohio	"	725	-	-	-		800
2 vacant lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	" Aug. 3	1,627	(Title lost.)				
42 acres, on Little Miami, Ohio	" Sept. 4	170	1830, Nov. 30	-	500		
Mill, distillery, and 60 acres, on Little Miami, Ohio	" July 12	6,667	1831, Nov. 30	-	7,500		
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	" Sept. 5	9,000	" May 31	-	12,090		
75 acres, Butler county, Ohio	" Oct. 1	1,500	-	-	-		1,500
House and lot, Cincinnati, do	" 9	11,250	1830, Nov. 30	-	10,750		
159 acres, Warren county, Ohio	" June 30	1,648	-	-	-		2,000
House and 4 lots, Cincinnati, do	" 26	3,459	1829, Dec. 10	-	3,459		
Vacant lot, do do	"	800	1830, Nov. 30	-	900		
House and lot, do do	1826, May 29	667	1831, "	-	1,600		
Vacant lot, Madison, Hamilton county, Ohio	1829, June 26	130	-	-	-		150
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1826, Nov. 15	1,100	" May 31	-	1,800		
90 acres, Hamilton county, do	" May 29	780 30	1830, Nov. 30	-	1,170		
House and 4 lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	1829, June 26	10,501	-	-	-		23,500
Vacant lot, do do	Nov. 2	9,500	-	-	-		14,575
Do do do	"	500	-	-	-		1,250
Do do do	"	4,500	-	-	-		6,325
House and lot, do do	"	3,500	1831, May 31	-	1,700		3,500
Adjoining do do	"	5,251	-	-	-		4,000
426 acres, Hamilton county, do	"	2,000	-	-	-		2,500
320 do do	"	1,500	-	-	-		1,250

Agency at Cincinnati—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
2,495 do Champagne and Clark counties, Ohio	1829, Nov. 2	$9,000	1831, Nov. 30	-	$2,778 39	$9,000
160 do Hamilton county, Ohio	"	1,500	1830, Jan. 20	-	2,080	
160 do do do	"	1,500	1831, Nov. 30	-	1,760	
80 do Butler county do	"	600	-	-	-	600
Half of 120 acres, between the Miami rivers, Ohio	"	500	-	-	-	500
House and 2 lots, Cincinnati, Ohio	June 26	8,700	-	-	-	10,000
"Hutchinson Farm," 334 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	"	11,042 44	" Nov. 30	-	6,000	6,500
House and lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	April 1	9,810 29	1830 "	3,700		
			1831 "	8,300		
					12,000	
Do do do do	"	2,390	"	-	3,000	
10 acres, 1 mile from Cincinnati, Ohio	"	6,332	May 31	-	6,700	
Vacant lot, do do	"	1,150	-	-	-	1,350
Do do do	"	950	Nov. 30	-	1,500	
House and lot, do do	"	1,070	1830 "	-	2,000	
3 do do do do	1826, Mar. 14	25,000	"	-	32,000	
1 do do do do	1829, Nov. 30	3,293 33	May 31	-	3,293 33	
Vacant lot, do do	"	210	1831, Nov. 30	-	2,500	
[illegible] Miami Purchase, do	"	90	-	-	-	120
[illegible] vacant lots, Cincinnati, do	Dec. 5	18,648 75	-	-	-	18,000
[illegible] acres, adjoining Cincinnati, do	"	1,500	1830, Feb. 16	-	1,800	
[illegible] acres, district of Edwardsville, Illinois	"	775	-	-	-	622
[illegible], Cincinnati, Ohio	" 24	8,843 87	[illegible]	-	-	11,000
[illegible]	"	1,[illegible]	1830, Nov. 30	-	2,323 40	
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	1,200	
[illegible]	" 14	[illegible]	May 31	-	29,730	

Ho[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 houses and 49 acres, Brookeville, Franklin county, Indiana	1830, [illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	6,[illegible]
93 acres, Hamilton county, Ohio	1826, June 10	4,924	"	-	4,000	
542 do Randolph county, Illinois	1829, April 27	58 42	-	-	-	300
360 do Brooke county,	Dec. 31	4,320	"	-	4,320	
40 do Hamilton county, Ohio	Aug. 15	2,129 87	"	-	4,500	
House and lot, Cincinnati, do	1830, May 15	2,483 28	"	-	2,750	
Do do do do	"	751	1831, May 31	-	851	
Vacant lot, Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio	1830, Jan. 7	500	-	-	-	500
9 acres, do do	"	110	-	-	-	125
Vacant lot, Hamilton, do do	"	25	-	-	-	25
Do Rossville, do do	"	13	1831, May 31	-	20	
160 acres and improvements, Hamilton county, Ohio	1827, Oct. 16	800	-	-	-	1,200
2 vacant lots, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio	"	1,200	-	-	-	1,000
4 acres, adjoining Cincinnati, do	1829, Jan. 23	230	} "	-	4,575	
83 do adjoining the above, do	"	374				
5 do "Miami Purchase," do	"	667				
Vacant lot, Cincinnati township, do	"	267	(Title lost.)			
One-fifth of 4 acres, Cincinnati, east of Deer Creek, Ohio	"	215	-	-	-	800
House and lot, Miami, Hamilton county, Ohio	1830, Aug 25	322	-	-	-	400
95 acres, Muskingum county, do	July 14	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
428 do Butler county, do	Jan. 22	8,515	-	-	-	8,150
233 do do do	"	4,194	1831, Nov. 30	-	4,660	
126 do do do	"	945	-	-	-	900
Vacant lot, Hamilton, Butler county, do	"	800	-	-	-	800
160 acres, Preble county, do	"	800	-	-	-	800
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, do	July 24	16,500	1830, Sep. 10	-	19,000	
160 acres, county, do	Jan. 22	800	-	-	-	800
Vacant lot, Madison, Hamilton county, do	July 29	250	-	-	-	250
80 acres, do do	June 30	-	(Purchase cancelled.)			
6 vacant lots, Madison, do do	July 19	133 34	-	-	-	135
107 and 114 acres, "Miami Purchase," do	" 17	802 25	-	-	-	800
House and lot, Cincinnati, do	Aug.	9,300	1830, Sep. 17	-	9,000	
2 do do do do	Sept. 17	8,000	-	-	-	8,000
Mill and 100 acres, Hamilton county, do	Oct. 5	8,000	Nov. 5	-	8,000	
House and lot, Cincinnati, do	Feb. 23	5,000	" 30	-	5,500	
155 acres, Warren county, do	Oct. 7	1,325	1831 "	-	1,600	
Tavern and 1,050 acres, Boon county, Ky.	Nov. 29	10,750	-	-	-	9,000

Agency at Cincinnati—Continued.

Description of property and where situate.	When acquired.	Cost to the Bank.	When sold.	Price at which sold.		Estimated value of residue unsold, Jan. 1, 1832.
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, Ohio	1827, April 6	2,500	-	-	-	4,000
Do do do	1830, Dec. 4	3,570	-	-	-	3,570
338 acres, Clark county, do	Sep. 25	709	-	-	-	1,300
House and lot, Springfield, Ohio	May 17	1,086 67	-	-	-	1,000
104 acres, Clark county, do	Oct. 28	233	-	-	-	400
7 vacant lots, Cincinnati, do	1831, Jan. 22	5,700	-	-	-	7,050
8 do do do	"	6,030	1831, Nov. 30	-	900	6,800
5 do do do	"	3,780	-	-	-	4,400
13 acres, near do do	"	8,000	-	-	-	8,000
160 do Butler county, do	"	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
254 do Hamilton county, do	Feb. 15	8,903 02	-	-	-	6,350
159 do do do	April 1	3,000	"	-	3,750	
Vacant lot, Cincinnati, do	Sept. 6	4,358 22	-	-	-	5,000
Do do do	" 15	5,210 68	-	-	-	5,700
Do do do	1825, Nov. 16	400	-	-	-	2,250
		2,314,078 46			1,235,852 82	1,243,361

Bank United States at Philadelphia.

[illegible]	1822, Mar. 1	17,550	1827, Dec. 21	-	18,000	
[illegible] Philadelphia	1825, May 23	8,800	Jan. 19	-	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Do do	July 1	19,857 62	-	-	-	19,857 62
1,735 acres, Centre county, Penn.	1831, Jan. 6	7,240		-		3,353
809 acres, Clearfield county, Penn.	"					
		267,189 49			157,929 52	73,737 54

***RECAPITULATION** of the Real Estate, other than banking houses, acquired, sold, and on hand, at the Bank of the United States, its Offices and Agencies—Also, a list of the costs and present values of the banking houses.*

	REAL ESTATE OTHER THAN BANKING HOUSES.			BANKING HOUSES.	
	Acquired	Sold.	Value on hand.	Cost.	Present value.
At the Office at Portland	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth	9,197 15	2,255 63	6,941 52	-	-
Boston	-	-	-	116,777 02	70,000
Providence	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Hartford	37,718 25	6,982 13	20,000	-	-
New York	-	-	-	87,000	100,000
Baltimore	26,635	5,200	15,730	110,657 34	25,000
Washington	266,389 16	77,476 66	165,910 79	34,613 10	26,765 46
Richmond	69,742 44	7,346 76	43,051 48	35,923 57	12,000
Norfolk	48,206 43	6,500	34,000	35,109 65	20,000
Fayetteville	23,988 47	1,247 50	12,825	13,385 02	6,000
Charleston	-	-	-	67,727 78	30,000
Savannah	13,804	14,004	-	43,600	43,600
Mobile	-	-	-	24,096 92	24,096 92
New Orleans	12,065	12,360	-	48,000	40,000
Natchez	-	-	-	18,571 74	18,571 74
St. Louis	-	-	-	-	-
Nashville	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Louisville	246,041 87	226,909 16	81,078 25	26,970 92	26,970 92
Lexington	329,036 08	97,191 68	69,179 93	9,500	9,500
Cincinnati	-	-	-	23,496 71	23,496 71
Pittsburgh	127,854 94	42,566 81	72,490	21,033 21	21,033 21
Buffalo	-	-	-	16,995 08	16,995 08
Utica	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington	-	-	-	9,200	9,200
Agency at Chillicothe	125,312 22	55,625 13	78,148	-	-
Cincinnati	2,314,078 46	1,235,852 82	243,361	-	-
Parent Bank at Philadelphia	267,189 49	137,929 62	78,787	390,000	

C.

pt from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, June 3d, 1828.

Cadwallader, from the Committee on the Offices, submitted the fol- report; which was read; and, on motion, adopted:

he Committee on the Offices, to whom was this day referred a letter President from George W. Jones, agent, dated May 23, recommend- the bank the construction of two canal basins, and the erection of uses around one of them, according to the plan submitted by him, mend to the board the adoption of the following resolution:

olved, That the board approve of the formation of two canal basins at nati, proposed by Mr. Jones; one of them to be on square number ve, (55,) and the other one to be on the square of ground between ut and Vine streets, and Canal and St. Clair or Court streets; and that uthorized to erect forthwith, warehouses on the margin of this last oned basin, not exceeding six in number, either in one block or sepa- as he may deem most for the interest of the bank."

ese six warehouses were built.

is also understood that several other houses have been built by the agent cinnati; but as they were erected in part by contributions in labor and ials by debtors to the bank who had no other means of payment, and rt by direct disbursements, no accurate statement of either their num- r cost is on file.

he agent has been instructed to specify these details in order to complete eturn.

J. COWPERTHWAIT,
2d Cashier.

ANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 12, 1832.

D.

STATEMENT of the amount of Silver, Gold, and Mixed Bullion, d
mitted by each Branch Bank to the Parent Bank, or to any other plac
of the Parent Bank, from 1817 *to* 1831, *inclusive.*

Date	From	To	Silver.	Gold.	Mixed bullion.
1817	Norfolk -	Bank U. S. -	200,000		
	New York -	Boston -	100,000		
	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	-	-	27,584 76
	Richmond -	Do. -	250,000		
			550,000	-	27,584 76
1818	New York -	Bank U. S. -	1,001,361	25,468 11	6,471 05
	Do. -	Montreal -	-	192,700	
	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	-	100,000	4,804 50
	Washington -	Do. -	100,000		
	Norfolk -	Do. -	50,000		
	Charleston -	Do. -	150,000		
			1,301,361	318,168 11	11,275 55
1819	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	-	201,150 43	
	Fayetteville -	Do. -	101,545 13		
	Charleston -	Do. -	150,000		
	Savannah -	Do. -	50,000		
	New Orleans -	Do. -	118,044 66		
	Louisville -	Do. -	130,281 65		
	Lexington -	Do. -	200,000		
	Cincinnati -	Do. -	150,000		
			899,871 44	201,150 43	-
1820	Boston -	Bank U. S. -	-	-	1,482 80
	Baltimore -	Do. -	[illegible]	41,635 28	
	Fayetteville -	Do. -	[illegible]54	272 24	
	New York -	Do. -	1,168 84	299,741 80	
	Pittsburg -	Do. -	-	1,504 28	
	Chillicothe -	Do. -	[illegible]	29,568 10	
			1,168 84	375,721 71	1,482 80
1821	Boston -	Bank U. S. -	5,881 26	[illegible]	15,953 58
	New York -	Do. -	99,887	[illegible]	7,386 25
	Baltimore -	Do. -	197,846 53	[illegible]	77,505 37
	Washington -	Do. -	-	26,355 94	
	Fayetteville -	New York -	6,033	-	
	Charleston -	Do. -	49,991	43,838 [illegible]	
	Do. -	Bank U. S. -	149,898	[illegible]	
	Savannah -	Do. -	240,000		
	Do. -	New York -	170,000	-	
	New Orleans -	Bank U. S. -	199,453 84	-	1,203 80
	Louisville -	New Orleans	584,253 99		
	Lexington -	Do. -	50,000		
	Pittsburg -	Bank U. S. -	59,889		
	Bank U. States	London -	-	1,564,703 85	
			1,813,133 62	1,634,997 79	96,051 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

From	To	Silver.	Gold.	Mixed bullion.	Totals.
smouth -	Boston -	-	$5,037 91		
tford -	Do. -	-	10,384 78		
imore -	Bank U. S. -	-	69,525		
shington -	Do. -	-	22,525 28		
mond -	Do. -	-	23,957 31		
r Orleans -	Do. -	-	-	$6,076 38	
isville -	New Orleans	-	1,964 41		
ington -	Do. -	-	6,994 57		
burg -	Bank U. S. -	$178,319 25			
k U. States	London -	-	112,764 70		
		178,319 25	253,153 96	6,076 38	437,549 59
r York -	Bank U. S. -	100,000			
Do. -	Boston -	112,000			
Do. -	Norfolk -	14,624			
etteville -	New York -	44,680 43			
rleston -	Bank U. S. -	9,994			
nnah -	Do. -	99,930 50			
r Orleans -	Do. -	490,711 44	-	99,407 85	
Do. -	New York -	149,967			
burg -	Bank U. S. -	369,439 90	6,871 03		
		1,391,347 27	6,871 03	99,407 85	1,497,626 15
r York -	Boston -	706,000			
Do. -	Bank U. S. -	437,008 17			
imore -	Do. -	281,919	-	94,762 88	
mond -	Do. -	100,355 33			
etteville -	Do. -	13,333 45	2,000		
Do. -	New York -	97,000			
nnah -	Bank U. S. -	100,000			
r Orleans -	Do. -	905,464 38	-	79,264 80	
Do. -	New York -	350,000			
isville -	Bank U. S. -	13,970 84			
burg -	Do. -	195,804 06			
		2,500,855 23	2,000	174,027 68	2,676,882 91
r York -	Providence -	30,000			
Do. -	Bank U. S. -	2,408 32	-	94,954 72	
Do. -	Richmond -	50,000			
imore -	Bank U. S. -	250,000	-	54,198	
shington -	Do. -	30,000			
mond -	Do. -	50,000			
etteville -	Do. -	22,635 38			
rleston -	Do. -	49,991			
r Orleans -	Do. -	99,832 50	-	105,633 46	
Do. -	New York -	723,000			
isville -	Bank U. S. -	200,000			
cinnati -	Do. -	-	301 95		
burg -	- -	125,879 39			
		1,633,746 59	301 95	254,786 18	1,888,834 72

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date	From	To	Silver.	Gold.	Mixed bullion.	Total
1826	New York -	Bank U. S. -	163,385 71	-	171,021 25	
	Baltimore -	Do. -	153,000	-	304,809 98	
	Fayetteville -	Do. -	32,945 36			
	Do. -	New York -	29,859 01			
	Charleston -	Bank U. S. -	-	5,750		
	Savannah -	Do. -	100,000	63,506 53		
	New Orleans -	Do. -	384,997 07	-	129,863 61	
	Do. -	New York -	870,000			
	Louisville -	Bank U. S. -	250,993			
	Cincinnati -	Do.	215,000			
	Pittsburg -	Do.	68,981 25	1,967 87		
	Bank U. States	London -	400,000	72,000		
			2,669,151 40	143,224 40	605,694 84	3,418,070
1827	New York -	Boston -	85,000			
	Do. -	Bank U. S. -	1,244,838 35		141,740 0	
	Baltimore -	Do. -	499,100 50			
	Norfolk -	Do. -	69,897 78	-	333 34	
	New Orleans -	Do. -	310,076 19	6,224 98	18,353 39	
	Do. -	New York -	580,000			
	Louisville -	Bank U. S. -	199,992			
	Cincinnati -	Do. -	103,071			
	Louisville -	Nashville -	50,000			
	Bank U. States	Paris -	267,721 65			
			3,409,697 47	6,224 98	160,426 78	3,576,349
1828	New York -	Boston -	200,000			
	Boston -	Bank U. S. -	-	-	16,263 10	
	New York -	Do. -	800,000			
	Do. -	Providence -	50,000			
	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	443,757 59			
	Norfolk -	Do. -	-	151 45		
	Do. -	Baltimore -	50,000			
	Fayetteville -	Bank U. S. -	-	6,324 24		
	Charleston -	Do. -	100,000	4,041 62		
	Do. -	New York -	200,000 00			
	New Orleans -	Do. -	725,000			
	Do. -	Bank U. S. -	413,584 38			
	Louisville -	Do. -	100,000			
	Pittsburg -	Do. -	62,997 50			
	Bank U. States	London -	-	24,365	62,648 18	
	Do. -	Paris -	780,000 00	-	286,531 31	
			3,925,239 47	34,782 31	365,442 59	4,325,464
1829	New York -	Bank U. S. -	866,000			
	Do. -	Buffalo -	50,000			
	Do. -	Savannah -	50,000 00			
	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	200,000			
	Norfolk -	Do. -	-	27 34		
	Fayettville -	Do. -	-	24,455		
	Charleston -	Do. -	-	1,433 68		
	New Orleans -	St. Louis -	50,000			
	Do. -	Do. -	429,984 66	-	354,602 46	
	Do. -	New York -	1,270,000			
	Nashville -	Bank U.S. -	101,200			

STATEMENT—Continued.

ate	From	To	Silver.	Gold.	Mixed bullion.	Totals.
29	Louisville -	Bank U. S. -	220,000	2,808 16		
	Cincinnati -	Do. -	54,049	196 47		
	Pittsburg -	Do. -	14,429 20			
			3,305,662 86	28,850 65	354,602 46	3,689,115 9
30	Boston -	Bank U. S. -	8,679 03			
	New York -	Do. -	1,125,000			
	Do. -	Burlington -	48,000	-	11,906 04	
	Do. -	Savannah -	200,000			
	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	453,000			
	Fayettville -	Do. -	-	27,371 03		
	Charleston -	Do. -	-	11,171 55		
	Savannah -	Do. -	-	9,892 26		
	New Orleans -	Do. -	311,170 15	3,498 92	319,131 84	
	Do. -	New York -	1,960,000			
	Cincinnati -	Bank U. S. -	155,405 70			
	Pittsburg -	Do. -	71,491			
	St. Louis -	Do. -	200,000			
	Louisville -	Do. -	130,000			
	Lexington -	Do. -	-	1,069 68		
	Bank U. States	Paris -	-	200,000		
			4,662,745 88	253,003 44	331,037 88	5,246,787 20
31	Boston -	New York -	200,000			
	New York -	Bank U. S. -	390,000	-	150,774 14	
	Do. -	Boston -	160,000			
	Baltimore -	Bank U. S. -	200,000			
	Norfolk -	Do -	130,000			
	Fayettville -	Do- -	-	33,897 10		
	Charleston -	Do- -	-	2,257 62		
	Savannah -	Do. -	48,000	17,341		
	Do. -	New York -	125,000			
	Mobile -	Do. -	100,000			
	New Orleans -	Bank U. S. -	1,135,775	-	396,593 04	
	Do. -	Natchez -	50,000			
	Do. -	New York -	1,160,000			
	St. Louis -	Bank U. S. -	100,000			
	Do. -	Louisville -	68,446 22			
	Louisville -	Bank U. S. -	180,000			
	Providence -	New York -	100,000			
	Bank U. States	London -	255,000			
	Do. -	Paris -	620,000	247,000	180,000	
			5,022,221 22	360,495 72	727,357 18	6,050,074 12
						40,040,822 20

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 2, 1832.

J. COWPERTHWAIT,
2d Cashier.

E.—*STATEMENT of the expense account of the Bank of the United States.*

	1817.			1818.			1819.		
	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.
Bank United States,	3,225 15	–	192,794 98	759 51	1,600	89,338 05	554 31	12,195	98,885 54
Office Portland,				–					
Portsmouth,	–	–	–	–	–	4,021 52	–	–	4,465 80
Boston,	–	–	8,642 25	–	–	24,625 57	–	–	21,687 77
Providence,	–	–	–	–	–	3,535 61	–	–	8,400 15
Hartford,	–	–	–	–	–	5,071 14	–	–	5,264 51
New York,	–	–	16,005 48	–	–	32,893 47	–	–	30,381 20
Baltimore,	–	–	9,367 05	–	–	30,906 54	–	–	23,374 71
Washington,	–	–	4,796 07	–	–	14,069 10	–	–	16,908 66
Richmond,	–	–	3,000 00	–	–	20,059 93	–	–	18,105 67
Norfolk,	–	–	3,000 00	–	–	17,160 29	–	–	12,968 71
Fayetteville,	–	–	–	–	–	2,084 26	–	–	10,673 36
Charleston,	–	–	3,000 00	–	–	24,231 76	–	–	23,016 48
Savannah,	–	–	3,000 00	–	–	20,885 20	–	–	16,493 50
Mobile									
New Orleans,	–	–	3,000 00	–	–	24,026 77	–	–	18,248 35
Natchez									
St. Louis									
Nashville									
Louisville,	–	–	2,000 00	–	–	3,760 06	–	–	9,174 00
Lexington,	–	–	2,000 00	–	–	11,694 45	–	–	11,932 85
Cincinnati,	–	–	–	–	–	9,183 64	–	–	
Pittsburg,	–	–	–	–	–	5,095 11	–	–	9,691 17
Buffalo									
Utica									
Burlington									
	3,226 15		250,605 83	759 51	1,600	342,652 47	554 31	12,195	339,672 51
Aggregate:									
Printing,	–		–	–	759 51	–	–	554 31	
Attorneys,	–	3,226 15	–	–	1,600 00	–	–	12,195 00	
Contingent,	–		–	–		–	–		

Bank United States, -	650 53	2,650	52,035 26	566 22	8,679 00	59,403 71	867,19	2,843 43	51,712 53
Office Portland,									
Portsmouth, -	-	-	4,875 47	-	-	4,609 66	-	-	4,987 97
Boston, -	-	-	17,813 28	-	-	17,102 26	-	-	16,063 11
Providence, -	-	-	6,982 51	-	-	4,961 16	-	-	5,285 64
Hartford, -	-	-	4,978 50	-	-	3,828 86	-	-	3,369 48
New York, -	-	-	28,059 64	-	-	21,336 73	-	-	24,646 98
Baltimore, -	-	-	23,676 87	-	5,830 30	18,861 01	27 50	2,800 00	18,922 44
Washington, -	-	-	15,397 89	79 50	-	13,274 00	47 82	100 00	13,572 01
Richmond, -	-	-	14,310 07	-	-	12,638 72	-	-	12,330 34
Norfolk, -	-	-	11,851 88	14 75	-	9,080 46	86 50	-	9,865 93
Fayetteville, -	-	-	7,984 07	-	-	8,075 38	39 04	287 50	8,210 99
Charleston, -	-	-	23,043 98	-	-	20,905 50	63 25	-	22,116 65
Savannah, -	-	-	17,744 12	-	130 00	15,834 59	106 00	-	13,090 29
Mobile									
New Orleans, -	-	-	19,384 42	-	600 00	16,386 88	-	-	10,327 32
Natchez									
St. Louis									
Nashville									
Louisville, -	-	-	10,508 46	-	773 30	10,345 48	-	1,000 00	9,065 15
Lexington, -	-	-	9,469 78	25 50	1,556 00	8,221 35	-	1,239 62	9,110 92
Cincinnati									
Pittsburg, -	-	-	6,268 37	-	-	6,952 32	-	150 00	5,010 49
Buffalo									
Utica									
Burlington									
	650 53	2,650	274,384 57	685 97	17,618 60	251,738 07	1,237 30	8,420 55	237,688 24
Aggregate:									
Printing, - -	-	650 53	-	-	685 97	-	-	1,237 30	
Attorneys, - -	-	2,650 00	-	-	17,618 60	-	-	8,420 55	
Contingent, - -	-	274,384 57	-	-	251,738 07	-	-	237,688 24	
Total annual aggregate,	-	277,685 10	-	-	270,042 64	-	-	247,346 09	

STATEMENT—Continued.

	1823.			1824.			1825.		
	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.
Bank United States, -	639 73	5,000 84	57,946 96	290 52	6,277 35	65,868 88	124 00	2,920 00	59,307 59
Office Portland									
Portsmouth, -	-	-	4,893 59	-	-	4,573 29	-	-	4,850 87
Boston, -	841 29	-	16,115 08	-	349 87	16,535 82	-	-	16,837 98
Providence, -	-	-	5,537 61	1	-	5,743 47	-	-	5,750 30
Hartford, -	-	-	3,782 85	-	-	5,734 87	-	-	5,749 60
New York, -	-	-	26,128 45	-	-	25,263 29	-	-	26,109 03
Baltimore, -	1,191 69	6,941 64	18,773 32	-	1,100 00	18,255 51	-	1,000 00	17,996 41
Washington, -	43 00	-	13,094 24	7 25	-	13,479 54	-	-	14,184 66
Richmond, -	-	-	11,681 33	-	-	12,361 38	-	-	11,880 28
Norfolk, -	-	-	9,121 81	-	-	9,800 69	-	-	9,314 54
Fayetteville, -	-	600 00	8,204 09	-	-	6,842 96	-	-	7,338 66
Charleston, -	92 80	2,590 31	19,891 08	-	500 00	20,492 06	-	500 00	20,816 64
Savannah, -	66 62	-	10,817 42	-	-	9,905 75	-	-	10,114 02
Mobile									
New Orleans, -	-	-	22,111 33	-	-	21,110 51	-	-	20,614 13
Natchez									
St. Louis									
Nashville									
Louisville, -	-	1,050 00	6,933 75	-	600 00	7,902 73	-	550 00	6,680 75
Lexington, -	-	-	6,338 23	-	-	3,869 69	-	5,005 00	5,245 70
Cincinnati	-								
Pittsburg, -	-	935 00	5,192 65	-	487 00	4,926 07	-	358 33	4,948 30
Buffalo									
Utica									
Burlington									
	2,894 63	17,117 79	246,563 79	297 77	9,214 22	252,667 46	124 00	10,333 33	247,639 47
Aggregate:									
Printing, - -	-	2,894 63	-	-	297 77	-	-	124 00	
Attorneys, - -	-	17,117 79	-	-	9,214 22	-	-	10,333 33	
Contingent, - -	-	246,563 79			[illegible]			[illegible]	

	1836.			1837.			1838.		
	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.
Bank United States,	343 01	5,892 13	79,205 62	165 50	4,677 00	85,754 98	221 87	2,268 00	83,930 12
Office Portland									
Portsmouth,	-	-	4,902 15	-	-	4,790 85	-	336 67	4,796 84
Boston,	-	-	18,246 52	-	-	18,476 59	-	700 00	18,592 58
Providence,	-	-	6,392 61	-	-	7,087 19	-	-	7,860 38
Hartford,	-	-	5,758 13	-	-	6,192 44	-	-	5,605 62
New York,	-	-	31,541 00	-	-	30,846 18	-	-	29,520 44
Baltimore,	-	1,750 00	18,278 31	-	1,561 00	19,042 17	-	1,800 00	19,316 69
Washington,	-	-	17,155 22	-	800 00	17,029 70	-	800 00	19,283 15
Richmond,	-	-	12,452 00	-	-	13,514 74	-	-	13,542 64
Norfolk,	-	-	9,732 35	-	-	9,934 12	-	-	10,961 85
Fayetteville,	-	-	7,779 41	-	-	8,973 74	-	-	9,711 11
Charleston,	-	500 00	21,154 28	-	500 00	21,124 52	-	500 00	21,444 76
Savannah,	-	-	11,484 55	-	-	11,824 28	-	-	12,308 50
Mobile,	-	-	-	-	-	12,723 45	-	-	9,901 55
New Orleans,	-	-	26,031 31	-	-	25,638 61	-	600 00	29,385 65
Natchez									
St. Louis									
Nashville,	-	-	-	-	-	2,568 90		-	6,568 39
Louisville,	-	550 00	6,614 43	-	-	6,495 74	-	600 00	6,806 00
Lexington,	-	660 00	4,565 04	-	1,100 00	6,409 72	-	450 00	6,413 54
Cincinnati,	-	-	5,286 29	-	15 00	6,582 90	-	265 55	7,671 79
Pittsburg,	-	-	5,320 11	-	350 00	5,622 25	-	300 60	7,603 22
Buffalo									
Utica									
Burlington									
	343 01	9,352 13	291,899 33	165 50	9,003 00	321,133 07	221 87	8,620 22	331,224 82
Aggregate:									
Printing,	-	343 01	-	-	165 50	-	-	221 87	
Attorneys,	-	9,352 13	-	-	9,003 00	-	-	8,620 22	
Contingent,	-	291,899 33	-	-	321,133 07	-	-	331,224 82	
Total annual aggregate.	-	301,594 47	-	-	330,301 57	-	-	340,066 91	

STATEMENT—Continued.

	1829.			1830.			1831.		
	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.	Printing.	Attorneys.	Contingent.
Bank United States	246 50	10,364 49	92,217 26	6,762 54	3,443 66	96,153 16	9,187 94	4,105 64	130,306 25
Office Portland	-	-	4,204 75	-	-	4,532 01	3 50	-	4,145 34
Portsmouth	-	1,200	5,151 13	45	1,290	4,918 41	-	200	4,950 51
Boston	-	400	19,271 13	-	100	16,617 96	-	386 31	19,222 51
Providence	-	-	7,644 11	-	-	7,758 54	-	-	7,984 27
Hartford	-	-	5,970 02	-	-	5,802 79	8	-	5,646 53
New York	-	-	30,445 20	-	-	35,852 02	-	-	34,641 07
Baltimore	-	1,100	19,747 50	-	1,500	19,724 33	-	1,000	20,687 98
Washington	-	800	20,480 38	50	800	22,030 26	-	800	21,741 05
Richmond	-	-	13,675 43	-	-	13,446 08	-	-	13,516 98
Norfolk	-	200	10,445 23	-	-	10,707 62	-	-	11,681 78
Fayetteville	-	50	9,641 72	100	-	9,434 61	90	648	8,690 68
Charleston	-	500	21,205 58	-	500	21,107 17	-	500	22,161 12
Savannah	-	234 20	13,275 57	-	-	14,566 65	-	-	14,690 71
Mobile	-	400	10,077 62	-	400	10,108 13	79	400	12,044 43
New Orleans	-	-	31,371	-	250	33,326 90	-	-	37,770 99
Natchez	-	-	-	-	-	-	103 50	-	10,777 95
St. Louis	-	-	7,000 91	-	-	6,739 21	120	46 97	6,907 56
Nashville	-	-	8,204 46	-	-	8,587 72	-	-	10,526 97
Louisville	-	750	6,925 92	-	550	8,671 60	-	600	9,801 62
Lexington	-	-	7,816 18	76	640	7,539 17	-	-	8,190 10
Cincinnati	-	-	9,627 26	-	-	12,266 39	-	-	13,734 57
Pittsburgh	-	300	8,649 30	-	300	9,426 62	-	300	9,248 08
Buffalo	-	-	-	-	-	7,538 70	-	-	8,088 16
Utica	-	-	-	-	-	3,187 37	-	-	7,896 78
Burlington	-	-	-	-	-	2,643 33	164	-	4,885 17
	246 50	16,298 69	333,047 16	7,033 54	9,773 66	392,686 55	9,755 94	8,986 92	460,434 16
Aggregate Printing	-	246 50	-	-	7,033 54	-	-	9,755 94	
Aggregate Attorneys	-	16,298 69	-	-	9,773 66	-	-	8,986 92	
Aggregate Contingent	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	

F—1.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
5th May, 1831.

IR: The annexed report will show the difficulty to which the Go- will be subjected on account of an omission at the last session to ppropriation to carry into effect the treaty of Prairie du Chien. e deficiency is $39,075, all of which, except $4,000, will be dis- he superintendency of Governor Cass; the other $4,000 by General Will your board be disposed to advance the amount wanted, upon be accepted payable when the appropriation shall be made? If amount required for Governor Cass a draft drawn by him will be d.

With great respect,
J. H. EATON

DLE, Esq.,
President U. S. Bank.

F—2.

BANK U. STATES,
May 7, 1831.

IR: I had this day the pleasure of receiving, through Governor e favor of the 5th instant, requesting to know whether the bank vance the sum of thirty-nine thousand and seventy-five dollars,) required for the execution of certain Indian treaties, but for which riation was made at the last session of Congress.

had no opportunity of consulting the Board of Directors on the id the wants of the service seem to render it expedient to act with- but, knowing as I do the anxiety of my colleagues to give every their power to the operations of the Government, I am sure that icipate their wishes in acceding at once to your request. I have ly directed the advance of thirty-five thousand and seventy-five 5,075) to Governor Cass; and whenever you will inform me of at which you wish the funds of General Clarke, they shall be im- furnished. In the meanwhile, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE,
President.

H. EATON,
cretary of War, Washington.

F—3.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
May 9, 1831.

Your letter of the 7th instant is received. I have to express my ion at the very prompt compliance on your part, as President of d States' Bank, with the request of the Department for the advance

will be advised of the arrangement, and authorized to dr
the said additional sum of $4,000.

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedi

J

To N. Biddle, Esq.
President U. S. Bank, Philadelphia.

2d Congress,
1st Session.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 12, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

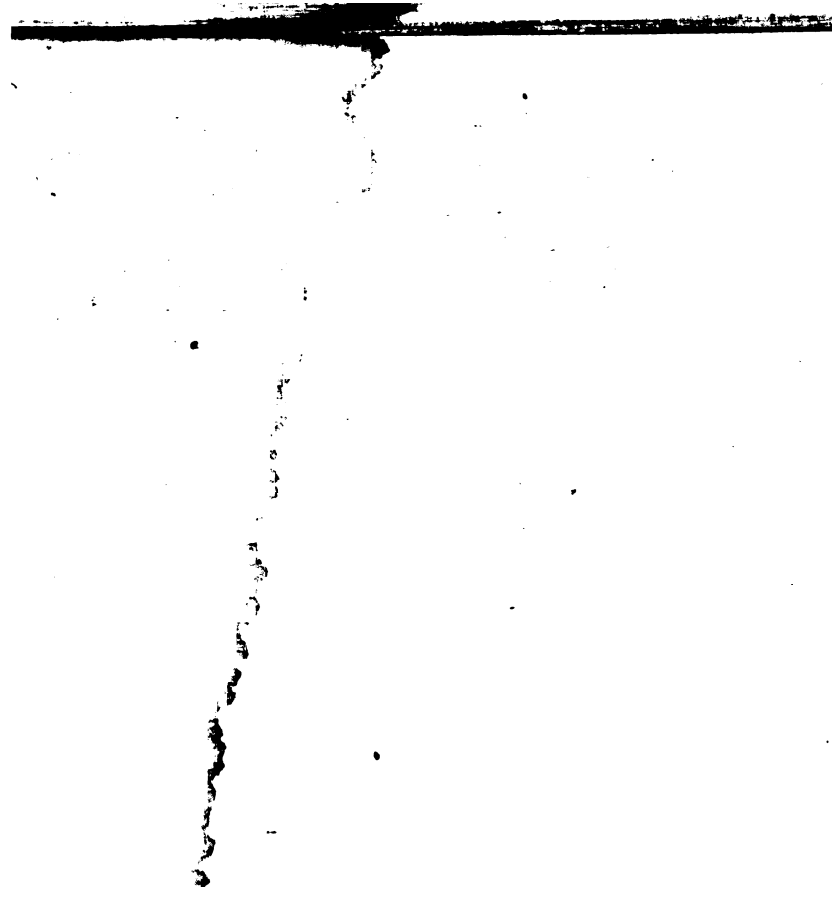
Mr. Sprague made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the petition of James Clark, report:

That the petitioner served nine months as a soldier in the war of the revolution upon the continental establishment. Upon compliance with the requisitions of the pension act of 1818, his name was placed upon the roll of revolutionary pensioners; and subsequently stricken off under the act of 1820. He presented to the Department of War, a declaration and schedule under the law of 1820, by which it appeared that his property, in possession, amounted to $840, and his debts $900. A second schedule was presented, under the act of 1823, which showed that his whole property did not exceed fifty dollars. A third schedule was presented, on the 17th February, A. D. 1829, while the regulations established by Gen. Porter, while Secretary of War, were in force, but was not acted upon until after these regulations were rescinded.

The objection at the Pension Office to the restoration of the petitioner's name to the roll of revolutionary pensioners, appears to have been, that one of the creditors to whom he had conveyed property in payment of a debt, was his son; and that the debt being for labor performed, there was no contract, *in writing*, made before the performance of the labor. The committee know of no legal rule or principle requiring such evidence, and are of opinion that such debt might be proved by parole evidence, and that the son was a competent witness. The committee are satisfied by the depositions of Nathaniel Bufort, Jesse Powell, and others, that the conveyance was bona fide; that the petitioner is poor, aged, infirm, a cripple, unable to labor, and dependant upon charity for support; and that his name ought to have been restored to the pension roll, from the time of the presentation of his second schedule, under the act of March, 1823; and they report a bill for his relief.



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 12, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPRAGUE made the following

REPORT:

mittee on Pensions, to which was referred the petition of Andrew Cushman, report:

e petitioner served three years upon the continental establishment, of the revolution. Upon compliance with the requisitions of the t of 1818, his name was placed upon the roll of revolutionary , and, after the passing of the act of 1820, his name was stricken

laration and schedule, presented under the law of 1820, exhibited in possession, to the amount of $275, and debts, $150; and a se- lule, under the act of March, 1823, showed that his property did l sixty-one dollars. His name was refused to be restored to the ll because a certain parcel of real estate was conveyed to his son t for labor performed, and there was no *written* contract between entered into for the performance of the labor. The committee know of law or justice, which excludes parole evidence as competent to h a contract, and being satisfied that the conveyance was bona hat the petitioner is destitute of property, and aged and infirm, e to labor, they report a bill for his relief, granting him a pension twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1829, when he presented his edule at the War Department.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

h a report from the Secretary of War, in relation to the employment of Agents among the Indians for their removal, &c. &c.

MARCH 13, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *March* 12, 1832.

he Senate:

transmit, herewith, to the Senate, a report from the Secretary of War, aining the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the of January last, in relation to the employment of agents among the ans since the passage of the "act to provide for an exchange of lands the Indians residing within any of the States or Territories, and for removal west of the Mississippi," approved 28th of May, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
March 12, 1832.

he Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate e 12th of January last, has the honor to transmit to the President of Jnited States statements of "the names of all agents, sub-agents, and rs employed among the Indians, or in any manner connected with In- affairs, since the passage of the "act to provide for an exchange of s with the Indians residing within any of the States or Territories, and heir removal west of the Mississippi," approved 28th May, 1830; the in which, and places where, they have been employed; the amount of ic money disbursed by each, with the amount remaining in their hands; what compensation has been allowed to each person so employed."

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS CASS.

he PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

STATEMENT showing the names of all Agents, Sub-agents, and others, employed among the Indians, or in any manner connected with Indian affairs, since the passage of the "act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing within any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi," approved 28th May, 1830; the time in which, and places where, they have been employed; the amount of public money disbursed by each, with the amount remaining in their hands; and what compensation has been allowed to each person so employed.

Names of Agents.	Time employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Remarks.
Superintendents of Indian Affairs.						
Lewis Cass	To 1st August, 1831	Detroit, Michigan	-	198,398 65	-	1,500 dollars per annum, in lieu of fuel, stationery, office rent, clerk hire, &c.
William Clark	The whole of the time	St. Louis	$1,500 per annum, exclusive of the allowance for fuel, clerk hire, office rent, &c.	182,257 26	50,009 43	This balance arises out of an advance of 32,720 dollars in June, 1831, to carry into effect the supplementary article concluded at Council Camp, in Sept. 1829, to the treaty with the Delawares of 3d Oct. 1818, and the residue on account of carrying into effect the treaties with Osages and Kansas.
George B. Porter	From 1st August, 1831	Detroit, Michigan	-	5,179 61	13,339 45	1,500 dollars per annum, in lieu of fuel, stationery, office rent, clerk hire, &c.
William P. Duval	The whole of the time	Tallahassee, Florida	-	6,396 49	4,377	850 dollars per annum, in lieu of fuel, stationery, office rent, clerk hire, &c.
John Pope	From 16th Jan. 1832	Arkansas Territory	-	-	-	500 dollars per annum, in lieu of fuel, office rent, stationery, clerk hire, &c.
Indian Agents.						
John Crowell	The whole time	Creek Agency, Ala.	$1,800 per annum	25,465 70	34,623	Balance due partly on account of suspended items, and the residue on account of [redacted]

								dians refused to receive under existing regulations, and $6,045 63, in guns, blankets and kettles, not yet distributed.
Benjamin Reynolds	Do -	Chickasaw Agency -	1,300	do	49,950	75		
Jehiel Brooks	Do -	Red River, Louisiana -	1,200	do	7,993	33		
John Dougherty -	Do -	Upper Missouri, Agency	1,800	do	14,899	07	2,675 93	Balance on account of blacksmiths, under treaty stipulations, not yet accounted for.
Rich'd W. Cummins	From 17th July, 1830 -	Delaware Agency -	1,300	do	21,482	68	8,778 92	Balance on account of purchase of agricultural implements and provision for Delawares, &c., and of general expenses of his Agency.
P. L. Chouteau -	The whole of the time	Osage Agency, Neosho river	1,500	do	8,655	94	10,143 94	Balance arises principally on account of annuities for 1831, advanced him, and not yet accounted for.
Lawrence Taliaferro	Do	St. Peter's Agency -	1,300	do	10,933	45		
Felix S. Vrain -	From 1st July, 1330 -	Fort Armstrong -	1,200	do	13,236	59	550 41	On account of general expenses of his Agency.
Joseph M. Street -	The whole of the time	Prairie du Chien -	1,200	do	13,729	18	1,906 44	Do do
George Boyd -	Do	Michilimackinac -	1,400	do	8,534	37		
H. R. Schoolcraft -	Do	Sault Ste. Marie -	1,200	do	14,764	48		
Thos. J. V. Owen -	From 4th March, 1831	Chicago - -	1,300	do	29,167	80	621 36	Do do
John Tipton -	To 31st Dec. 1831 -	Eel River Agency -	1,200	do	91,781	64		
John McElvain -	The whole of the time	Columbus, Ohio -	1,200	do	34,459	91		
George Vashon -	Do	Cherokee Agency, West	1,500	do	95,289	83		
John Campbell -	From 3d March, 1831 -	Creek Agency, do	1,500	do	6 458	55	2,750	Balance due on account of general expenses of his Agency.
John Phagan -	The whole of the time	Seminole Agency, Flo.	1,500	do	12,925	74	2,697 26	Balance on account of annuities for 1830, suspended for want of the receipt of the Indians being witnessed.
Thomas Forsyth -	To 30th June, 1830 -	Fort Armstrong -	1,200	-	4,187	50		
Henry B. Brevoort	To 11th August, 1830 -	Greenbay - -	1,500	-	6,318	38		
Alexander Wolcott	To 23d October, 1830	Chicago - -	1,300	-	30,906	28		
S. C. Stambaugh -	From 15th July, 1830, to 3d March, 1831	Greenbay - -	1,500	do	11,415	77	3,492 84	This balance arises out of the amount of an invoice of goods; $3,553 19 forwarded to him by Sugden, Jackson & Co., charged to Stambaugh, and for which

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of Agents.	Time employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Remarks.
						no official evidence of delivery has, as yet, reached the department, although the Secretary of War has been informed of its being delivered to the Indians. After the 4th March, 1831, a suitable compensation will be allowed him for conveying the Indians who came to the seat of Government under his guidance, back to their country, which compensation has not yet been determined; and after his arrival at Greenbay, he is allowed by the War Department, per letter of 23d April, 1831, $5 per day, during the time he will be engaged under the instructions given to him, in examining the lands ceded between Lake Michigan and Greenbay.
E. W. Duval	To 15th Sept. 1830	Cherokee Agency, West	$1,500 per annum	11,824 36	15,078 12	Additional vouchers, &c. in hands of the administrators of the estate, it is expected, will greatly diminish this balance.
P. W. Armstrong	From 7th Sept. 1831	Choctaws, West	1,500 do			
Luther Blake	To 30th August, 1830.	Creeks, West	1,500 do	-	-	As Acting Agent.
Subagents.						
John F. A. Sanford	The whole time	Mandan Villages	800 do	3,486 33	971 92	On account of general expenses, and expenses attending a deputation of Indians under his care.
Jos. L. Bean	Do	Sioux Sub-agency	800 do	8,943 41	270 55	Balance due on account of general ex-

rection of the Commissary General of Subsistence, in the removal l, where employed; amount of moneys charged at the Treasury to mount remaining in the hands of each; their compensation, &c.

m't ed ch t.	Amount disbursed.	Amount transfer'd by each.	Amount disbursed and transferred.	Amount remaining in hands of each.	Compensation, and remarks.
	10,072 07	14,527 93	24,600	-	$2 50 a day as Superintendent, in addition to his pay in the line. He is relieved by Capt. Brown.
66	-	-	-	11,272 66	2 50 a day as Superintendent, in addition to his pay in the line.
27	4,739 09	-	4,739 09	9,616 18	1 25 a day as Agent, in addition to his pay in the line.
	360 65	10,000	10,360 65	439 35	1 25 a day as Agent, in addition to his pay in the line.
	-	100	-	2,200	4 00 a day.
	-	-	-	400	4 00 a day.
)	-	-	-	400	4 00 a day.
)	-	4,888 86	4,888 86	40,111 14	8 00 a day as Superintendent, for 3 months, and $5 a day thereafter. He has ceased to act.
5	11,157 52	21,303 33	32,460 85	6,204 15	4 00 a day.
9 91	9,723 89	-	9,723 89	1,076 02	4 00 a day.
0	-	-	-	15,000	2 50 a day, in addition to his pay in the line.
4 50	10,833 50	-	10,804 08	-	Receives no emolument for purchases made for the Indian service.
0	-	-	-	50,000	Is not an Agent of this department; he only conveys this money to Capt. Brown and Lt. Stephenson.
	-	-	-	-	Is not now employed. Received $1 25 extra while employed.
3 86	77 65	126 21	203 86	-	$2 00 a day for 23 days. Not now employed.
0	74 63	25 37	100	-	3 00 a day for 33 days. Not now employed.
5	-	-	-	75	3 00 a day. Not now employed.
	-	-	-	-	3 00 a day. Not now employed.
	-	-	-	-	2 00 a day for 8 days. Not now employed.
	-	-	-	-	1 50 a day for 4 days. Not now employed.
	-	-	-	-	4 50 a month.
	-	-	-	-	1 50 a day for 18 days. Not now employed.
		-	-	-	2 50 a day for 3 days. Not now employed.

STATEM

Names of Agents, and where employed.	Time employed.	Amount charged to each at Treasury.	Am...
John Ellis, do - -	24 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1831,	-	.
Joel H. Nail, do - -	22 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1831,	-	.
L. Belding, west of Mississippi, - -	7 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1831,	-	.
John Fletcher, east of Mississippi - -	19 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1831,	-	.
A. H. Summerville, Asst. Agent, west of Mississippi,	25 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1831,	-	.
John Coffrey, west of Mississippi, - -	24 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1831,	-	.
Hiram Davidson, east of Mississippi, - -	13 October, -	-	.
Joshua J. Parker, do - -	2 to 29 Oct. 1831.	-	.
Abner Kelly, do - -	13 November, -	-	.
S. D. Fisher, do - -	1 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1831,	-	.
Wm. B. McLean, do - -	10 days, -	-	.
Drawn from Treasury, - -	- -	183,804 08	
Overpaid by Capt. Taylor, - -	- -	29 42	
		183,833 50	

ied.

Amount lisbursed.	Amount transfer'd by each.	Amount disbursed and transferred.	Amount remaining in hands of each.	Compensation, and remarks.
-	-	-	-	3 00 a day for 14 days, as interpreter. Not now employed.
-	-	-	-	3 00 a day for 17 days, issuing commissary. Not now employed.
-	-	-	-	3 00 a day for 10 days, procuring wagons, &c. Not now employed.
-	-	-	-	2 50 a day for 6 days, issuing commissary. Not now employed.
-	-	-	-	3 00 a day for 33 days, Asst. Agent. Not now employed.
-	-	-	-	1 50 a day for 6 days, interpreter. Not now employed.
-	-	-	-	2 00 for going express 32 miles and back.
-	-	-	-	3 00 a day for 28 days as Ast. Agt.
-	-	-	-	2 00 for going express.
-	-	-	-	2 50 a day for 40 days, as Ast. Agt.
-	-	-	-	3 00 do 10 do do
47,039			136,794 50	

E OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

February, 1832.

GEO. GIBSON,

Com. Gen. Subs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of Agents.	Time employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Remarks.
David McClellan -	The whole time -	Choctaws, West -	$500 per ann.	2,570 53	2,906 10	This balance arises for blankets sent to him, which have not yet been received.
[illegible]chard M. Hannum	From 15th Oct. 1831 -	Quapaws, Arkansas -	500 do			
[illegible]walt -	From 25th Oct. do -	Detroit - -	500 do			
[illegible]n -	The whole time -	Choctaw Agency, West	500 do			
[illegible] Lloyd -	To 20th June, 1831 -	Maumee, Ohio -	500 do	5,521 83		
[illegible]mson -	To 26th Dec. 1831 -	Galena, Illinois -	500 do	441 42		
[illegible]son -	From 27th Dec 1831 -	Do -	500 do			
[illegible]	From 10th Aug. 1830, to 2d March, 1831	Western Creek Agency	500 do			
[illegible]	-	Creek Nation, Alabama	400 do			
[illegible]	-	Do -	200 do			
[illegible]	-	Do -	200 do			
[illegible]	-	Do -	400 do	100	-	Pay as interpreter.
[illegible]		Chick[illegible]ws -	400 do			
[illegible]		[illegible]ndians, La. -	480 do			
[illegible]		[illegible] -	400 do			
			1 per day			

							regulations, and $6,045 63, in guns, blankets and kettles, not yet distributed.
to Benjamin Reynolds	Do -	Chickasaw Agency -	1,300	do	49,950 75		
Jehiel Brooks -	Do -	Red River, Louisiana -	1,200	do	7,993 33		
John Dougherty -	Do -	Upper Missouri, Agency	1,800	do	14,899 07	2,675 93	Balance on account of blacksmiths, under treaty stipulations, not yet accounted for.
Rich'd W. Cummins	From 17th July, 1830 -	Delaware Agency -	1,300	do	21,482 68	8,778 92	Balance on account of purchase of agricultural implements and provision for Delawares, &c., and of general expenses of his Agency.
P. L. Chouteau -	The whole of the time	Osage Agency, Neosho river	1,500	do	8,655 94	10,143 94	Balance arises principally on account of annuities for 1831, advanced him, and not yet accounted for.
Lawrence Taliaferro	Do	St. Peter's Agency -	1,300	do	10,933 45		
Felix S. Vrain -	From 1st July, 1330 -	Fort Armstrong -	1,200	do	13,236 59	550 41	On account of general expenses of his Agency.
Joseph M. Street -	The whole of the time	Prairie du Chien -	1,200	do	13,729 18	1,906 44	Do do
George Boyd -	Do	Michilimackinac -	1,400	do	8,534 37		
H. R. Schoolcraft -	Do	Sault Ste. Marie -	1,200	do	14,764 48		
Thos. J. V. Owen -	From 4th March, 1831	Chicago - -	1,300	do	29,167 80	621 36	Do do
John Tipton -	To 31st Dec. 1831 -	Eel River Agency -	1,200	do	91,781 64		
John McElvain -	The whole of the time	Columbus, Ohio -	1,200	do	34,459 91		
George Vashon -	Do	Cherokee Agency, West	1,500	do	95,289 83		
John Campbell -	From 3d March, 1831 -	Creek Agency, do	1,500	do	6 458 55	2,750	Balance due on account of general expenses of his Agency.
John Phagan -	The whole of the time	Seminole Agency, Flo.	1,500	do	12,925 74	2,697 26	Balance on account of annuities for 1830, suspended for want of the receipt of the Indians being witnessed.
Thomas Forsyth -	To 30th June, 1830 -	Fort Armstrong -	1,200	-	4,187 50		
Henry B. Brevoort	To 11th August, 1830 -	Greenbay - -	1,500	-	6,318 38		
Alexander Wolcott	To 23d October, 1830	Chicago - -	1,300	-	30,906 28		
S. C. Stambaugh -	From 15th July, 1830, to 3d March, 1831	Greenbay - -	1,500	do	11,415 77	3,492 84	This balance arises out of the amount of an invoice of goods; $3,553 19 forwarded to him by Sugden, Jackson & Co., charged to Stambaugh, and for which

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of Agents.	Time employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Remarks.
David McClellan	The whole time	Choctaws, West	$500 per ann.	2,570 53	2,906 10	This balance arises for blankets sent to him, which have not yet been received.
Richard M. Hannum	From 15th Oct. 1831	Quapaws, Arkansas	500 do			
Samuel Ringwalt	From 25th Oct. do	Detroit	500 do			
John Allen	The whole time	Choctaw Agency, West	500 do			
Lemuel T. Lloyd	To 20th June, 1831	Maumee, Ohio	500 do	5,521 83		
W. S. Williamson	To 26th Dec. 1831	Galena, Illinois	500 do	441 42		
Wm. B Ferguson	From 27th Dec 1831	Do	500 do			
John Campbell	From 10th Aug. 1830, to 2d March, 1831	Western Creek Agency	500 do			
Interpreters.						
Paddy Carr	"	Creek Nation, Alabama	400 do			
Adam	"	Do	200 do			
Bloffeche Barnard	"	Do	200 do			
Edward Folsom	"	Do	400 do	100	"	Pay as interpreter.
Jackson Kemp	"	Chickasaws	400 do			
Larkin Edwards	"	Caddo Indians, La.	480 do			
John W. Edwards	"	Quapaw do	400 do			
Toney Proctor	"	Appalachicola river, Fl.	1 per day			
Horatio Jones	"	Six Nations, Buffalo, New York	400 per ann.			
James Rogers	"	Cherokees, West	400 do	1,733 33	"	For special services, pay as interpreter, pay as special agent.
Cudjoe	"					
Augustin Kennerly	"	Seminole Agency, Flo.	500 do			
Jacques Motte	"	St. Louis	400 do	"	"	Also acts as clerk in the office of the Superintendent.
Anthony Glover	"	Do	400 do			

Scott Cambell	-	-	St. Peter's Agency	-	420	do	
Antoine Le Clare	-	-	Rock Island	-	400	do	
Baptiste Mougrain	-	-	Osage Agency	-	400	do	
Joseph James	-	-	Upper Missouri Agency		400	do	
Fouss. Charbonneau	-	-	Mandan Villages	-	400	do	
Thomas Dixon	-	-	Sioux	-	$1 25	per day	
Collin Campbell	-	-	Do	-	1 00	do	
Joseph Ojac	-	-	Peoria Sub-agency	-	$400	per ann.	
Lewis Rogers	-	-	Ioway do	-	400	do	
Clement Lessert	-	-	Kanzas do	-	400	do	
John Marsh	-	-	Prairie du Chien	-	400	do	
E. A. Brush	-	-	Detroit	-	480	do	
Antoine Dunord	-	-	Do	-	150	do	Also messenger in Superintendent's office.
Martin Lane	-	-	Senecas, Ohio	-	200	do	
F. Duchoquet	-	-	Wapaghkoneta	-	240	do	
Joseph Park	-	-	Do	-	240	do	
William Walker	-	-	Upper Sandusky	-	469 20	do	
Joseph Barron	-	-	Eel River Agency	-	500	do	
Pierre Le Clerc	-	-	Chicago do	-	432	do	
Richard Prickett	-	-	Greenbay	-	300	do	
H. G. Granerot	-	-	Mackinac	-	250	do	
J. J. Boyd	-	-	Do	-	360	do	Also acts as clerk to the Agent.
John Miller	-	-	Cherokees, Tennessee		400	do	
Alexander Sanders	-	-	Do	-	400	do	
John Pitchlynn	-	-	Choctaws, Mississippi	-	500	do	
Middleton Mackey	-	-	Do	-	400	do	
Gun & Blacksmiths.							
Phil. Creamer, gunsmith	-	-	St. Louis	-	600	do	
Jacq. Martin, blacksmith	-	-	Do	-	500	do	
Henry Floyd, striker	-	-	Do	-	250	do	
James Pool, blacksmith and striker	-	-	Delaware Agency	-	740	do	
B. Lawhead, blacksmith and striker	-	-	Do	-	650	do	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of Agents.	Time employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Remarks.
David McClellan	The whole time	Choctaws, West	$500 per ann.	2,570 53	2,906 10	This balance arises for blankets sent to him, which have not yet been received.
Richard M. Hannum	From 15th Oct. 1831	Quapaws, Arkansas	500 do			
Samuel Ringwalt	From 25th Oct. do	Detroit	500 do			
John Allen	The whole time	Choctaw Agency, West	500 do			
Lemuel T. Lloyd	To 20th June, 1831	Maumee, Ohio	500 do	5,521 83		
W. S. Williamson	To 26th Dec. 1831	Galena, Illinois	500 do	441 42		
Wm. B Ferguson	From 27th Dec 1831	Do	500 do			
John Campbell	From 10th Aug. 1830, to 2d March, 1831	Western Creek Agency	500 do			
Interpreters.						
Paddy Carr	" "	Creek Nation, Alabama	400 do			
Adam	" "	Do	200 do			
Sloffeche Barnard	" "	Do	200 do			
Edward Folsom	" "	Do	400 do	100	"	Pay as interpreter.
Jackson Kemp	" "	Chickasaws	400 do			
Larkin Edwards	" "	Caddo Indians, La.	480 do			
John W. Edwards	" "	Quapaw do	400 do			
Toney Proctor	" "	Appalachicola river, Fl.	1 per day			
Horatio Jones	" "	Six Nations, Buffalo, New York	400 per ann.			
James Rogers	" "	Cherokees, West	400 do	1,733 33	"	For special services, pay as interpreter, pay as special agent.
Cudjoe	" "	Seminole Agency, Flo.	500 do			
Augustin Kennerly	" "	St. Louis	400 do	"	"	Also acts as clerk in the office of the Superintendent.
Jacques Motte	" "	Do	400 do			

Joseph James	-	-	Upper Missouri Agency	400	do		
Fouss. Charbonneau	-	-	Mandan Villages	400	do		
Thomas Dixon	-	-	Sioux	$1 25	per day		
Collin Campbel	-	-	Do	1 00	do		
Joseph Ojac	-	-	Peoria Sub-agency	$400	per ann.		
Lewis Rogers	-	-	Ioway do	400	do		
Clement Lessert	-	-	Kanzas do	400	do		
John Marsh	-	-	Prairie du Chien	400	do		
E. A. Brush	-	-	Detroit	480	do		
Antoine Dunord	-	-	Do	150	do		Also messenger in Superintendent's office.
Martin Lane	-	-	Senecas, Ohio	200	do		
F. Duchoquet	-	-	Wapaghkoneta	240	do		
Joseph Park	-	-	Do	240	do		
William Walker	-	-	Upper Sandusky	469 20	do		
Joseph Barron	-	-	Eel River Agency	500	do		
Pierre Le Clerc	-	-	Chicago do	432	do		
Richard Prickett	-	-	Greenbay	300	do		
H. G. Granerot	-	-	Mackinac	250	do		
J. J. Boyd	-	-	Do	360	do		Also acts as clerk to the Agent.
John Miller	-	-	Cherokees, Tennessee	400	do		
Alexander Sanders	-	-	Do	400	do		
John Pitchlynn	-	-	Choctaws, Mississippi	500	do		
Middleton Mackey	-	-	Do	400	do		
Gun & Blacksmiths.							
Phil. Creamer, gunsmith	-	-	St. Louis	600	do		
Jacq. Martin, blacksmith	-	-	Do	500	do		
Henry Floyd, striker	-	-	Do	250	do		
James Pool, blacksmith and striker	-	-	Delaware Agency	740	do		
B. Lawhead, blacksmith and striker	-	-	Do	650	do		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of Agents.	Time employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	Remarks.
P. W. Armstrong -	26 April "	- -	$1,000 -	4,092 67	500	In full for compensation to carry into effect the 19th article of Choctaw treaty.
Archibald Little -	4 June, "	- -	750 per ann.	-	-	To value Choctaw improvements.
J. M. C. Montgomery	3 September, "	- -	1,000 do	-	-	To value the property abandoned by Cherokee emigrants.
Littlebury Hawkins	3 Sept. to 15 Nov. "	- -	1,000 do	-	-	Do. Declined acceptance.
William S. Davis -	15 November, "	- -	1,000 do	-	-	In place of Littlebury Hawkins.
David A. Reese -	9 September "	- -	$4 per day -	-	-	To receive enrolments of Cherokee emigrants. Resigned 5th Feb. 1832.
Reuben Thurston -	1 " "	- -	4 do -	-	-	Do. To act in January, 1832.
Benjamin F. Curry	1 " "	- -	2,000 pr. an.	-	-	Superintendent of emigration.
H. C. Brish -	6 " "	- -	1,200 do	-	-	Agent to accompany emigrants from Ohio.
Wm. C. Easton -	23 February, "	Washington, D. C. -	500 do	250	250	For extra services as clerk in the removal and subsisting of the Indians under the

Robert Nail	20 Oct. to 6 Nov.		1 50 per day	-	-	As guide and interpreter.
John D. Boyd	23 to 24 Nov.	East of Mississippi	2 50 do	-	-	For 3 days.
J. Ellis	24 Nov. to 7 Dec.		3 00 do	-	-	For 14 days as interpreter.
J. H. Nail	22 " to 8 "		3 00 do	-	-	For 17 days, issuing commissary.
L. Belding	7 to 16 Dec.	West of do	3 00 do	-	-	For 10 days, employed to procure wagons, &c.
John Fletcher	19 to 24 "	East of do	2 50 do	-	-	For 6 days, issuing commissary.
Jas. B. Gardiner	Between 27 April and 31 October, 1831	Ohio	8 00 do		4,255	For treating with the Ohio Indians for their removal. Balance arises chiefly out of advances made him in Nov. 1831, to defray the expense of deputations while engaged in an exploring expedition, and in this case it was deemed best to instruct him to give the money advanced him to the Indians themselves, that they may bear their own expenses. The residue of the balance of $2,433 33 cents, is for compensation due him, and travelling expenses under instructions of the department. [N. B.—Those remarks were made when there was a balance due by Mr. Gardiner. That gentleman arrived a few days ago, and has satisfactorily accounted for all the money that had been advanced to him.]
A. H. Summerville	25 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1831	West of Mississippi	3 00 do	-	-	Assistant Agent 33 days.
John Coffrey	24 Dec. to 29 "		1 50 do	-	-	Interpreter 6 do.
H. Davidson	13 October,	East of do	2 00 do	-	-	Going express 32 miles and back.
Josh. J. Parker	2 to 29 October,		3 00 do	-	-	Assistant Agent 28 days.
Abner Kelly	12 November,		1 00 do	-	-	For going express.
J. D. Fisher	1 Nov. to 10 Dec.	- -	2 50 do	-	-	Assistant Agent for 40 days.
Wm. B. McLean	10 days	- -	3 00 do	-	-	Do 10 do.
William Hardin	27 December,		4 00 do	365 12	-	Enrolling Cherokee emigrants.

STATEMENT—Continued.

employed.	Where employed.	Compensation allowed to the persons employed.	Amount of public money disbursed.	Amount remaining on hand.	
-	-	-	161 55	-	Services expl
-	-	-	650	-	Expenses of [illegible] Creek Indi[illegible] and on their
civilization of Indians, under the act ap- y for that purpose, and also under certain					
yandot school	-	-	700	-	These disburse
n Board of Foreign Missions	-	-	19,402 50	-	the allowance
nt of schools in Choctaw nation	-	-	957 50	-	[illegible] of the ci
ist General Convention	-	-	3,612 50	-	[illegible]
Castleton Academy, Vermont	-	-	250	-	for instruct
hools in Chickasaw nation	-	-	300	-	other [illegible]
Oneida school, New York	-	-	600	-	[illegible]
perintendent school, Florissant, Missouri	-	-	400	-	Indians for [illegible]
Missionary Society, Philadelphia	-	-	5,000	-	No regular [illegible]
University, Ohio	-	-	365	-	[illegible] for the
l Missionary Society, Pennsylvania	-	-	750	-	[illegible]
Quoddy school, Maine	-	-	300	-	Supe[illegible]
dent Choctaw Academy, Kentucky	-	-	12,736 12	-	Missionary A

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 13, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

ROBBINS, from the Committee on the Library, made the following

REPORT:

the subject of Richard Peters' proposition to print a stereotype edi-
f the laws, referred by the Senate to the Joint Library Committee,
ommittee have instructed me to report the proposition for the ac-
nd decision of the Senate thereon. It will be recollected that the
r of the Senate has a similar proposition now pending before the
. The committee do not feel willing to take upon themselves the
sibility of deciding between them.

---

he Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

proposed by the undersigned, with the sanction and with the aid of
overnment of the United States, to print and publish an edition of all
eaties and laws of the United States, to be called "the National
es at Large," in an extra octavo form, on fine paper, each volume to
n not less than eight hundred pages of long primmer type, closely
d, and each page to contain as much as those of Mr. Justice Story's
1 of the laws. The private acts will form an appendix to each volume,
ill be printed in smaller type; the treaties with each nation or coun-
ill be inserted consecutively, and the laws will be arranged chrono-
ly. Full abstracts of the decisions of the courts of the United States,
eferences to the reports in which they are found, will be subjoined
es to the articles of the Constitution, and the sections of the laws.
curate reference to all preceding editions of the statutes will be placed
head of every law, and marginal notes of the contents of each section
e given in brevier type. Each volume will contain a copious index,
will be a digest of the public laws and treaties included in it; and at
d of the work, a full and general index will be given, which will be
st of all the matters in the whole work. This may, if desired, form
rate volume.

further respectfully proposed to continue this work hereafter, so as
prehend the *future* treaties and legislation of the United States. The

months after the close of each session. These pamphlet laws, a
not form a part of any edition of the laws in general use, are inc
for reference, and are very seldom preserved. The treaties of e
and acts of each session, may be published in the form and manner
and stereotyped within three months after the close of each sessio
gress.

It is proposed to stereotype this work in the best manner, th
type plates to be the property of the Government; the undersigne
permission to use them to a limited extent, and under the restrictio
after stated, or such other as may be deemed proper.

It is respectfully submitted that the necessity and propriety of a
larged and efficient circulation of the treaties and laws is acknowl
all. Although these treaties and statutes are "the supreme la
land" on all the subjects to which they constitutionally apply;
application and execution are, in very many cases, the imperativ
State courts and of State magistrates, and are obligatory on every
it is well known that, out of the principal cities and towns in th
it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible, to obtain a complet
them. References to the national code, and to its construction by t
of the United States, and a respect for its enactments, and those deci
frequently essential to preserve the harmony between the legisl
judicial action of the General Government, and that of the individu
These laws, and their judicial construction, operate upon, and in
large portion of the business and interests of the whole communi
therefore, a knowledge of them should be universally diffused for
tional purposes, as well as to preserve and protect extensive private

It is submitted that this will never be accomplished without so
efficient action on the part of Congress than has heretofore been a
the subject. Without presuming to do more than to present th
tions so as to bring their object into notice and consideration, it i
fully submitted that this desired purpose may be, in part, obtaine
nishing copies of the proposed work to each member of every
to the ministers and consuls of the United States in foreign

effect the distribution suggested, will be about four thousand. If a
ar circulation is desired, and a greater number necessary, the expense
ach copy will be diminished in proportion to the number printed.
s the United States will be the proprietors of the stereotype plates, ad-
nal copies may be printed at all times hereafter, at a very inconsidera-
expense. As an exhibit of the economy of this arrangement, it is stated,
certain information, that the cost per volume of any future edition of
law to be struck off from the plates carefully preserved for the purpose,
not exceed one dollar and fifteen cents, substantially bound in neat
er law binding; and the number of copies which may be printed, may
gulated by the exigencies on which they may be required, without
increase of the expenses of the same.
rom the stereotype plates, two hundred thousand copies, and upwards,
be printed without injury to them, and thus for centuries hence, and
n the population of the United States shall have increased four fold,
editions of the laws be sent forth, by authority of Government, in
ect uniformity with those which may be published, if the propositions
ne undersigned are accepted. The National Statutes at Large, thus exe-
d, and perpetuated in this permanent form, will become of exclusive
and reference in the country now, and in the most distant ages. The
ndant advantages of such an arrangement will, at once, present them-
es.
he undersigned will ask, as a portion of his compensation for the pre-
ation and editorial labors of this work, that he may be permitted to use,
is own cost, the stereotype plates under such restrictions and regula-
s as may be demanded for sale in the United States; this privilege to
tinue as long as that allowed to authors under the copy-right law.
uld any of the plates be injured or impaired, they will be restored or
laced.
le will execute the proposed work, and deliver the same to the Govern-
nt, together with the stereotype plates, upon the following terms:
f Congress shall consent to take four thousand copies, the cost per vo-
ne will be three dollars and ten cents, the whole cost of the plates in-
led; the same to be well bound in substantial leather binding.
f five thousand copies are taken, the cost per volume, bound,
will be - - - - - - - $2 75
f six thousand copies, the cost will be - - - - 2 45
f seven thousand copies, the cost will be - - - 2 30
f eight thousand copies, the cost will be - - - 2 15
f nine thousand copies, the cost will be - - - 2 05
f ten thousand copies, the cost will be - - - - 1 95
f eleven thousand copies, the cost will be - - - 1 90
f, instead of directing the publication not to exceed four thousand copies,
Government should reserve the printing of a larger number for distri-
ion, then, as has been stated, the cost of another edition will not exceed
dollar and twelve and a half cents per volume, of eight hundred pages
nd.
Should the proposition of stereotyping the annual acts and treaties be
pted, the cost per page, including the notes and the plates, will not ex-
d twenty dollars. The present average cost paid, at the Department of
te, for the pamphlet laws, is about sixteen dollars per page, exclusive of

the expense of preparing the index. The Government will therefo the plates, for a small annual addition to the cost of the annual law used for the series of the National Statutes at Large, when required.

RICH. PETE

Washington, February, 1832.

Mr. ROBBINS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the fo proposition, for printing a stereotype edition of the Laws of the States, &c., from Richard Peters; which was ordered to be printe

WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1

DEAR SIR: On the suggestion of a highly distinguished friend, I duced to propose an alteration in the plan I have submitted for the tion of the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States. sertion of "the private acts" in an appendix to each volume may be venient, as those acts will be divided among the whole work, when them in a separate volume, together, might be found more conv They may be printed in small type, if desired, and the volume shall a list of the acts and a full index. This alteration is respectfully sul for the decision of the committee.

I will also submit the superior advantages of placing at the head o statute an abstract of the contents of each section, with a referenc page of the work in which the section is contained. This may be a tute for marginal notes, which deform the face of the page on whi are inserted, and but imperfectly serve the purpose of a referenc contents of the section to which they are subjoined. By the other r the whole of the matters contained in the law will be at once exhi the reader, and the section, in which the provisions of the law are will be ascertained with the utmost facility. This alteration is subject to the will of the committee.

In my communication to Congress on the subject of an editio laws, &c., I have asked the privilege of printing, from the plates, suc of the work as may be required for sale in the United States. I intend to make this a condition of the contract, and if it is objecte the committee, it is hereby withdrawn.

I beg leave, however, to submit the considerations which induce ask the permission.

The circulation of this work by the Government to its officers, an connected with it, and among them exclusively, will limit its use and prevent its becoming, as it is most desirable it shall become universal reference in the courts of the Union, and of the States.

The privilege of printing from the plates, for sale, the copies whi be required by the bar and by others, appeared to me to offer the m accomplishing the purpose of the design of the work: should any plan be adopted to this end, I shall be fully satisfied.

I should be entirely willing, should the privilege be accorded to m the price of the work shall be limited; and, I submit, that a limit two dollars and fifty cents per volume, bound, would be proper. would leave to the proprietor, of the printed copies, about $1

volume, each costing him $1 15, as the booksellers, through whom alone the work can be sold, require a deduction of from 25 to 35 per cent. The Supreme Court reports are sold at $5 per volume, and the bookseller accounts to me for only $2 75 each.

I respectfully repeat that I do not insist on the privilege of taking copies from the plates, but place the same under the exclusive control of the committee.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours very respectfully,
RICHARD PETERS.

Hon. A. ROBBINS,
Chairman of the Library Committee of Congress.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

liance with a resolution of the Senate, relating to losses on slop ing of the United States, condemned within ten years, &c.

MARCH 16, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 15*th March*, 1832.

n compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed 27th January, ecting me "to report to the Senate the amount of loss sustained nited States, by the condemnation of slop clothing within ten years, hat way, and by whom such slop clothing has been furnished," I iquiries to be instituted in the office of the Navy Commissioners, at of the Fourth Auditor.

esult, soon as obtained, I hasten to submit to the Senate, with the n of my regret that greater accuracy is not attainable, and with ance, repeated from the last annual report of this Department, that ct of property accounts needing in my opinion some revision, will, ngress think proper to legislate, receive, in the revised code of regulations now preparing, every improvement within the power epartment to provide.

The amount of loss sustained" within ten years, appears by one (A) to be about $29,196; and by another (B) about $45,743. ence to the document, (B,) it will be seen that some of the loss lothing is not included, because not yet ascertained by actual sales; eference to (A,) it will be seen that some of the loss occurred on and not on purchases. The difference between these two amounts efly from the report (B) being the most extensive, and from a dif- n the estimates of the average cost of the particular clothing con- about which cost, entire accuracy is not attainable, because, after of some years, the actual original cost of any specified article con- annot generally be ascertained.

e "way" of obtaining slop clothing has been usually by contract sals. It has been "furnished" usually by regular contractors, e supervision of the Navy Commissioners, except in cases where act failed, or the supplies abroad unexpectedly proved to be insuf- But if the resolution was intended to embrace (in the expression, *m such slop clothing has* been furnished,") the names of the indi-

vidual contractors who delivered the particular articles condemned, I
observe, that, after the articles are delivered, and carefully surveyed
accepted by the proper officers, no separate marking or arrangement
place, so as to identify them accurately at any future period, as having
bought of any specified contractor, or at any specified price.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.

LEVI WOODBU

Hon. PRESIDENT *of the United States' Senate.*

(A.)

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *5th March*, 18

SIR: Upon receiving your letter of the 3d ultimo, the commis
caused the files of their office to be thoroughly examined, with the vi
ascertain the amount of slop clothing condemned, during the last 10
at the several navy yards; and they have now to report, that the agg
amount at all the yards, computing the cost at the average contract p
appears to be $29,196 83, viz.

At Portsmouth, N. H. - -	$13 50		
Boston, - - -	2,792 64		
New York, - - -	11,255 58		
Philadelphia, - - -	4,879 50		
Washington, - - -	171 11		
Norfolk, - - -	7,765 45		
Pensacola, - - -	2,319 04		
		$29,196 83	
The slop clothing condemned at			
New York, sold for - -	2,555 96		
Philadelphia, - - -	1,652 78		
Washington, - - -	69 70		

The commissioners are not in possession of information as to the
for which the slop clothing condemned at either of the other yard
This information must, however, be in the possession of the Fourth
tor, who alone is authorized to settle the accounts. The circular of the
May, 1823, issued by the Secretary of the Navy, requires that the pro
of all sales of navy property be deposited in bank, and that certific
such deposites be transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasur
the agents have failed to comply with this circular, they have certainly
culpable: but the system of accountability would seem to be defect
ther in practice than in theory.

We may approach the probable amount of loss upon these articles of
demned slop clothing, by supposing that those condemned at Portsm
Boston, Norfolk, and Pensacola, were sold at the same rates as were
condemned at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. This would
an aggregate loss of $21,537 27 in 10 years.

These slops generally were returned into store by our ships, after
cruises: some of them as far back as the year 1817. Those at Wash

consisted of samples which had been collecting for a series of years, and became moth-eaten.

Slops are procured by the commissioners as they are required for the service, and are sent to their respective destinations, consigned to the commanding officers of the respective stations, who are responsible for the proper disposition of them. The control of the commissioners then necessarily ceases, until reports of survey condemn the slop clothing, when they are ordered to be sold at public auction, and the proceeds to be deposited as directed by the circular of 17th May, 1823, above referred to.

I am, with great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JN. RODGERS.

Honorable LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Navy.

(B.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, March 13, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 31st January last, I have the honor of enclosing you, herewith, two statements; the first, showing by average the prime cost of slop clothing condemned, the price sold for, the place where sold, and the loss sustained by the United States, by such sales, during the last ten years, so far as returns have been made to this office; and the second, showing by average the prime cost of slop clothing condemned and returned to navy stores, of which no account of sales has been received.

I beg leave to refer you to the Board of Navy Commissioners, under whose superintendence all purchases and shipments of slops are made, for information as to "what way, and by whom the slop clothing has been furnished," as the books and papers of my office do not enable me to answer that portion of the inquiry with any degree of certainty.

I understand that slop clothing, to a large amount, has been shipped within the last ten years to Port Mahon and Rio de Janeiro, for the supply of the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons; but this office furnishes no means by which to ascertain the quantity condemned and sold at those ports. It is believed to have been very considerable.

From the fact that no property account is kept in this office, you are aware that the information now given has been collected from the accounts of navy agents and pursers; and from their voluminous character, and the multiplicity of items and papers which it was necessary to examine, I cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of these statements.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. SECRETARY *of the Navy.*

STATEMENT showing, by average, the prime cost of slop cl condemned, the price sold for, the place where sold, and the los tained by the United States, by such sales, during the last ten so far as returns have been made to this office.

Place where sold.	Cost, by average.	Price sold for.	Loss s ed by
New York,	$18,688 72	$3,577 35	$15,1
Philadelphia,	8,483 97	1,622 93	6,8
Norfolk,	3,082 84	2,165 14	5,9
Washington,	211 05	83 00	1
Boston,	2,316 14	722 74	1,5
Pensacola,	3,087 74	557 84	2,5
Valparaiso,	14,879 23	5,099 72	9,7
Sold to the crews of different ships, by order of the commanders,	5,353 02	1,530 65	3,8
	$61,102 71	$15,359 37	$45,7

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fourth Auditor's Office, March 13, 1832.

AMOS KENDA

STATEMENT showing, by average, the prime cost of slop cl condemned and returned to the following navy stores, of wh account of sales has been received.

To navy store at Port Mahon,	$1,
Ditto at Gibraltar,	1,
Ditto at Key West,	
Ditto at Norfolk,	
Ditto at New York,	1,
Lost aboard the frigate Guerriere,	
	$5,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fourth Auditor's Office, March 13, 1832.

AMOS KENDA

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 16, 1832.

1.

SILSBEE laid on the table the following documents on the subject of of the Senate (No. 69) "to exempt merchandise imported under circumstances, from the operation of the act of the 19th of May, titled 'An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on ,'"

mount of the claim reported by the Secretary of the ury - - - - - - - -		$235,466 68
of additional duties on goods which were imported September 1st, 1828, and which are consequently led by the *general* bill, viz.		
oods - - - -	$5,649 50	
randies - - - -	4,712 75	
's gin - - - -	531 90	
- - - - -	23,747 28	
loor matting, John F. Lewis -	1,930 15	
goods - - - -	1,932 55	
Francis' claim, Norfolk, Va. -	1,207 30	
excluded by the *general* bill, if amended as proposed, to *include* arrivals *on* the 1st of September. Memo- m—Arrivals to amount of $2,567 98 *on* the 1st of mber, - - - - - - -		39,711 43
le amount covered by the *general bill* does not exceed		$196,355 25
h amount the extra duty was as follows, viz.		
sses - - - - - -		15,166 65
- - - - - - -		3,737 67
dy - - - - - - -		31,576 46
- - - - - - -		4,392 60
l - - - - - - -		36,992 70
ussia - - - - - -		29,300 45
msterdam - - - - - -		2,804 45
amburgh and Canton - - - -		2,175 82
Total - -		$133,146 00

2.

Copy of a letter from S. D. Bradford to Samuel B. Barr

BOSTON, *24th January,*

SAMUEL B. BARRELL, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I have lost no time in presenting your letter of t to Captain Rich, and the other gentlemen, whose claims you have l lected to represent, and several have promised to address you. I two letters by this post, and may, perhaps, at a future time, write y fully upon the subject mentioned in yours. I am not a little surpri any person who was connected in any way with the home or forei ness, should think of resisting our claim on the ground that goods the tariff of 1828 passed; and that, in this enhanced value, the i were partly indemnified for the loss sustained by the sudden increa duties. All persons who were in trade in 1828 will testify that year of very great depression in the price of domestic and foreign and that nearly every article on which the duty was raised on the 3 rather declined than advanced in price. My house are large operat our commercial connexions are extensive with Great Britain, Ba India; and we imported freely in 1828, and can truly say, that nearly article we imported was actually worth less to us after the 30th Ju in the previous year, 1827, under the old duty; and we had to sell all the woollens we received after the 30th June, at a heavy los our Russian goods at cost or under. Many of the latter we exported at under prime cost to exporters, whereas we should have made on pieces of ravens duck $1,050, had not the duty have been increased would apply the same remark to broadcloths, flushings, plains, h vestings, serges, flannels, and nearly every other article on which was increased. We can prove this by our books if called upon, and others who claim under your direction; but, as for Congress ever ha to pass an act which cannot be executed without going into all thes lations, such an undertaking would be interminable and impracticable should consider it as doing nothing. No plan will answer, or can be ted, which does not include generally the cases of all such as ordered previous to 1st May, or whose partners or agents ship them, bef that such a bill had passed, and which said goods arrived before D ber, 1828.

The bill reported last year would meet my case and that of mos very fairly. I should like the wording a little altered, (as I ofte said to you, and I gave the words I would substitute,) as I think doubt will be raised as to its real meaning. If a partner or agent i land, or Russia, or elsewhere, sent out goods to his house here b knew the tariff had passed, or would pass, the duties on such goods be given up, and they should be viewed as goods "ordered" fo country. Any bill proposing to return only a part of the extra duty, be impracticable and unjust: the whole should be returned, no more if the goods had risen instead of having fallen. Why favor the iron other kinds of goods? The importer of iron, knowing that the that would rise on the 1st September, would, of course, avail him that fact, provided any advance could be had; but no advance took place on iron or any thing else, as you will see by reading Henry H

on the article; and the doctrine of Mr. Niles was, for once, verified, laying a high duty often lowers the price of an article, and reducing the increases its value. I hope, therefore, there will be nothing in the bill "satisfying the Secretary" about the loss sustained. The mail is ing: I will write more fully in a few days.

Yours, dear sir, very truly,

S. B. BRADFORD.

Extract from Mr. Bradford's letter of January 28th, 1832.

Nothing can be more certain than that the extra duty laid in 1828 came ly all of it out of the pockets of the importers. Some cases may have where some kinds of goods sold, after the tariff was passed, higher before; and certainly if this had not been the case, many importers d have lost half their capitals; but the advance was on articles on ch the extra duty amounted to an increase of 40 and 100 per cent.; and may be truly and safely asserted, that in all such cases the advanced real- was only a fractional part of the extra duty imposed. Take, for in- nce, the article of English flannels, and suppose an importer to have ived a bale on the 30th June, 1828, of 20 pieces, costing £45 sterling in gland; the duty under the tariff of 1824, on this bale, (being 33½ per t.) would amount to $73 26; by the act of 1828 the duty would have n $207 00.

Now suppose the importer did realize, in July or August, 1828, 5 and 10 cent. advance more on flannels than he would have done if the duty had been increased, still is not his loss very heavy? It would amount to the ference there is between $207 and $73 26, (less the small advance ob- ed) and the profit he would have obtained on the sales of this bale, ovided no extra duty had been imposed, and these two items will amount more than the difference between the old duty and the new, which we im to have refunded. In like manner, I could illustrate the same fact in ny other articles. This country consumes largely of an article called ockings," well known to the New England people, (Mr. ———'s asser- n to the contrary notwithstanding,) and many bales of this article were ually imported, costing, in England, 6d per yard; the duty by the tariff 1824, was 4½ cents per yard, and 22½ cents per yard by that of 1828; t I need not enlarge on this subject."

3.

tter from Benj. Rich and Son, in reply to S. B. Barrell's letter to Mr. Bradford, of January 17th.

BOSTON, *January* 23, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Your letter to Mr. Bradford of 17th is before us, and in re- ion to that part where it is said that the articles rose in price in propor- n to the additional duty, and that the consumer paid it, we can answer for rselves, most decidedly, that every article we imported from Russia ra- er declined than rose: clean hemp, which we had been selling at $225, we

were obliged to take $220, or not sell at all; and ravens duck, on the duty was increased upwards of four hundred per cent., we could tain for it any higher price than before, and were obliged to export work in every way possible to save ourselves, and, finally, had to s a loss on an article which we had previously made a fair mercantil This we know to have been the case on many other articles, part *wool*, and some woollen goods. There is no better reason why C should admit our claim, than that it was evidently their intention extended the time to the first of September on all articles the same did on iron.

Mr. Burges, (from R. I.) stated to our B. R., in New York, on turn from Washington, that it was altogether a mistake, and that their intention that it should have been so. We hope and trust the members will see the justice of the case, and do now what it was t tention then to have done if they had not been so hurried.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

BENJAMIN RICH & S

S. B. BARRELL, Esq.

4.

Letter from Windsor Fay, in reply to S. B. Barrell's letter Bradford, of January 17th.

BOSTON, *January* 24, 1

SIR: Mr. Rich has shown me a letter from you, requesting info to prove that the tariff did not cause a rise on the imported equal to the additional duty; and I am happy that the facts in the ca warrant the assertion that, in wool, the importer could not realize price at which it had before sold. I have before me sales by Wh Bond, & Co., of Smyrna and Adrianople wool, in December 1829, at per lb., at which price the sale was stopped, and the lot afterward at private sale at 11 cents; whereas the price of these wools, previo tariff of 1828, had been 14 and 15 cents, and the additional duty by the tariff was about 5½ cents. The sale of wool to whichI ha red, was among the first public sales of wools after the passage of th as there was hardly one bale of wool sold in this city for nearly on year, of course I refer to imported wools of Smyrna and Adrianop

Your obedient servant,

WINDSOR

S. B. BARRELL, Esq., *Washington.*

5.

John D. Bates, to S. B. Barrel.

BOSTON, *January* 24th

SIR: Learning that those unfavorable to our claims for retro on goods imported in August, under the tariff of 1828, contend that cles on which the duties were increased, advanced in consequence

he increase of duty, thus placing the burden on the consumer in-
the importer; I beg leave to state the facts as within my own
ge, applicable, more particularly, to goods imported at that time by
irm N. Bridge & Co.

ıty which we paid on heavy ravens duck amounted to 270 c. pr. ps.
er the tariff of 1824, it was only 74 c. pr. ps., while the average
s as follows:

y, 1828, $7½ a 8
.e, " 8½
y, " 8 a 8¼
ş't, " 8 a 8¼ } These prices merely nominal, being obtaina-
it. " 8 a 8½ } ble only by retail.
. " 8 a 8½ }

s you will perceive there was no advance in the rates current pre-
the new impost.

same period, we imported from Russia a quantity of wool of low
n which the duty, under the tariff of 1824, would have been less
:. per lb.; under that of 1828, $7\frac{5}{10}$ was imposed. It is well known
le advanced somewhat in price, although far from enough to equal
duty, more especially on that of low cost, the impost being in-
ıbout 500 per ct.

so imported at same time imperial sail duck, which, notwithstand-
ncreased duty, continued gradually to decline. In 1828 sales were
th difficulty at $18½, in small parcels. Until 1830 we were unable
of this article. It was then closed at $15½!

Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. BATES,
Surviving partner of
N. BRIDGE & Co.

ARRELL, Esq., *Washington.*

6.

tract from Mr. Bradford's letter of February 11th, 1832.

are gratified, but not surprised, that the documents which have
nsmitted to you to prove the decline in the value of goods in 1828,
ıduced conviction upon the minds of those who have perused them.
on, who was engaged in commercial pursuits at the time, can doubt
ment that all the statements which have been submitted to prove
line in the price of imported goods, after the passage of the act of
828, are literally and strictly true. We cannot turn over a price
of that year, which does not confirm it; and the losses which the
merchants sustained were neither few nor small. How indeed could
ıerwise? The new duties imposed amounted, in many cases, to an in-
ɔf 80 *a* 125 per cent. above the old duty, and were prohibitory; so
person has imported a bale of those articles since 1828.

: are very sorry to find that any gentleman should have come to the con-
that the decline in the prices of goods in 1828, arose in consequence of
:ocked" markets; and that the cause of this overstock was "an expecta-
n the part of the merchants, that the duties would be increased; and that
:d *orders were sent abroad* for goods in consequence of this expecta-

tion. The very reverse of this is the fact. The imports in the summ 1828, and in the autumn of that year, were *not* large by any means upon an increased scale; and it is a well known fact that very few believed that the tariff act of 1828, would pass, until they read its in the pulic prints of the day; and we are confident that if any believed it would pass at all, there was *not a merchant* in this who ever conceived, for a moment, that it would commence its once. All supposed that four to twelve months would be allowed merchants to prepare for so great and sudden a change, as had been upon all previous occasions.

"We are pleased to find that Messrs. Lewis & Co. have forwarded you the documents which we requested them to send. We could send twenty more affidavits from this city should it be deemed necessary, and many more from New York; but we cannot think it expedient to multiply documents which may not be required. If, however, you are of a different opinion, we will forward you any number for which you may write us."

7.

A. J. Lewis to S. B. Barrell, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 3, 183

DEAR SIR: I now send you a statement of my importation, with such proof as I consider conclusive as to the fact of there being a heavy loss thereon, and I would hope that with such a mass of disinterested testimony of the most respectable auctioneers, importers, and commissioned merchants of this city, that it may go far to satisfy those, (if any there be, who are) that a heavy loss was sustained on imports, as the statement itself almost demonstrates the impossibility of attaching the amount of extra duties to the prices of the goods, the value of which was about $26,000, and to cover extra duty, it would have required about 34 per cent. in addition to such prices, to be put upon them; you will readily see how utterly impossible was, to put such a monstrous advance on importations, when the country was stocked with similar goods imported under the tariff of 1824; the owners of which were disposing of them at no more than a moderate profit on the cost as calculated under that tariff.

I also herewith hand a statement of F. & R. Thompson's case, corroborative of my statement, and of the testimony contained in the several documents herewith, which you will find fully demonstrative of the fact, that the consumer did not remunerate the importer for the additional duties.

Although I have fully made out the proof of loss, (as I conceive) a case which may be found useful in the prosecution of the claims, yet I am of opinion that neither the loss nor the profit ought to influence Congress in returning to the merchants that which was exacted of them by an unfortunate error, as I have always understood, in fixing the time for the new tariff laws to take effect on the 30th June, (thus making the law retrospective so far as regards imports from Europe) when it was intended to extend the time to the 1st of September, 1828.

herefore, on the ground of the retrospective operation of the law, and he just usage of governments in such cases, I would look for relief, ra- r than from the circumstance of having sustained a loss on the goods.
y business has come upon me so heavily just now, that I find it impos- e to give that consideration and attention to the subject of the foregoing, t I otherwise would do; but I hope that some of the parties interested, l more extensively aid you in your exertions to obtain that justice from gress, which, in my humble opinion, ought long since to have been af- ed.

Respectfully, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. LEWIS.

. B. BARRELL, Esq. *Washington.*

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tement of Lewis & Co's. importations of British cotton, wollen, nd worsted goods, between the 30th June, and 1st September, 1828, s rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury:

ount of importations, - - - - -	£5,859 4 5
e duty paid on which, imposed by the tariff of 1828, amount to - - - - - - -	$18,153 33
e amount of duty imposed by the tariff of 1824, would have been - - - - - - - - -	9,451 68
nount of extra duty paid and claimed by Lewis & Co.	$8,701 65

LEWIS & Co.

HILADELPHIA, *February* 3, 1832.

8.

davits of sundry Merchants of Philadelphia, showing a decline in the prices of goods subsequent to the passage of the tariff of 1828.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2, 1832.

, William N. Steel, of the firm of Steel & Schott, merchants, of Philaphia, do hereby certify that I am, and have been extensively trading in wholesale dry goods commission business in said city, for many years, l sold large amounts of British cotton, woollen and worsted manufactures, the years 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829; and from my knowledge of the te of the market during those years, I can confidently state that there s a general decline in the value of such goods, from year to year; and at time during those years, was there a temporary appreciation in the value such goods.

WM. N. STEEL.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 2d day of February, 1832.

WILLIAM MILNOR, Alderman.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 2,*

I, Thomas C. Rockhill, of the house of Thomas C. Rockhill & C chants, of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am, and have bee sively engaged in the wholesale dry goods importing business in a for many years, and sold large amounts of British cotton, woollen an ed goods, in the years 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829; and during thos my experience satisfies me that there was a continued decline in t of such goods, and that the additional duties imposed on British m tures in the month of May, 1828, did not create a general appreci the value of such merchandise.

T. C. ROCKH

Sworn and subscribed before me, February 3d, 1832.

J. PETTIT, J

PHILADELPHIA, *February 2,* 1

I, Francis Worley, of the house of Worley & Welsh, merchants, o delphia, do hereby certify that I am, and have been, extensively eng the wholesale dry goods business in said city, for many years, and so amounts of British cotton, woollen and worsted goods, in the year 1827, 1828 and 1829; and during those years, there was a general in the value of such goods; and I believe this to be the experience merchants, generally, who were traders in British cotton, wool worsted manufactures.

F. WORLEY.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, February 2d, 1832.

PH. CHRIST

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 1,

I, Samuel Comley, merchant, of the city of Philadelphia, do herel fy that I was actively and extensively engaged as a dry goods aucti said city during the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, and sold British woollen and worsted manufactures, to the amount of several millions lars; and during those years my experience proves that there was general improvement in the prices of British goods in this market, the contrary, a decline in prices; and I seldom found that any article tish cotton, woollen or worsted goods, became more valuable by hol

SAM. COMI

Affirmed before me, February 2d, 1832.

PH. CHRIST

PHILADELPHIA, *February 2,* 1

I, George Riston, merchant, of the city of Philadelphia, do hereb fy that I am, and have been extensively engaged in the wholesale dr business for many years, and sold large amounts of British cotton, and worsted manufactures, in the years 1827, 1828, and 1829; and these three years, I found that the general tendency of prices of such was downward; and at no time during the years abovementioned di

nce arise in the value of British manufactures held by me; but my ex-ce was, during these three years, that a quick sale proved most pro-

GEORGE RISTON.

rn and subscribed before me, February 2, 1832.

JOHN BINNS, *Alderman.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2, 1832.

mes Pogue, of the house of J. & J. Pogue, merchants, of Philadel-do hereby certify that I have been extensively engaged in the whole-ritish dry goods trade for many years, and sold large amounts of Bri-cotton, woollen and worsted manufactures in the years 1826, 1827, and 1829; and from recollection and investigation of the prices ob-d, and the state of the market during those years for the various kinds ritish dry goods, I feel the utmost confidence in stating that there was provement in the prices of British manufactured cotton, woollen and ted goods, but, on the contrary, a general depreciation in the value.

JAMES POGUE.

rn and subscribed before me, February 2, 1832.

JOHN BINNS, *Alderman.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2, 1832.

James Boggs, of the house of Knox and Boggs, merchants, of Phila-phia, do hereby certify that I have been extensively engaged in the lesale dry goods business in said city, for many years, and sold large nts of British cotton, woollen and worsted manufactures in the years , 1827, 1828 and 1829; and from recollection of the prices obtained for various kinds of British cotton, woollen and worsted goods, I do not that there was any general improvement in the prices of British manu-ures during those years, but, on the contrary, there was a decline in the from season to season.

JAMES BOGGS.

worn to before me, this 2d February, 1832.

S. BADGER, *Alderman.*

STEMENT of loss on three importations of goods by F. & R. Thompson, Philadelphia, and on which a claim for return of duty is made agreeably to the statements furnished by them, October 23d, 1830, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by J. N. Barker, collector for this port.

rks and No's.	When and by what vessel imported.	Cost in sterling.	Cost in dollars.	Loss.
R. 374 *a* 380	Seven cases imported July 7th, 1828, per ship Hannibal, from Liverpool,	£ 678 11 10	$ 3,015 96	$ 533 12
381 *a* 387	Seven cases imported July 21, 1828, per ship Algonquin, from Liverpool,	584 7 3	2,597 16	483 25
388 *a* 392	Five cases imported August 9th, 1828, per ship Julius Cæsar, from Liverpool,	461 18 1	2,052 90	117 37
		1,724 17 2	7,666 02	883 84

PHILADELPHIA, 2d Month 2d

The above statement of loss is exclusive of the loss of in... the same description of goods, imported by us from the ... corresponding period of the year 1827, we realized a profit ...

F. & R. THO...

City of Philadelphia, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of ... personally appeared William Pleasants, late a clerk in the emp... Thompson of said city, merchants, who being duly affirmed ... law, doth declare and say that, he has compared the foregoing ... the books of said firm, and found it correctly stated; and ... the calculations to be perfectly correct; and affirmant further ... has no interest whatever in the issue of the above claim.

WM. PLE...

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 2d day of Febr...

WILLIAM MILNOR, ...

The loss on F. & R. Thompson's importations stands thus:

Sterling cost of 9 cases cloths, £1,724 17*s.* 2*d.* or	
Amount of duties paid on same	
Exchange, freight, insurance and shipping charges	
Cost of the goods	
Loss of a merchant's ordinary profit on $13,770 42, estimated at 7½ per cent. is	
Loss per statement	

The above statement shows that the loss only varied a fe... the amount of extra duty charged upon their goods.

United States of America:

Be it known that I, Edward Hurst, notary public for the C... of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, du... and sworn, do hereby certify that William Milnor, A. Pet... S. Badger, and P. Christian, esquires, before whom the a... were made, were, at the time of taking the same, and now ... the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, duly commissioned a... that to all their official acts as such, full faith and credit ... given.

I, the said notary, further certify that William Steel, ... hill, F. Worley, Samuel Comly, George Riston, James Pe... and F. & R. Thompson, are all respectable merchants of ... and known to me to be extensively engaged in the dry ...

Whereof an attestation being required, I have given ... and notarial seal.

Thus done and certified by me, the said notary, at ... third day of February, A. D. 1831.

In testimonium veritatis.

EDWARD HURST, Notary ...

9.

Affidavit from Boston, shewing a decline in prices in 1828, *of articles upon which there was increased duty under the tariff act of that year.*

We, the undersigned, being merchants of the city of Boston, do hereby certify and declare, that we have, for many years, been dealers in, and importers of cotton, worsted, and woollen goods; were large holders of dry goods, of various fabrics, prior to the year 1828, as well as during that year in which the tariff act was passed; dealt freely during that year in Camblets or fearnoughts, drab kerseys, broadcloths, woollen paddings, baizes, flannels, worsted, hosiery, blue, mixed, and green plains, blankets, printed calicoes, and most, if not all other articles of cotton, worsted, and woollen manufacture, on which the duty was greatly enhanced by the tariff of 1828. Upon the passage of said act, many persons supposed that those manufactures on which the duty was increased, would immediately rise in the market, and command prices proportionate to the said increase of duty; and, at the first view of the subject, such, perhaps, would appear as the natural result. Such, however, was *not* the effect of the tariff of May, 1828; for, instead of advancing, most if not all of the principal articles of cotton, worsted, and woollen goods (on which the duty was increased,) rather declined than improved in price after the passage of the tariff act of May, 1828, and would not, in many cases, bring so much in market as they had done the year previous, under the old duty. And these facts we are prepared fully to establish by full and complete extracts from our books, to which we had reference before expressing ourselves so fully as to the state of the market and the value of goods in 1828. The consequence of this state of things, was a great and heavy loss to such of the undersigned as had ordered goods under the tariff of 1824, but had them arrive under the tariff of 1828, as the increase of duty on many leading articles in the business of the undersigned was raised from 5 to 150 per cent. by the act of 1828, and for which they were unable to indemnify themselves by obtaining an increased price when they made sales of their goods after the passage of the act of May, 1828. The duty, for instance, on a yard of flushing, costing 2s. 3d. sterling in England, was increased from 18 cents to 21 per yard; on a yard of baize, costing 6s. from 4 cents to 22½ cents;

a yard of	drab kersey,	costing	1s. 11d.,	from	13 cents	to	22½ cents;
"	Flannel,	"	1s.	"	8	"	17
"	Broadcloths,	"	7s.	"	56	"	165
"	Padding,	"	10d.	"	7½	"	10½

Printed cotton from 7½ to 8¾ cents per square yard. Some of these new duties were, in effect, prohibitory, and have since caused a discontinuance of importation of the articles on which the duty was thus increased; but still the undersigned had to receive, in 1828, such articles as they had ordered under the *old duty*, which arrived under the *new*, loaded with the increase of duty, and lost heavily on the sales of them. The undersigned could not undertake to decide what occasioned the decline in prices which occurred in 1828. It may have arisen from sundry and various causes, but they are decidedly of opinion, it was not produced by an increased importation, occasioned by an expectation on the part of the American merchants, that the tariff would pass; on the contrary, they have found no evidence that the *importation of those articles* in which they deal, were upon an increased

scale in that year, or greater, if so great, as usual; and they are of opinion that generally the passage of that act was a matter of great and unexpected surprise to the great body of the merchants themselves. The decline in 1828 was not peculiar to the articles in which the undersigned dealt, the same occurred in the price of Russian manufactures, of raw materials, many other, the necessary articles of living. The same is true of [illegible] also, the value of which declined very much in the market, although the new duty was greatly increased.

The undersigned could go more into detail to establish the [illegible] would prove by various other illustrations, did they deem such a [illegible] necessary or desirable, but they are of opinion that the evidence already adduced on this subject will be deemed sufficient.

For the late firm of WRIGHT, BLAKE, & Co.
GRANT & SEAVER,
JER. FITCH & CO.
JOHN H. BRADFORD & [illegible]
EDWARD CLARKE & [illegible]
PHINEAS FOSTER,
HENRY GASSETT & [illegible]
HOMER & DORR,
By George [illegible]

Boston, *Feb.* 24, 1832.

To cash storage			108 33
To do. insurance, &c.			31 00
To cost of matting as per invoice			2,210 00
			$8,172 43
Cost $8,172 43	Sales		$5,935 04
	Loss, without interest		2,237 39
$8,172 43			$8,172 43

Dr.

To balance due the adv.	2,237 39
Interest on invoice, amount only stated, is, for, say 3 years	402 66
Total loss	$2,640 05

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 10, 1831.

JOHN F. LEWIS.

	Sept. 19	By	do	6	at 60 days
1830,	May 3	By	do	4	
	13	By	do	60	
	1	By	do	84	
	8	By	do	1	
	10	By	do	1	
	14	By	do	1	
	15	By	do	4	
	18	By	do	4	
	19	By	do	80	
	22	By	do	3	
	26	By	do	3	
	31	By	do	1	
	June 7	By	do	1	
	8	By	do	2	
	9	By	do	16	
	17	By	do	2	
	21	By	do	3	at 6 ms.
	22	By	do	2	
	Nov. 12	By	do	13	
1831,	Jan. 7	By	do	2	
	Mar. 29	By	do	12	short price
	31	By	do	11	
	31	By	do	134	at 30 days
	April 6	By	do	5	
	15	By	do	27	
	May 25	By	do	25	at 6 ms.
	June 18	By	do	8	
		By debenture received			
		Total amount sales 520 pieces			

	52 80
	684 00
	1,632 66
	12 48
	12 00
	12 13
	46 08
	48 00
	888 52
	33 76
	29 21
	12 00
	12 00
	23 52
	162 57
	23 52
	34 07
	24 00
	143 04
	28 80
	129 60
	138 79
	1,447 20
	60 04
	341 28
	170 24
	101 73
	66 60
	$5,935 04

19

[194]

Statement of the difference of duty, &c.

Invoice of matting, cost for 520 pieces, $3,[illegible] 00, [illegible]
per cent. ad valorem, is - - - -
Deduct off allowance as per survey - - -

Total amount of duty, as per law, when the ship sailed [illegible]

Under the new law, I paid $2,573 10

Making the difference, - - - -
Two years' interest lost, - - -

Amount I pray to be remitted, - - -

which, if not remitted, sinks the whole amount invested [illegible]
say $2,210 00; and also brings the adventure into debt.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, by

Yours, &c.

JOHN F. L[illegible]

December 10, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31,

I do hereby certify that the within account and statement of [illegible]
rect, as taken from the books of John F. Lewis.

J. MORTIMER LEWIS,

11.

Letter from Benj. Rich & Son to Samuel B. Barrell, E

BOSTON, *January* 4,

DEAR SIR: We annex you a statement of our claim on [illegible]
extra duties, amounting to [$6,726 30 without debentures, ([illegible]
on others, we shall, of course not object to,) the amount [illegible]
$2,532, reducing our amount to] $4,194 30. The goods [illegible]
the usual course of business, to be purchased in Russia [illegible]
and spring months before the opening of navigation. We [illegible]
Moscow, constantly in that trade. She sailed for Cuba [illegible]
30th December, 1827, and arrived and loaded in Russia [illegible]
bility of having it in our control to stop her, after passi[illegible]
1828. This act imposed a duty on most of our goods, [illegible]
amounted to a prohibition; and from the sale of which [illegible]
rived a good profit, but that year we had to use great e[illegible]
them without *any* profit, and, on some, suffering a grea[illegible]

All we ask of our Government, is to place us in the [illegible]
the shippers of iron in the same vessel; which iron wa[illegible]
this, by the act, was extended to the first of September.

members of Congress at that time, will readily admit that it ought to tended on all goods situated as our's were.

Respectfully, we are
Your obedient servants,
BENJ. RICH & SON.

M'L B. BARRELL, Esq.

---

the 4th of January, 1828, and on the 11th March following, we gave s in the regular course of our business, to Messrs. Brothers Cramer, of etersburg, for the purchase of goods, consisting of Russian, and ravens' hemp, &c., with instructions to buy whenever they could do it to the dvantage, and ship the same by the brig Moscow, then on her voyage tanzas and Russia, to arrive there at the opening of navigation; all of was punctually attended to, and the goods shipped by said brig, as voice dated May 22d, 1828, old style. She sailed from Russia on h June, new style, and arrived in Boston on the 31st July, without ptain's having any knowledge of the act of the 19th May; which ves- d on board, for our account and risk, the following goods, viz.

	Rubles.	Paid at the old duty.	Paid at the new duty.
pieces of sailcloth cost -	- 149,356 28		
do of ravens' duck -	- 46,286 85		
	195,643 13	6,133 40	11,701 70
ons 16 cwt. hemp		4,053 00	5,211 00
		10,186 40	16,912 70
			10,186 40
			$6,726 30

12.

Grant and Seaver's letter to S. B. Barrell.

BOSTON, *January 5th*, 1832.

AR SIR: We hand you, herewith, sundry papers relating to our claim e justice of Congress, for return duties on British goods imported by 1828.

letters backed G and S, No. 1, 2 and 3, you will perceive that our were given, February 13, 29, and April 22, 1828, the *latter* cover- ur *principal* order, all of which were given in our *regular course* siness, having been in the practice of giving similar orders, and, e same season of the year, for more than ten years past.

and S, No. 4, is a copy of our letter of May 31st, *after* the passage e tariff bill, *countermanding* our orders; and, by letters A and S H, S, in reply to ours of May 31, you will perceive that manufacturers d not accept of countermands, &c. &c. To this letter, we ask your cular attention, as it shows, conclusively, that the only alternative was *ip* the goods, notwithstanding the duties on many articles had been ased more than 150 per cent., which increase amounts to a total pro-

hibition. The letter also shows that the goods could not be sold in England without an enormous loss, and that there was no market for *any other market*.

We annex particulars of the several shipments to this time:

July 8, ship Sapphire. Amount of duties paid -
Duties under old tariff -

Difference -

July 18, ship Liverpool. Amount of duties paid -
Duties per old tariff -

Difference -

July 29, ship Mogul. Amount of duties paid -
Duties per old tariff -

Difference -

August 4, ship Majestic. Amount of duties paid -
Duties per old tariff -

Difference -

August 20, ship Amethyst. Amount of duties paid -
Amount per old tariff -

Difference -

We were so strongly impressed with the belief that the [illegible] would be remitted by Congress, that, in 1828, we made up our [illegible] debited in our books the difference (viz. 4,641 22) to the United [illegible]

The bonds we gave for the duties became due, and were [illegible] as follows, viz.

April 28, 1829.	Bond per the Sapphire	-
April 29, 1829.	Bond per the Liverpool	-
May 17, 1829.	Bond per the Majestic	-
June 1, 1829.	Bond per the Amethyst	-
June 10, 1829.	Bond per the Mogul	-
June 28, 1829,	Bond per the Sapphire	-
June 29, 1829.	Bond per the Liverpool	-
July 17, 1829.	Bond per the Majestic	-
Aug. 1, 1829.	Bond per the Mogul	-
Aug. 28, 1829.	Bond per the Sapphire	-
Aug. 29, 1829.	Bond per the Liverpool	-
Sept. 17, 1829.	Bond per the Majestic	-
Oct. 1, 1829.	Bond per the Amethyst	-
Oct. 10, 1829,	Bond per the Mogul	-

You will perceive by the above, that we are [illegible] 15 per cent. on our claim for interest since the [illegible] We have endeavored to give all the information [illegible]

ıainted with the facts relating to our particular case, and we pre-
r do not vary materially from those of other importers of British
his city. Any additional information wanted by you, shall be
ıly furnished.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GRANT & SEAVER.

B. Barrell, Esq.

13—G. & S. No. 1.

Boston, *February* 13, 1828.

Sir: We annex an order for hosiery for next fall, agreeably to
estion. We have not usually sent our orders so early as this, but
ıt we shall require for our regular business will not vary much from
,000, consisting of every variety of goods usually sent this mar-
hould any article offer which, in your opinion, will do as good,
ought to be contracted for in order to reach us in time for early
are at liberty to act for us to an amount not exceeding £4,000,
n to the hosiery.

Yours, &c.
GRANT & SEAVER.

LEXANDER Henry.

14—G. & S. No. 2.

Boston, *February* 29, 1828.

EMEN: Blue and brown cambletts, and plaids, we shall want for
ın, say not less than 300 pieces, each, cambletts and plaids. If for
ıst, you will please contract for them. We shall soon send our re-
er for autumn.

Respectfully yours,
GRANT & SEAVER.

A. & S. Henry.

15—G. & S. No. 3.

Boston, *April* 22, 1828.

EMEN: We now enclose you an order for next season, which we
k you to execute with care.
antity of every article embraced in this order is what we *wish in*
e next season, but should you have contracted, as before authorized
oods not *now* ordered, or for a larger amount of any article, we, of
ınsider ourselves bound to abide by such purchases for our account,
provide funds in time to meet payments for the same.
cambletts, worsted hosiery, &c. we considered as particularly or-
ıe time since, and have not included them in this order.

Respectfully yours, &c.
GRANT & SEAVER.

A. & S. Henry.

looking into the precise operation of the tariff, and making such cal
as would enable us to specify, particularly, such articles as will, a
those that will not, answer to import.

"The nature of your business is such, that you will make yours
miliar with this detestable tariff in all its bearings. We, therefore,
general order in regard to the goods heretofore ordered, viz. ship
bockings that will not exceed, landed here, 25 per cent. advance on
all charges upon last year's prices; and all *other* woollens 20 per c
vance on last year's prices. At this advance upon old prices in the
dispose of them, provided no advance takes place here on last fall's pri
can avoid loss."

"Many of the cloths, bockings, flannels, &c. &c., we regret, m
cessarily be kept back."

Yours respectfully,
GRANT & SEAV

Messrs. A. & S. Henry.

17—G. & S. No. 5.

Boston, *August* 30,

Gentlemen: "Your esteemed favors, with invoices, by the Sapph
Liverpool, came to hand yesterday and day before."

"Immediately after the passage of the tariff, we countermanded,
supposed, a large part of our order, which we had no doubt could be
into effect by you, either by countermanding or by sales at a small loss
the cause of your being so much in advance for us, which we regr
sincerely hope has not caused you much inconvenience."

Respectfully yours, &c.,

ıall keep the discretional order in view, and act on it as circum-
ıay seem to render advisable; but we much wish you had given us a
ːific list of the articles you will want, and hope it may come by the
ɪet.

Believe us truly, dear sirs,

Your most obedient,

A. & S. HENRY.

ı. GRANT & SEAVER, *Boston.*

19.—A. & S. H. No. 2.

ːtania.)

MANCHESTER, 31*st May*, 1828.

SIRS: We are in receipt of your esteemed favors of the 22d ult.
ıst., and shall give the order our best and most unceasing attention,
ɔleted; and we sincerely hope the importation for the fall may be a
ɔfitable one than that of the spring.
the goods of that season every body seems to have done ill, and
st, on the whole, be a great deal of money lost.

Believe us truly, dear sirs,

Your most obedient,

A. & S. HENRY.

ı. GRANT & SEAVER, *Boston.*

20.—A. & S. H. No. 3.

m A. & S. Henry, of Manchester, to Grant & Seaver, of Boston, in re-
ɣrant & Seaver's letter countermanding their orders for British manufac-
ɾoods.

nchester.)

MANCHESTER, 30*th June*, 1828.

SIRS: We duly received your esteemed favors of the 22d and 31st
and in compliance with your desire, we have used every effort
ɔwer, and held out every inducement that could be reasonably pro-
ɔ induce the parties with whom we had made contracts for your
ı, to accept of countermands, but we are sorry to say without the
cess, and we shall be compelled to send almost every piece of them.
ɪct is, that the manufacturers who had orders for the States, do not
hat to do with the goods, for they are only calculated for that parti-
ırket, and unsaleable for any other; and whether the parties who
orders reside here or be in America, if they are at all responsible
heir goods, so far as they have been prepared, will be delivered
by the manufacturers.
elieve that this is the case without a single exception, and in truth
ty of the case makes it but reasonable; for the orders that came
, *and which are at best* of no great extent, would throw a dead and

able to you in the spring; and as to selling them in this country either or during the ensuing winter, we are very confident that the loss will be less than 20 to 25 per cent. at least, exclusive of interest. We scarcely suppose that in your mode of disposing of your supplies it would be so great as upon a sale here; on many articles there will be a positive loss, but still it can be no "break neck" business.

There is also a chance that Congress may remit a part of the high duties on such goods as the importers are *compelled* to take, and no doubt the merchants will unite in endeavoring to obtain redress.

The law is a monstrous one, and it is difficult to believe it can be permanent. We are extremely sorry that a compliance with your wishes should be impracticable, but we trust you will see that (circumstanced as we are) we are adopting the wisest course in sending you the goods we are compelled to take, rather than keep them here waiting your further instructions.

Believe us truly, dear sirs,

Your most obedients,

A. & S. HEA

Messrs. GRANT & SEAVER, *Boston.*

No. 21.

Letter from Grant & Seaver to Samuel B. Barrell, Esq.

BOSTON, *January* 31, 1

DEAR SIR: By your letter of ———, we learn that an opinion is entertained by some of the members, that goods imported under the tariff of 1828 were sold at advanced prices in consequence of said tariff, and that the consumers were suffers instead of the importers.

We have carefully examined our invoices and sales, and now annex

the new, $2 12; and we find we sold a part of these goods at $1 50, 5 per yard, in 1828, and finally closed them in February, 1831, at same sacrifice, *exclusive* of interest.

els.—We suffered heavily on this article; have *now* on hand flan- ged at 39*s.* 6*d.* sterling, per piece, which, under the old tariff, would 04, and under the new $19 25 per piece: these goods are now worth rket about $12 50. We therefore shall loose, including interest, o $11 on each piece, *enormous*, say from 3 to $400 on a bale, of o 40 pieces.

g baizes.—Charged at 7*d.* str. per yard, cost formerly 21 cents and under the present tariff, cost 39 cents per yard. On these r loss was very heavy.

s.—The operation of the tariff is such, that our kerseys which cost were charged a duty on the 50 cents minimum, and on those which *d.* were charged with a duty on the 100 minimum; the conse- as that we actually lost on *all* our kerseys; and on those which er the 100 minimum, our loss was *exceedingly* heavy.

gs, cassimere shawls, hosiery, &c. &c.—we also lost money on. lers *since* the passage of the tariff, have been given, with a view of early up to, but safely within, the different minimums; for instance, kerseys, have been for those which do not exceed 1*s.* 7*d.* stg., e under the 50 cents minimum, and also for a quantity *very much* come up to the 100 minimum; the same case is also observed in cloths, cassimeres, vestings, shawls, &c. &c.

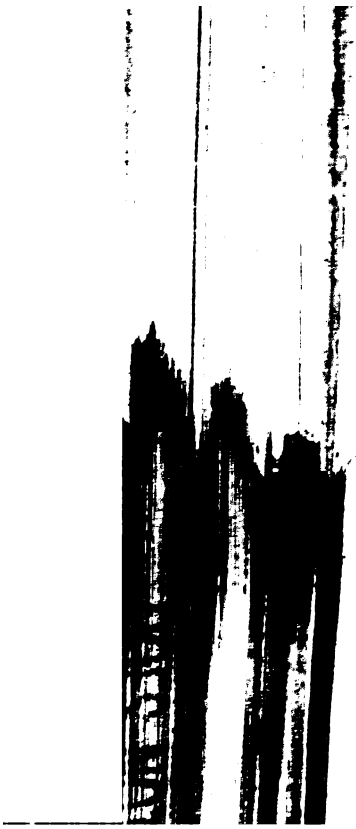
ct is, our *losses* were heavy on our importation for the autumn of tead of making our usual profit of 12½ or 15 per cent. Under these nces, we feel that *importers*, and *not consumers*, are entitled to llowance of the difference between the established duties at the orders were *given*, and those which were charged on the goods at of their *arrival;* and that we should in justice also receive interest ne up to the time of payment of such difference.

ve not, usually, been in the practice of selling goods at auction, fall of 1828, and spring of 1829, finding it impossible to dispose of goods at private sale, were induced to offer a part of our importa- 328, at Whitewell, Bond, & Co's. public sales, and we herewith en- ou their affidavit respecting such sales; and also, affidavits of our n likewise furnish affidavits of commission merchants of New necessary, as we shipped a few goods to that market, but were re- in consequence of being worth less there than in Boston.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

GRANT & SEAVER.

. B. Barrell, Esq.



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 19, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DICKERSON made the following

REPORT:

Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill to bolish the duty on alum salt, have had the subject under considera-on, and beg leave to report:

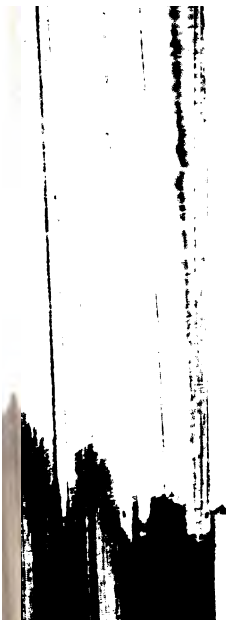
hat, by the act of the 29th of May, 1830, the duty on salt was reduced s to be fifteen cents per bushel from the 31st of December of that year, ten cents from the 31st December last.

Then the bill for thus reducing the duty upon salt was under considera-, the subject received a most thorough investigation in both Houses of gress. The committee are not aware that any new information has been ived, rendering it expedient to abolish or farther reduce the duty upon article. No documents or papers accompanied the bill when referred. bill does not propose the abolition of the duty upon salt generally, but ı "salt made out of sea-water by solar evaporation, and commonly d alum salt," leaving the present duty to remain upon all other kinds of

s, however, this alum salt can be applied to all the purposes of every r kind of salt consumed in this country, the consequence of abolishing duty upon it would be, that this alum salt, thus free of duty, would be orted to the exclusion of other kinds of salt subject to duty, to the us injury of our commerce with nations from which we now import e quantities of salt not made out of sea-water by solar evaporation.

ince this bill was referred to the committee, there has been referred to n a letter from James Bream, Joseph Lovel, and others, of the Kenawha es, Virginia, upon the subject of the salt works at that place; and they e also received from them answers to certain queries proposed to them lirection of the Senate, upon the state of the salt manufacture and salt e on the Kenawha river, both of which are annexed to this report.

he law of the 29th of May, 1830, did not go into complete operation the first day of this year. There has not yet been sufficient time to rtain what effect it may have upon the price of salt to the consumer, t effect upon the manufacture of the article in this county, and what ı *our commerce.*



United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and
the 30th day of April next, the duty now levied on foreign imported
made out of sea-water by solar evaporation, and commonly called
salt, shall cease and determine; and all the salt of that description w
shall, on the said 30th day of April next, be under bond for duty, a
the custom-house stores, and under the power and control of the cu
house officers, may be, and the same hereby is, directed to be delivere
on demand to the person entitled to receive the same, free of duty.

*Letter from the proprietors of the Kenawha salines, in Virgin
the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate
ting their desire that the duties on salt imported may not be ab
ed, &c.*

KENAWHA SALINES, VIRGINIA,

January 10, 18

*To the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures in the Sen
the United States:*

SIR: In the deeply interesting debate which arose upon the mot
Mr. Benton to refer to the Committee on Finance the bill to aboli
duty on alum salt, mention was incidentally made of the salt manufa
in this section of the country.

The character of the remarks which then fell from the Senator fro
souri, taken abstractedly, may not, perhaps, be regarded as particularly
tionable; but viewed in connexion with previous attempts to cast

that of salt, both as to its extent and the quality of the mineral produced, is exposed to interested misrepresentation and unqualified assertion.

The duty imposed on the foreign article, and which has had the effect to call into use and foster our domestic resources, is mis-called a grievous tax upon the consumer: the agriculturist is said to be oppressed by the difficulty of procuring an article so necessary to the successful prosecution of agriculture: the exporter of salted provision is represented as an equal sufferer from the same cause. These are grave charges, which, if true, might call for the interposition and correction of legislative enactment.

But there are further charges which are applied exclusively to the domestic manufactories of salt in the west. The high price of the article, its inferior quality, and the efforts made by the proprietors, by combinations and monopolies, to impose those high prices upon the consumer, are asserted to be just and general causes of complaint.

In order to establish the position that a duty imposed upon the importation of any article of foreign production operates as a tax upon the consumer, it is necessary first to establish the preliminary fact that the article paying the duty commands an enhanced price. This position is not predicable of salt. On the contrary, the very reverse is true, as regards the price of that article throughout the United States since the restoration of the duty in 1814; but more especially in regard to its price in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio. In those extensive regions, the mean price of salt, previous to the last war, ranged between three and five dollars *per* bushel. During the war, the article was scarcely attainable at any price, except from a few domestic manufactories just springing into existence, from which, towards the close of that arduous struggle, supplies were derived sufficient to rescue the country out of a state of intense suffering. In 1816, and after our commerce was restored to its accustomed operations under the peace establishment, the price of salt at Nashville was from two dollars to three dollars per bushel; and this may be regarded as the average price of the article, at that period, in the markets of the west. At that period, the domestic supply was small, and inadequate to the demand; and the general price was regulated by the foreign article, which then constituted much the largest portion consumed. From that time to the present, the domestic supply upon the western waters has been steadily and rapidly increasing, and gradually superseding in use the foreign article. The consequence has been that, while the duty on foreign importation continued the same, the price of the article to the consumer has been diminished, in the space of fifteen years, more than four hundred *per centum*. This fact is susceptible of entire confirmation. In January, 1831, Kenawha and other domestic salt sold at the following moderate rates in the markets of the west:

St. Louis, Missouri,	56 to 62½	cents per bushel re-weighed.
Nashville, Tennessee,	62½	"
Madison, Indiana,	50	"
Louisville, Kentucky,	50	"
Cincinnati, Ohio,	50	"

In the latter part of the same year, these prices underwent a further, and, in some instances, a material reduction. That this reduction of price has been occasioned by the increased quantity of the domestic supply, is too manifest, from every view of the subject, to require argument. Wherefore, the western country should regard the duty which has served to protect the domestic *establishments*, rather in its aspect of a political benefaction, than as an *oppression*.

the absence of the same operative causes, is governed solely by the dem
A few examples will conclusively establish this fact, as well as exhibi
true cause of the present reduced price of the imported article.

In 1826, salt imported from the Swedish West Indies cost 18½ cents
bushel; it may now be had for nine cents. At the British West Indi
cost, in 1826, eleven cents; it may now be had at from eight to nine
per bushel. At the Spanish islands, during the same period, it has u
gone a reduction from thirteen to eight cents *per* bushel: which show
the price of the foreign article is governed by the demand, and that
been diminished in proportion as our dependance on those sources of
ply has been lessened.

The operation of the same causes has produced the same beneficial r
throughout our territory. Wherever the domestic supply has lessen
demand for the imported article, the latter has undergone a reduct
price, and the entire quantity used afforded to the consumer at dimi
rates.

The last, and, if true, the most serious charge which our limits will
us to discuss, is aimed at the proprietors of salt works, who are acc
imposing their commodity upon the consumer, at exorbitant pri
means of monopolizing associations. The great decrease which th
of salt has sustained since our home manufactories have gone into
tion, it would seem to us, is, of itself, conclusive of this question.

Manufactories of salt, in very considerable quantities, are found
Territories, and in twenty-two out of twenty-four of the States,
ing a diversity of interests and of operations too great to admit of
trated action for any purpose.

The same reasoning will apply with equal, if not greater force
salt establishments in the west. Salt works are found on most of th
taries of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which produce a quantity
tioned to the wants of the country, rather than to their capacity of proc

l, which, when viewed with unprejudiced eyes, will go to con-
spicion. In common with other domestic manufactories, they
ienced periods of depression and elevation, of profit and loss.
ımstances of peculiar and deep depression, a part of the manu-
t one time, in order to save themselves from threatened ruin,
vith capitalists for the sale of salt which they made. As this was
of choice, they ought not to be held responsible for the subse-
ıition of the article so parted with. For another period, and un-
the business of the salt works was conducted by an agency or
ınstituted from among the proprietors, which was no less advan-
ıe consumer than the manufacturer. The factors made a small ad-
:he salt delivered to them, and after having effected sales of the
ıulously accounted for all the proceeds, deducting only the ad-
ents, the expenses incurred in reaching the markets, and a small
in lieu of other compensation, as agents. The character of this
: is abundantly manifested by the fact that, during its continuance,
two years, the price of Kenawha salt, in all its markets, sustain-
ion of from fifteen to twenty *per centum*. Yet this arrange-
vantageous to the consumer, has been represented a monopoly;
stant period, the attempt was made, by means of misguided, un-
parte testimony, to load it with odium before the Senate of the
ɔs.

ıt no arrangement or association of any description exists at
, and each proprietor seeks his own market and establishes his
In this state of things, all the advantages which can accrue to
r, whether situated in the neighborhood or at a distance, from
ive home competition, will be realized. Time alone, however,
ne to what extent, if at all, this condition of things will benefit
turer or the country at large.

: rely upon the justice of Congress for the ultimate disposition
so intimately connected with the prosperity of the west, we
) the intelligence and research of the committee over which you
letect and expose the misrepresentations and interested testimo-
ich the enemies of the protective system seek to oppress a most
ıd interesting branch of American industry.

ɔrogress of legislation on the subject, it may be found necessary
proofs, it is confidently believed that every assertion herein
ıy be satisfactorily established; and we pledge ourselves to prove
required.

ıments of high consideration and respect,

Your obedient servants,

JAMES BREAM.
JOSEPH LOVELL.
JOHNSTON ARMSTRONG.
LEWIS RUFFNER.
ISAAC NOYES.
J. C. McFARLAND.
R. E. PUTNEY.
DANIEL RUFFNER.
L. WELCH.
ANDREW PARKS.

'e refer you to the Hon. Henry Clay for a knowledge of some
have signed the above communication.

4. The usual selling price at the works since 1825?

5. Whether the sale of salt was unrestricted before 1825, an chasers bought at will?

6. Whether the sale has been restricted since that time, and, if s ture and extent of such restriction?

7. The cost of transporting salt, during the spring months, f works to Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis?

8. Whether the works, or a large part of them, have been l company, and, if so, at what time, and for how long a time?

9. How many furnaces are in use, how many idle; and, if any or have been idle, whether the owners have been paid to let them and, if so, by whom, how much, and for what time? Also, the st ries with respect to not opening new wells?

10. Whether the company, since 1825, have not required their sell salt by the weight marked at the works on the barrel; and, if long did that practice continue?

11. Whether the company will sell salt, at the works, to whole ers, for the latter to retail elsewhere; and, if so, at what places the sale dealers are allowed to retail?

12. Whether the company who have leased the works (if any s is or lately has been) have established agencies in the west to ret so, the places where such agencies are established, the prices at wh have sold salt in the fall season of each year; whether they rece thing but cash for salt; and whether any agent was restricted fro salt to a wholesale dealer to retail in the district of such agent, or s district?

The said queries to be answered, not only according to the knowledge of the gentlemen to whom they are directed, but also s to such *information* as they may have received, and believe to be according to such information as they can conveniently *obtain*, and upon as true. The whole to be communicated as soon as conveni may be.

joint answers of James Bream, Joseph Lovell, Lewis Ruffner, mes C. McFarland, and others, to the twelve questions propounded them as the writers of a letter addressed to the honorable Chair- an of the Senate's Committee on Manufactures, on the state of the lt manufacture and salt trade on the Kenawha river.

nswer to first query.—The present cost of manufacturing salt varies, at ifferent works upon the river, from 16 to 25 cents per bushel, prepared market in the barrel. The difference in the price of manufacturing de- ds upon the quality of the water which is worked, (and is variant, in a ll degree, at the different wells,) upon the distance of the fuel from the ace, and upon the depth and quality of the strata of coal. Our own ion is, that a fair average upon the river, at this time, would be about ents per bushel of 50 lbs. in barrels. This is exclusive of any charge interest upon the capital employed, wear and tear of machinery, or ex- tion of fuel. We would remark that this last item is an important one; use the coal strata in this region is thin, varying from 30 to 46 inches, orked at considerable expense, and soon exhausted. Having stated, as opinion, that 19 cents is the present cost of manufacturing, we must add this we suppose to be the nett cost when a furnace is in actual prosper- blast; but the business of salt manufacturing upon this river is one of at uncertainty, and extreme hazard, as will be perceived, when we state t the salt water is obtained by sinking a gum or coffer dam to the bed of river, through the mud at the bank, about 18 feet below its surface; ence is commenced a well, which is bored through the solid rock from r to five hundred feet. To separate the salt water which is obtained at bottom of the well, from the fresh water at its surface, copper tubes are roduced generally about 200 feet. Hence, by floods, leakages, obstruc- s of the well, (which are mere holes in the rock,) loss, and fastening of- es within the rock, &c. we are liable to a constant round of the most vex- ous losses and expensive casualties. Nor are our coal banks and furnaces ch less liable to loss and accident. Hence, when ten manufacturers have d a year's prosperous run, and the cost to them has been 19 cents per shel, their less fortunate neighbor, who has suffered from some of the ac- dents above referred to, has paid perhaps 30 cents for each bushel his esta- shment has produced him. And we state, that there is not a single esta- shment upon the river that has not suffered, (and that severely,) from the ses enumerated. Of course, there is a great difference in the cost of nufacturing for one prosperous year, and a series of years, including the dinary casualties which must be taken into the account of our business. Answer to second query.—We do not know that we understand the pre- se import of this question, but suppose that the answer to the first would nish the answer to this, because, having there stated the cost, of necessity, e meant the minimum cost to a prudent managing manufacturer, with r present facilities and knowledge of the business, meaning all our science d experience, with the aid of machinery, &c. We have thought it not niss here to remark, that eighteen years' knowledge and experience in the siness of salt making, enables us to say that the cost of manufacturing in at time (say 18 years) has been reduced from 62½ cents per bushel, in bar- ls, to the present price of 19 cents per bushel. This has been effected ainly by the improvements which our experience has pointed out to us, e *acquisition of some capital,* (though still not large,) and the strong neces-

blacksmiths, wagonmakers, tailors, shoemakers, and other mecha
pendent upon the saltworks, and we have, in our small district, not l
2,000 mechanics and laborers, independent of agriculturists, who
and clothed from abroad, from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indian
sylvania, and western Virginia. Upon all the articles we consum
those States, we pay carriage and other charges. If to these are ad
immense quantities of iron which we draw from the same sources, w
charges of carriage and other things upon it, the honorable the Senat
mittee will perceive that the cost of manufacturing is considerably in
to us.

Answer to third query.—In the year 1820, salt was bartered, o
a western phrase) traded at 50 cents per bushel, and cashed at sh
cents; in 1821, it was more depressed; in 1822, it revived again, a
worth from 37½ to 50 per bushel; in 1823, it was worth from 2
in 1824, it sunk to 20 or 22.

Answer to fourth query.—In the year 1825, salt was worth fro
20 cents per bushel; 1826, from 14 to 16 cents; (these prices were sh
ruinous, and the operations at several of the works were discontinue
others were conducted at a great sacrifice; but) in the years 1827, 18
1829, salt advanced again, and was worth from 30 to 37½ cents per
in barrels.

Answer to fifth query.—At different periods previous to 1825, a
cially in the year 1822, efforts were made by speculators to control
market, or, in other terms, to monopolize it. This was while the
facture was in its infancy, and was very limited in its extent; but t
forts resulted in the ruin of the speculators, who failed, and injured t
facturers, whom they were unable to pay. A complete monopo
Kenawha works never was, or could be made; they are too extens
too many owners, are held in too great a variety of rights, and are
ly affected by a change of owners, produced by death, inheritance
jority of minors, marriages, &c. Whenever an attempt has bee
to control the salt market, by which the price has been stimulated, a

facturers, by the same process, have been reduced in an equal ratio. it is a fact, well known here, that the same amount of capital, which is nvested at this place in salt works, employed in the ordinary pursuits iculture, or any other active business common to the western coun- would yield larger profits than are now drawn by the manufacturers their establishments. Here, if we had a market, yielding small, but profits, we could increase our manufacture sixfold or more. It is ıcertainty and fluctuations of the markets to points below what the can be made for, rather than steady moderate prices, that check the se of our establishments, which want capital to sustain them in years at depression.

swer to sixth query.—Efforts have been made from time to time, 1825, to restrict the sale, but complete monopolies never have been d. Exertions to extend the establishments have always kept pace with tempts to monopolize. The scheme has become too gigantic. Not ere, but in the establishments at Kiskiminetas, Yellow Creek, Mus- m, Illinois salines, and in Kentucky, as well as at various minor works west, the monopolist meets with active competitors for the different ts. There is now no monopoly. The time has passed when such a could be effected; and the evil (if it ever has been one, for a short has furnished its own corrective.

swer to seventh query.—In the spring months, or upon flood tides, it bout 40 cents per barrel to freight salt to Cincinnati and Louisville; St. Louis, $1 25. The average cost of transportation throughout the o the two first named places, is 55 cents per barrel, and to the last, llar and twenty-five cents; to which latter place, Kenawha salt is sel- aken, except upon spring tides. This is exclusive of any charge for tion here, tolls on the Kenawha river, and risk or insurance, which is erable. Much of our salt is necessarily shipped in the summer and fall s, when the water is low, which consequently enhances the average f transportation.

swer to eighth query.—During a period of three years, from 1827, to and immediately succeeding the period of the depressed prices be- dverted to, a commercial company from an adjoining State, purchased eater portion of the salt made at these works, for which they paid the facturer the average of 25 cents per bushel; and to ensure a strict com- e with the contracts of sale, they used the legal guarantee of a lease e-lease, by which the manufacturer retained possession of his works. le being absolute, the manufacturers had no control of the salt, or pow- regulate its subsequent prices.

swer to ninth query.—In answering this question, it may be proper mark, that it is now winter, when we are much impeded by high wa- d bad roads; about one-half the furnaces are now in actual blast; the s, in the whole, to the number of about 52, will be in blast in from to six weeks, or as soon as the proprietors can prepare them. Here- , as stated in the answer to the eighth query, when the larger part of lt was sold to a company for three years, that company did permit three or four furnaces to lay idle; they thought it their interest, be- those in blast produced a large excess, and because the article of salt een constantly declining, and the excess or surplus in the market stea- ncreasing. *It was with them* a question of profit or loss: and when *ices obtained for the excess* would pay no more than the cost of manu-

facturing and freight, they preferred losing the rents. There are leases; the property is in the hands of separate proprietors. Aft inquiry, we have ascertained that a sum of $400 was paid to a not to open a new well.

Answer to tenth query.—We believe that the company did, in stances, sell at the Kenawha market weights. Under the laws of Vi inspector is appointed, whose duty it is made to inspect, weigh, all salt. This is done to prevent fraud on the part of the mast and salt is sometimes sold by the inspector's weights; at other ti re-weighed. This has been a matter of contract between the l seller. Again: we know that commission merchants or agents required to sell at the inspector's or lick weights; and the reason our experience had taught us that we were frequently defrauded count of sales rendered by them, showing too great a loss by drain had no check upon them, and required them to receipt or account inspector's weights. In making sales, the difference in weight is arranged with the purchaser in fixing the price.

Answer to the eleventh query.—When the company existed sell at the salt works to wholesale dealers to retail elsewhere. understood that, four years since, that company, with a view to tribution, and to avoid having a large surplus at one point and another, finally leaving them a large excess in the whole, did pre kets to large wholesale purchasers.

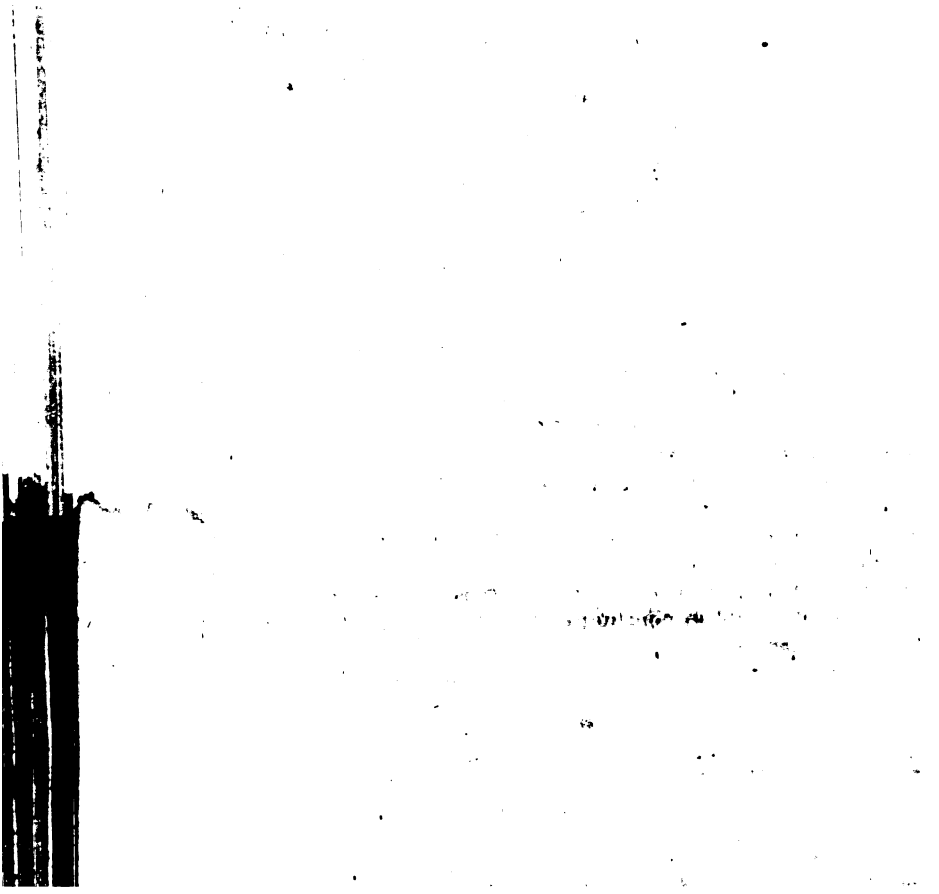
Answer to twelfth query.—We do not know of any agencies has usually been sent down the river to its different markets, an the hands of commission merchants and others, for sale. Some ners of the company before referred to resided in the towns of and Cincinnati, and received and sold salt. Other than these, no agencies. Salt has been sold upon the Ohio river, our great prices varying from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. For a short ti one or two falls of those years, salt advanced in the towns of Louisville, and Cincinnati, to 62½ cents per bushel, in barrels; vance was caused by a scarcity of supply, produced by unusual and the additional cost of transportation. The advance was the foreign article during the same period. There was salt in several of the markets, although there were im up at the works, which could only be transported at an This state of things was only temporary. The Ken those falls, and salt was reduced to the usual selli which price of 45 or 50 cents is charged with tolls inspection, (the salt being always inspected here, a western towns,) freight, cooperage, drayage, com leaving to the merchant and manufacturer but re capital. For the salt which is sent abroad, Much is done in the way of barter upon the sent, and for some time past, no restricti facturer, their agents, or commission me the contrary, sales by wholesale, or othe to purchase, with no limitation upon its been recently, and are now undergoing is probable that the production of the p larged. The consequences thus pro

ion from other sources of supply, are already felt in the rapid de-
prices at Cincinnati, Louisville, and other markets on the Ohio,
he nominal price of the article is now from 25 to 30 cents per
The wholesale and retail price at the works at this time, is from
cents, showing a very small profit indeed, after deducting the cost
facturing, inspection, and other charges.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAS. BREAM.
JOSEPH LOVELL.
R. E. PUTNEY.
DANIEL RUFFNER.
J. C. M'FARLAND.
L. WELCH.
AND'W. PARKS.

KANAWHA SALINES, *February* 25, 1832.



REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

mpliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to the intention the French Government to lay additional duties on cotton im-ted into France, &c.

MARCH 20, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 19th March, 1832.

ıe Secretary of State has the honor, in compliance with the resolution of enate of the 27th January last, in relation to the supposed intention of rench Government to lay additional duties upon cotton imported into ɔe, to transmit two extracts from letters addressed to the department e Consul of the United States at Havre de Grace, showing that the nittee on Finance had reported in favor of an additional duty; and that ecommendation had promptly been met by protests from the Chambers ɔmmerce of Rouen and Havre. The letters from which the above l information has been extracted, are dated on the 7th and 10th Feb-, 1832, and have been received at the department on the 16th instant; is to say, ten days subsequent to the Secretary's reply to the resolution e Senate.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

act of a letter from Mr. Beasley to the Secretary of State, dated

HAVRE, *February* 7, 1832.

The Committee on Finance has reported in favor of an additional duty ɔtton wool of ten francs per hundred weight, and the same on raw :. All the other duties are retained."

ract of a letter from Mr. Beasley to the Department of State, dated

HAVRE, 10*th February,* 1832.

The Chambers of Commerce of Rouen and Havre have remonstrated *st the proposed augmentation* of duty on cotton."

extended to the remotest corners of the earth, and whose name was
by the votaries of literature and science throughout civilized Euro
honor of his country forbid him to conceal the vast store of
treasure with which he was endowed, under the cover of a humble
verty, which he felt was the fatal consequence of his unceasing de
the sacred cause of human liberty. The result was as inevitable
unavoidable.

His whole life was an unbroken current of philanthropy and bene
instructive to those who have the custody and management of
institutions of which he was one of the founders, and transmitting
lessons on the moral faculties of man, and the complex theory of
vernment, to generations yet unborn. His glorious career termi
the 4th day of July, 1826, when he departed from the cares and pe
incident to human existence, under the sound of artillery pouring
commemoration of that memorable day. At this eventful momen
stowed an expiring thought on his fallen fortunes; and confiding
tice and magnanimity of his countrymen, in whose service he fai
labored at the sacrifice of his once splendid estate, he exclaimed, in
sence of those around him, "I bequeath my daughter to the pro
my country." To respond in a suitable manner to this aspiration
lamented patriot and benefactor of his country, is the object of
which your committee herewith report to the Senate. The only
consideration relating to this subject, which your committee deem
bent upon them to touch, is the constitutional power of Congress
the public domain in cases like the present, supported by former
in favor of individuals and corporations who were believed to pos
table claims to the bounty of the Government. The power to dis
and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory
property belonging to the United States, without limitation or re
is, in its literal import, plenary, and places the disposition of the pu
at the sound discretion of the National Legislature. Such has been
tice from the earliest period since the adoption of the Constitution
present moment. Donations of lands have, from time to time, be
to individuals, without any other claim than mere settlement and
cy, as well as to those who had rendered important services to the
in the war of the revolution. Numerous grants have also been
corporations created in several States of the Union for the educati
deaf and dumb, and for a variety of other purposes. A body cor
properly defined to be a legal person, and therefore grants of th
lands to them must rest on principles which equally apply to na
sons. Considering the power involved in the proposed grant to
of Mr. Jefferson, as fully established by precedents, and conformab
above recited article of the Constitution, your committee forbear
on these precedents, farther than to bring to the notice of the Se
ample provision made in behalf of General Lafayette, by an act p
the day of , 1824, and the grounds on which
generally approved, was advocated by its friends, and resisted by
opposed the measure. To Lafayette the whole nation responde
highest impulses of gratitude, for his disinterested patriotism,
throughout our revolutionary struggle, and no one partook
with greater enthusiasm than Thomas Jefferson. The embar

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 20, 1832.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Poindexter made the following

REPORT:

e Select Committee, to whom was referred a bill concerning Martha Randolph, daughter and only surviving child of Thomas Jefferson, ave had the same under consideration, and have agreed to report the ame without amendment.

Considering the peculiar nature of the interesting subject referred to them, its intimate connection with the character of the republic for justice and titude to its distinguished benefactors, your committee could not deem duty assigned to them fully discharged, without submitting to the Se- a summary of the grounds on which they feel authorized to recommend measure. The life of Thomas Jefferson forms a conspicuous part of the tory of his country, from the first dawn of the revolution to its happy mination, and to the period of his retirement from the executive chair of nation. To retrace his eminent services during that eventful period, to enumerate the sacrifices which he voluntarily made in the cause of erty, embraces a scope far too expansive for the limits of a legislative re-t, and can only be fully developed by the pen of the historian who shall nsmit to posterity a faithful record of the deeds of patriotism and of valor ich illustrated and adorned the statesmen and heroes who achieved the ependence of their country. The rich inheritance which has descended he sons of these illustrious ancestors, deserve to be cherished and pre-ved to the latest generations, untarnished by the sin of ingratitude to-rds one whose mind shed a lustre on the American name, and vindicated cause throughout the civilized world, and whose fortune was offered up maintain the rights of his oppressed countrymen, a willing sacrifice on the r of liberty. Confiding in the force and effect of this general reference events which must be familiar to the Senate and the whole people of the ited States, and appealing to the magnanimity of a nation of freemen r mindful of the obligations of patriotism and of honor, your committee it the views which they design to take of this subject to the pecuniary rifices and sufferings of Thomas Jefferson, growing out of the prominent rt which he bore in the war of the revolution, and the high trusts to which was subsequently called by his fellow citizens, and the Government which had so greatly contributed to establish. Thomas Jefferson commenced opposition to British encroachments on the rights and liberties of the

American colonies, as early as the year 1769, a short time after the
of the Lords and Commons of England on the proceedings in Massa
he being then a member of the House of Burgesses in the colony o
nia. In this situation, he displayed a zeal and ability in asserting th
and exposing the wrongs of his country, which commanded the a
and admiration of the patriots with whom he acted, and animated the
ing spirits of an injured and oppressed people, to that firm and ob
resistance to tyranny, which could not be subdued by the terror
sword and the bayonet, or the hardships and privations incident to
solation of a cruel and merciless war, prosecuted with unrelenting ba
in the midst of their homes, their firesides, and their beloved familie
was appointed by the General Assembly, a delegate in Congress fr
native commonwealth in 1775, at the most gloomy period of our
where he remained till after the adoption of that memorable effu
great mind, the Declaration of American Independence. Your c
have been put in possession of a series of original memoranda, in t
writing of Mr. Jefferson, of a private nature, and consequently en
full credit, as they were never intended for the inspection of any one
the members of his own family, by which it appears that he possess
to, and at the commencement of our struggle with Great Britain,
both real and personal, of immense extent and value. These do
contain a minute specification of his estates, and are, in other respects
interesting, and are therefore appended to this report. This vast p
with all the hopes of its patriotic owner, were staked in the peril
of the revolution; and its consequent delapidation constitutes a m
part of the present inquiry. During the invasion of Virginia by th
under the immediate command of Lord Cornwallis, the plantation o
river, called Elk Hill, then the property of Mr. Jefferson, was occ
the invading army as a military encampment, and the mansion ho
appropriated to the accommodation of that fiend-like visiter. Eve
of value was laid open, without restraint, to the spoils of a licentious
Such were the hostile feelings of the British commander to Mr. Je
then Governor of Virginia, that he caused the growing crop whic
not need to provision his army, to be totally destroyed, leaving no
tage on the fields which had been desolated by his mandate. The
blooded mares and colts, and farming horses, were collected and kille
most cruel manner; cattle, sheep, and hogs, shared the same fate;
content with these enormities, the houses, plantation utensils, and
were destroyed by conflagration, to satiate the revenge of the repre
of the British Monarch against the man who had fearlessly declare
nations of the earth that these "colonies were, and of right ought to
sovereign, and independent States." To these depredations, may b
the abduction of slaves by the enemy, of what number, no certain d
be given on which to form a correct estimate; but, under the head o
losses by the British in 1781," will be seen a list of more than thirty
nearly all of whom were taken off by the invading army, or died o
contracted in camp. The actual pecuniary losses of Mr. Jefferson
ing from the effects of the war, as far as they can be ascertained
manuscripts which he has left behind him, exclusive of the damage
his property at Monticello by the temporary occupation of it by
Tarleton, may be classed under the following heads:

ried off by the enemy, estimated at - - - $8,000
rency received in payment on the sales of real estate,
- - - - - - - 21,500
is the sales of property after the conclusion of peace,
debts contracted in the revolution, occasioned by a
of his estates, and expenses incurred while in the dis-
of public duties, amounting to the sum of - - 16,500

eral items constitute an aggregate of - - - $46,000
th the legal interest accruing thereon, would, at this
ceed the sum of - - - - - $100,000

mmittee submit these details, not as the basis of a claim on the
nt, for no such claim has been presented or intimated, but they
fully brought to the view of the Senate to demonstrate the causes
equent decline and ultimate ruin of the private fortune of Mr. Jef-
ich cannot fail to make a strong impression in favor of the pro-
t to his surviving daughter. For the same purpose, your com-
leave to advert to the various important political stations filled
ferson, both at home and abroad, since the treaty of independence
between the United States and Great Britain in 1783. The ne-
s private interests, consequent on the discharge of these duties, and
is expenditures to which he was subjected far exceeding the
ion which he was entitled to draw from the public treasury, it
doubted, has contributed, in no small degree, to the dilapidation
ple fortune, and the impoverishment of his family. Connected
view of the subject, your committee feel it to be a part of their
ite, that, after the retirement of Mr. Jefferson from the office of
of the United States, his pecuniary embarrassments, which had
reased during the eight years he had been occupied in adminis-
Government, seemed to demand a retrenchment of his expenses
limits of the most rigid economy, as well as a judicious manage-
is estates, to rescue himself from the ruin with which he was
by the total neglect of his own affairs, while his whole time was
the service of his country. For this purpose, he earnestly de-
ithdraw from the public gaze, and immure himself as a private
the confines of his favorite domicil, Monticello. But the fame
had acquired as an illustrious statesman and philosopher, both in
d America, attracted to his residence travellers of distinction,
gners and Americans, in great numbers, and almost in perpetual
; and thus he was not permitted to enjoy the repose which he
sought in retirement, by a frugal style of living, which he found
to the preservation of the remnant of his property for the com-
ipport of his family after his death. He was compelled either to
doors on his numerous visiters, who eagerly embraced every op-
to gratify their desires to see and converse with a man so distin-
the annals of America, or to enlarge his household expenditures
e means which he could, with prudence and safety, appropriate to
t. His generous mind could not submit to the degradation of
om his hospitable mansion the scientific traveller of the old world,
ject in exploring this extensive and interesting country would not
olished without seeking an opportunity, before his return to his
d, to illustrate his narrative by a description of the man whose fame

MEMORIAL

OF

HE NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY,

For renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

March 21, 1832.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company

PECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

hat your memorialists have observed with great interest the application he renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

our memorialists forbear entering at large on the discussion of this sub- ; but, as they are satisfied that, upon its renewal, much of the prosperity ieir country materially depends, and deprecating as they do the destruc- of the existing institution, they consider it a duty they owe the com- ity in which they reside, to approach your honorable body with some considerations on the subject, which especially bear upon the interests ie community in which they are located.

he effect of the wise administration of the bank here has been to give a to commerce, an activity to the planting interest, and to reduce the rate terest and exchange; and to it has the city, in a great measure, been in- ed for the high degree of prosperity it has attained.

large proportion of the trade of New Orleans is derived from the west- States. Our interests are so intimate, and our mutual dependence so great, the influence of any circumstance which affects the trade of the western try is immediately felt here. Your memorialists, therefore, cannot see out great concern the probability of the withdrawal of the large capital invested by the bank in the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of immense, improving, and prosperous region. There are few banks, comparatively speaking, but little capital, in the west; and its inhabit- are almost entirely dependant on the Bank of the United States for r bank accommodations. It is impossible for them, on their individual onsibility, to effect loans, no matter how good the security may be, from r more wealthy fellow-citizens of the east. It is only by the medium ie Bank of the United States, or some similar institution, that the bene- from the use of the surplus capital of the eastern cities can be used by

2.

Our trade is now flourishing, our city and State rapidly increasing i
lation and wealth, and the judicious distribution of the capital of the
felt in every class of society: dreadful will be the reaction when the
ties now afforded by the bank are wrested from us. The interest on
has been reduced from ten and twelve per cent. per annum to six and
and the rate of exchange on the eastern cities, which a few years sin
five per cent. discount, to one and a half per cent. discount on bills
days' sight, which, the time taken to transmit them to the north
ceptance considered, is little less than par. If to these advantages t
tainty of being furnished with a healthy currency be added, we tru
cient reasons will be found to outweigh any argument that may be u
favor of the non-renewal of the charter of the bank.

Your memorialists, therefore, can bear testimony to the liberality
tensive usefulness of the branch of the Bank of the United States loc
New Orleans, and, in common with some of the other local banks
city, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies for a renewal
charter, with such amendments and modifications as the wisdom of Co
may suggest.

By order of the Board:

A. R. TAYLOR,
Pres't N. O. C. &
BEN. CHEW, *Cashie*

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN FAVOR OF

ng pensions to all the surviving officers, soldiers, and other persons employed during the revolutionary war.

MARCH 22, 1832.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, *January* 27, 1832.

lved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Senators be instructed, and the ntatives from this State in the Congress of the United States be re-, to use their exertions so to modify the pension law, as to admit of ons who have served during the revolutionary war for three months e in continuance, whether of the regular army or of the militia, or r of the line of the army, or attached thereto as guides, expresses, n, artificers or teamsters, or the widows of such persons, to have mes inscribed on the pension roll of the United States.

lved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Secretary of State be directed ard to each Senator and Representative in Congress a copy of the ng resolution.

By order:

FRANCIS SEGER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE, *March* 10, 1832.

lved, That the Senate do concur with the Assembly in their said ons.

By order:

JOHN F. BACON, *Clerk.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

ll the articles imported into the United States, with the duties imposed on them respectively; and, also, the articles free of duty.

MARCH 23, 1832.

Prepared, and printed, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of this date.

esolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to prepare, and e to be printed, a statement, in alphabetical order, of all the articles imed into the United States, with the duties imposed thereon respectively; also, the articles free of duty.

Tariff of duties on importations into the United States.

ool.—All manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual e of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 33⅓ cents square yard, shall pay a duty of 14 cents per square yard. This *mini*a of 33⅓ cents is applicable only to articles composed *wholly* of wool, not to those composed partly of wool and partly of some other ma-l. *But these* are subject *to the other minimums.* For the other of duties, with the minimums, on manufactures of wool, or of which is a component part, not enumerated, *see woollens.*

. B. Bombasins pay 33⅓, and worsted stuffs pay 25 per cent.

otton.—On all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, riginal cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition 0 per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or from any beyond it, and of 10 per cent. if imported from any other place, shall ess than 35 cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken deemed to have cost 35 cents the square yard, and charged with duty dingly. That is, the lowest rate of duty on any cotton cloths, is 8⅔ per *square yard.*

A.

Absynth, oil of	15 per ce
Acetic acid or distilled vinegar	8 cts. pe
Acid, benzoic	15 per ce
muriatic	12½ do
sulphuric, or oil of vitriol	3 cts. pe
nitric or saltpetre, crude	12½ per c
refined	3 cts. pe
Acorns,	15 per ce
Adzes, until the 1st September, 1828	25 do
after that time	35 do
Agates (a precious stone)	12½ do
Alabaster ornaments, statues, or any other manufactures of alabaster, not specially imported as described under the head of *apparatus*	15 do
Alcornoque bark	15 do
Ale in bottles.—No duty is charged on the bottles. The common size bottles are estimated at the custom-house to contain 2⅔ gallons per dozen, and 10 per cent. is deducted for breakage, before casting the duty. The duty is, per gallon of ale	20 cts. pe
imported otherwise than in bottles	15 cts.
Alencon laces, (thread)	12½ per c
Almonds	3 cts. pe
Almond paste	30 per ce
Almond oil	15 do
Aloes	15 do
Alum	$2 50 per 1l
Amber	15 per ce
Ambergris	15 per ce
Amethyst	12½ per c
Ammonia, salts of, and volatile	15 per ce
Ammoniac gum	15 do
Anatomical preparations	Free.
Anchors, iron, and parts of	2 cts. pe
Anchovies, imported as usual in kegs or boxes	15 per ce
Angelica root	15 do
Angolas, (woollens) *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
Angora goats wool or hair	Free.
Animals imported for breed	do
Animals not imported for breed, whether dead or alive, if not enumerated	15 per ce
Animal oil	15 do
Annato	12½ do
Annealed iron wire, the same as iron or steel wire—*See Wire.*	
Anniseed, oil of	15 do
a cordial, not over 1st proof	53 cts. pe
Anniseeds (the seeds themselves)	15 per ce
Anthos, oil of	30 do
Antimony, regulus of, and crude	Free.

tartrite of - - - - -	15 per cent.
all medical preparations of - -	15 do
l - - - - - -	30 do
, all collections of, specially imported, &c. *See Apparatus* - - -	Free.
not specially imported as above, duty according to what they are made of.	
- - - - - -	3 cts. per lb.
philosophical; instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching or engraving, especially imported by order, and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning, school, or college, unincorporated and private, as well as incorporated	Free.
if not for special use as above, the duty for the articles not specifically named in this tariff, will be according to the materials they are composed of.	
rearing and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States -	Free.
therwise imported - - - -	50 per cent.
ne - - - - - -	15 do
- - - - - -	12½ do
m - - - - - -	12½ do
Jerman flax) - - - -	25 do
red crude tartar - - - -	12½ do
stone, or bole Armenian - - -	15 do
and side, other than muskets and rifles -	30 do
skets - - - - -	$1 50 each.
es - - - - - -	2 50 each.
- - - - - -	12½ per cent.
nade from rice) the same as spirits distilled from grain.	
t - - - - - -	15 per cent.
- - - - - -	15 do
the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or its Territories, and of its fisheries - - - - - -	Free.
ot otherwise enumerated, used principally for dying - - - - -	12½ per cent.
ot otherwise enumerated, composed of brass, copper, cotton, flax, gold, hemp, iron, lead, leather, paper, pewter, silver, silk, tin, wood, wool, or any other material, look under the head of that material.	

Articles for the use of the United States	Free.
other articles not enumerated	15 per cent.
Artificial flowers	30 do
Ashes, pots, pearls, and common ashes	15 do
Assafœtida	15 do
Augers	25 do
Ava root	15 do
Awls (hardware)	25 do
Awl hafts (wood)	30 do
blades	25 do
Axes, to 1st September, 1828	25 do
after that time	35 do

B.

Bacon	3 cents per
Baftas—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Baggage, personal, in actual use of persons arriving in the United States	Free.
Bags, in which salt is imported, if empty	25 per cent.
in which sugar, coffee, salt, or any like article is usually imported, if full	Free.
linen, empty, and burlap bags	25 per cent.
grass and gunny, empty	15 do.
Bagging, cotton, until 30th June, 1829	4½ c. per sq.
after that time	5 c. do.
Baizes, until 30th June, 1829	40 per cent.
after that time	45 do.
not subject to the 33⅓ cents minimum, but to all the other minimums, for which—*See Woollens.*	
Balls, billiard, ivory and bone	15 per cent.
Balsams, medicinal, as well as cosmetic, to be	30 per cent.
Bamboos, unmanufactured	15 do.
Bandannas, silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until the 30th June, 1829	25 per cent.
after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do.
wholly or partly of cotton	25 do.
Bands, silk, if manufactured this side Cape of Good Hope	20 do.
Barley	15 do.
Bar-iron, manufactured without rolling, to 1st Sept. 1828	90 c. per 112
after that time	1 c. per lb.
manufactured by rolling, to 1st Sept. 1828	$1 50 per 112 lb.
after that time	$37 per 2,240 lb.
Bar-lead, to 1st Sept. 1828	2 c. per lb.
after that time	3 c. per lb.
Bars, brass. (This means nothing but pigs of a better shape.)	Free.
bars, tin	Free.
Bark, alcornoque	15 per cent.
winter, or canella alba	15 do.
cascarilla	15 do.

k, Peruvian	15 per cent.
of the cork tree, or any other tree, except medicinal, unmanufactured	Free.
illa	Free.
rege, a silk from France	20 per cent.
of silk and worsted, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
ytes	15 do.
kets, of palm leaf	15 do.
any other, made as usual	30 do.
ket carriages for children	30 do.
ons of cast iron	1½ c. per lb.
of brass or pewter	25 per cent.
of copper	35 do.
soons, of wood	30 do.
tery, that is, brass kettles	25 do.
tledores	15 do.
rum	15 do.
ardieres, (light silk shawls) if manufactured beyond Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do.
after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do.
ds, of glass — 2 c. per lb. &	20 do.
of precious stones	12½ do.
of other materials, look to the name of that material.	
of glass, if not entirely of glass, but connected with any metal	25 do
ms, scale, iron, brass, or steel, to 1st Sept. 1828	25 do
after that time	35 do
ns	15 do
castor	15 do
tonga or tonqua	30 do
vanilla	30 do
r's oil	15 do
ver, fur	Free.
-quilts or quiltings (cotton)	25 do
subject to a minimum, for which, see *Cotton Manufactures.*	
-screws	25 do
-spreads or covers, made of scraps of calico sewed together	25 do
subject to a minimum, for which, see *Cotton Manufactures.*	
-ticking (German, flax)	25 do
cotton	25 do
subject to a minimum, for which, see *Cotton Manufactures.*	
f, salted, dried, smoked, or jerk	2 c. per lb.
r in bottles, no duty charged on the bottles: the duty is per gallon of beer	20 c. per gallon.

N. B. The common size bottles are estimated by the customhouse to contain 3¾ galls. per doz. and 10 per cent. is deducted from that, before casting the duty.

Beer imported otherwise than in bottles	- -	15 c. per gall
Beeswax, white or bleached	- - - -	15 per cent.
Bellows, made as usual of wood and leather	- -	30 do
Bells	- - - - - - -	25 do
Belts for swords, [even if gold or silver is the article of chief value] if wool be a component part—*See Appendix.*		
if cotton or flax be a component part and wool is not a component part	- - - -	25 do
if silk manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	- - -	25 do
after that time	- - - - -	30 do
if silk, manufactured elsewhere	- - -	20 do
Benzoic acid of flor or flower benzoin	- - -	15 do
Benzoin gum	- - - - - -	15 do
Bergamot and oil of, or essence of	- - -	30 do
Berries, juniper	- - - - -	15 do
Berries, yellow, for dying	- - - -	12½ do
Bielefield shirting linen	- - - -	25 do
Billiard balls, ivory and bone	- - - -	15 do
Binding, of cotton	- - - - -	25 do
quality and other, wholly or partly of wool	-	35 do
of worsted	- - - - -	35 do
of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until June 30th, 1829	- - -	25 do
after that time	- - - - -	30 do
manufactured elsewhere	- - -	20 do
Bismuth	- - - - - -	15 do
oxide of	- - - - -	15 do
Bits, bridle, to 1st September, 1828	- - -	25 do
after that time	- - - - -	35 do
carpenters' bits	- - - - -	25 do
Black, Frankfort	- - - - -	15 per cent.
ivory and lamp	- - - - -	15 do
Black lead	- - - - - -	15 do
Black glass bottles, not exceeding one quart	- -	$2 per gross
exceeding one and not exceeding two quarts	- -	$2 50 per gr
over two quarts and not exceeding one gallon	-	$3 per gross.
Blacking	- - - - -	15 per cent.
Black-lead pencils	- - - - - -	40 per cent.
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	- - -	2½ c. per lb
Blank books	- - - - - -	30 per cent
Blankets, of cotton	- - - - -	25 do
with a minimum, for which, see *Cotton Manufactures.*		
of wool	- - - - - -	35 do
Blanketing, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*		
Bleaching powder	- - - - -	15 do
Block tin	- - - - - -	Free.

Bondes, (silk lace) - - - - -	12½ per cent.
Blue, Prussian - - - - -	20 do
pots - - - - - -	15 do
vitriol - - - - - -	4 c. per lb.
Blue cloths (Madras) or any other Indian or other blue cotton goods—See *Cotton Manufactures.*	
Blue Guineas (Madras)—See *Cotton Manufactures.*	
Blunderbusses - - - - - -	30 per cent.
Boards and plank - - - - -	30 do
Bobbins, cotton or linen - - - -	25 do
Bocadillos, (German flax) - - - -	25 do
Bocking (woollen) until 30th June, 1829, - -	40 do
after that time - - -	45 do
not subject to the 33⅓ c. minimum; but subject to all the other minimums, for which, *see Woollens.*	
Bocking pressed and finished bocking, with a minimum—*See Woollens.*	
Bodenwerder, grey (German flax) - - -	25 do
Bodkins, of ivory or bone - - - -	15 do
of silver - - - - -	12½ do
of steel - - - - - -	25 do
Bole Armenian - - - - -	15 do
Bolt iron, manufactured without rolling, to 1st Sep. 1828	90 c. per 112 lb.
after that time - - - -	1 c. per lb.
manufactured by rolling, to 1st September, 1828	$1 50 per 112 lb.
after that time - - - - -	$37 per 2,240 lb.
Round iron, or braziers' rods, of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{6}{16}$ of an inch diameter, inclusive, to 1st September, 1828 -	3 c. per lb.
after that time - - - - -	3½ c. per lb.
Bolting cloth, made of hair, flax, or silk - -	15 per cent.
Bolt rope—See *Cordage.*	
Bolts, copper - - - - - -	4 c. per lb.
composition - - - - -	25 per cent.
Bolts, for cabinet work, made of iron, steel, or brass -	25 do
Bombazets - - - - - -	25 do
Bombasin (English) and bombasin (French) - -	33⅓ do
not subject to the minimum.	
Bone, whale, and manufactures of whalebone, not enumerated - - - - - -	15 do
manufactures of, not enumerated - - -	15 do
Bonnets and hats—on all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats and bonnets of straw, chip, palm leaf, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making hats or bonnets, a duty of 50 per cent. ad val. Provided, that all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. shall have cost less than $1 each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost $1 each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.	
N. B. Flats, braids, or plats, for making hats or bonnets, are not subject to the minimum above named.	
on all other bonnets and caps - - -	50 per cent.

ids, if manufactured elsewhere	20	per cent.
n	15	do
ndy, 1st and 2d proof	53	cents per gal.
3d proof	57	do
4th do	63	do
ndy fruits, that is, fruits preserved in brandy	30	per cent.
ss kettles, and other brass ware	25	do
ss wire, such as that used for piano fortes and the like	25	do
so called, made of copper, such as that used to tie the corks of bottled porter	25	do
ss, in pigs	Free.	
in bars, that is, in pigs of a better shape	Free.	
old, fit only to be re-manufactured	Free.	
in sheets or plates	25	per cent.
runners, tips, &c. even though imported to manufacture umbrellas	25	do
nails, with gilt or polished heads	25	do
nails, wholly of brass or copper, other than the above	25	do
and wood ornaments	30	do
articles not otherwise enumerated, manufactured from brass, or of which brass is a component part	25	do
zil pebbles, prepared for spectacles	12½	do
zil and Braziletto wood	Free.	
ad	15	per cent.
ed, animals imported for	Free.	
scia, brutia and other raw silk	15	per cent.
tagnes (German flax)	25	do
cks	15	do
dles	30	do
dle bits, to 1st September, 1828	25	do
after that time	35	do
lliantine (French silk)	20	do
if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	do
after that time	30	do
mstone or sulphur, whether crude, in rolls, or flour sulphur	Free.	
stles	3	cents per lb.
stol brick	15	per cent.
stones	12½	do
ad cloths, all subject to the minimum, for which, *see Woollen Manufactures*, and the duty to be cast as explained under the head of woollen manufactures, if the actual value at the place from whence imported, is over 33⅓ cents per square yard, and not exceeding $4 per square yard, until 30th June, 1829	40	do
after that time	45	do

C.

of coins, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* - - - - - -	Free.
of coins, not specially imported as above, if gold or silver - - - - -	Free.
of coins, not specially imported as above, if copper - - - - - -	25 per cent.
wares - - - - - -	30 do
arred - - - - - -	4 cents per lb.
ntarred - - - - -	5 do
grass or bark - - - - -	5 do
iron or chain cables, or parts thereof - -	3 do
toes - - - - - -	25 per cent
uris, Lapis - - - - -	Free.
s, dry, salted, salted, or pickled, untanned -	Free.
nned - - - - - -	30 per cent.
—See *Cotton Manufactures.*	
- - - - - -	15 do
soap - - - - - -	30 do
muslin - - - - -	25 do
, cotton [they usually come from England] -	25 do
, linen [they usually come from France] -	25 do
hair - - - - - -	Free.
or camblets (worsted stuff good) - -	25 do
Holland they are usually of silk and worsted, then pay the same as manufactures of wool, for h, see *Woollens.*	
e flowers - - - - -	15 do
, crude - - - - -	8 cents per lb.
refined - - - - -	12 do
l - - - - - -	Free.
sts, medicine - - - - -	15 do
ed - - - - - -	15 do
cks of alabaster, bone, or ivory - -	15 do
ass, gilt, iron, japanned, pewter, plated, or tin	25 do
old or silver - - - - -	12½ do
ood - - - - - -	30 do
arble - - - - - -	30 do
t glass 3 cents per lb. and - - -	30 do
her glass 2 cents per lb. and - - -	20 do
iverpool ware and porcelain, or stone, or stone - - - - - - -	20 do
tallow - - - - -	5 cents per lb,
- - - - - -	6 do
maceti - - - - -	8 do
rom China) say sugar candy - - -	12 do
lba, or winter's bark - - - -	15 per cent.
walking sticks - - - -	30 do
f brass - - - - -	25 do
cast iron - - - - -	25 do
les - - - - - -	15 do

Canton crapes, if manufactured, as usual, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	per cent.
after that time	30	do
Canvass, for floor carpets (flax)	25	do
for sails—See *Sail Duck.*		
Capers	30	do
Caps, chip, straw, or grass—See *Bonnets.*		
of other materials	50	do
Cap wire	30	do
Caraway, oil of	30	do
seed	15	do
Carbines	$1 50	each.
Carbonate of magnesia and of soda	15	per cent.
Cardamon, or cardamon seed	15	do
Cardamum, cardamomum, and cardamomum seed	15	do
Cards, that is, playing cards	30	c. per pac
visiting and blank cards	15	cents per
Carmine	15	per cent.
Caroline plaids, as usually made of woollen and cotton, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*		
Carpenters' bits and braces	25	do
Carpets and carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton	70	c. pr. sq.
all Venitian and ingrain carpets or carpeting	40	do
all other carpets or carpeting of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either	32	do
all patent printed or painted floor cloths	50	do
oil cloth, other than usually denominated patent floor cloth	25	do
furniture oil cloth	15	do
on floor matting, made of flags or other materials	15	do
Carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof	30	per cent.
Cartoons or paper boxes	15	do
Carui, oil of	30	do
Cascarilla bark	15	do
Cashmere borders, (imitation, made in France) part or all of wool, *with a minimum*—See *Woollens.*		
of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	do
after that time	30	do
if manufactured elsewhere	90	do
Cashmere shawls and Cashmere gown patterns, *with a minimum*—See *Woollens.*		
Cashmere gowns, ready made	50	do
Cassemere, or cassimere or kerseymere, *with a minimum*—see *Woollens.*		
Casserillos aplatillados (German flax)	25	do
Cassia, Chinese	6	cents per
Sumatra and Calcutta	6	do
oil of	15	per cent.
Castings, viz. vessels of cast iron	1½	cents per
all other of iron	1	cent per
Castor beans	15	per cent.

- - - - - -	40 cents per gall.
or furniture - - - - -	25 per cent.
the table, plated, with glass bottles - -	25 do
- - - - - -	15 do
cially imported, &c.—See *Apparatus* -	Free.
specially imported as above, pay according to materials they are composed of.	
ound stand - - - - -	25 per cent.
r Terra Japanica - - - -	15 do
- - - - - -	15 do
nallets - - - - -	30 do
mmon, or lapis infernalis - - -	15 do
ar, or nitrate of silver - - -	15 do
epper - - - - -	15 cents per lb.
eltzer water - - - - -	15 per cent.
loman - - - - -	15 do
white lead, dry or ground in oil, to 1st September, 1828 - - - -	4 cts. per lb.
r that time - - - -	5 cts. per lb.
shes, copper - - - -	35 per cent.
es, or chains of iron, or parts thereof -	3 cts. per lb.
ching, iron, brass, steel or tinned - -	25 per cent.
, a trimming, silk and cotton, not from beyond e of Good Hope - - - -	25 per cent.
gold or silver - - - -	12½ do.
iron for trinkets, brass, steel, gilt or plated -	25 do.
s, silver plated or tinned - - -	25 do.
- - - - - -	30 do.
(not Spanish brown) - - -	15 do.
ite - - - - - -	15 do.
(China, silk,) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 -	25 do.
after that time - - - -	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere - - - -	20 do.
gauze - - - - -	25 do.
, silk and cotton - - - -	25 do.
silk and wool, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
e flowers - - - - -	15 do.
s, as usual, of brass, steel, cut glass, &c. -	25 do.
cially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* -	Free.
t specially imported, as above - -	15 do.
, prunello, such as come from France -	25 cts. per pair.
cotton, which is the kind imported from Calcutta, and of which many are imported from England.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
linen, or linen and silk, or of cotton and silk, or of cotton and linen - - -	25 per cent.
bject to a minimum, [if cotton is a component part] for which, see *Cotton Manufactures.*	
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of *Good Hope, until 30th* June, 1829 - -	25 do

Checks, after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do.
From Germany, they are generally of linen.	
From China, they are of silk.	
Cheese	9 cts. pr
Chemical salts, not otherwise enumerated	15 per ce
Chemical preparations, not enumerated	15 do.
Chenilles and chenille cords of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do.
after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do.
Cheroots, or India cigars	$2 50 per
Cherry rum, according to its proof, as spirits from other materials than grain.	
Chesnuts	15 per cent
Chessmen, ivory or bone	15 do.
of wood	30 do.
China silks, if manufactured, as usual, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do.
after that time	30 do.
China ware	20 do.
Chinese cassia	6 cts. per l
Chintz.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Chissels, socket, to 1st Sept. 1828	25 per cent.
after that time	35 do.
Chocolate	4 cts. per l
Cholets (brown) platillas, German	25 per cent.
Choppas or Choppa Romals (Calcutta silk,) until 30 June, 1829	25 do.
after that time	30 do.
Chowdagary.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Chronometers	12½ do.
Chymical salts, not otherwise enumerated	15 do.
preparations, not otherwise enumerated	15 do.
Ciar rope	5 cts. per l
Cicuta, or hemlock	15 per cent.
Cigars	$2 50 per
Cinchona, or Peruvian bark	15 per cent.
Cinnamon	25 cts. per l
oil of	15 per cent.
Circassian (worsted stuff)	25 do.
Clarionets, of wood	30 do.
Citron	15 do.
if preserved	30 do.
Clasps for ridicules or reticules, if gilt, or plated, or steel	25 do.
if gold or silver	12½ do.
Clay, unwrought	Free.
ground or powdered	15 per cent.
Cloak pins, iron, steel, gilt, plated or washed	25 per cent.
Clocks	25 do.
Clothing, ready made	30 do.

, but if in actual use of persons arriving in the United States	Free.
at is, Osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs	15 per cent.
at is, sail cloth.—*See Sail Duck.*	
l other, made of hemp or flax, and not enumerated	25 do.
at is, oil cloths, other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth	25 c. per sq. yd.
rniture oil cloth	15 cts. do.
ainted floor cloths	15 cts. do.
ot ennmerated under their own name, and of which wool, cotton, silk, or any other material is a component part; look to the name of that material.	
	25 cts. per lb.
il of	15 per cent.
	30 per cent.
ces, of cotton or other material	35 do.
	6 c. per heaped bushel.
s, copper	35 per cent.
iron	25 do.
al	12½ do.
	2 cts. per lb.
uts	15 per cent.
ells	15 do.
	5 cts. per lb.
ills	25 per cent.
ld or silver	Free.
abinets of, specially imported, &c.—See *Apparatus.*	Free.
abinets of, not specially imported as above, if	
opper	25 per cent.
pe	5 cents per lb.
r, a kind of Spanish brown or ochre, dry	1 cent per lb.
ground in oil	1½ cents per lb.
am (a perfumed cosmetic)	30 per cent.
(Irish linen)	25 do
ons of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, wing, etching, or engraving, specially imported, —See *Apparatus.*	Free.
If not specially imported as above, pay according he materials they are composed of.	
th or Coloquintida	15 per cent.
water	30 do
water, not enumerated	15 do
o root	15 do
iron or steel	25 do
ivory, shell, or horn	15 do
or sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy	30 do
sses for mariners, and other compasses	25 do
sition rods, bolts, spikes, or nails,	25 do

Cocans (China) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
Coney wool, such as is used by hatters	Free.
Confectionary, preserved in sugar or brandy	30 per cent
Copal, gum	15 do.
Copper rods, bolts, spikes, or nails	4 cts. per
Copper vessels	35 per cent
Copper, that is, articles not otherwise enumerated, manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value	25 do.
pumps	25 do.
imported in any shape for the use of the Mint	Free.
in pigs	do.
in bars, that is, in pigs of a better shape	do.
in plates, suited to the sheathing of ships, that is, sheet copper, about 14 by 48 inches, and weighing 14 *a* 34 oz. per square foot	do.
old, fit only to be re-manufactured	do.
bottoms, cut round, and copper bottoms raised to the edge, and still bottoms cut round and turned up on the edge and parts thereof	15 per cent.
in plates or sheets, weighing more than 34 ounces per square foot, commonly called braziers' copper	15 per cent.
plates to engrave on, if polished and finished	25 do.
if engraved on	25 do.
Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol	4 cts. per l
Copperas	$2 per 112
Coral, and manufactures thereof	15 per cent.
Cordage, tarred	4 cts per lb
untarred	5 cts. do.
Cordials, not over 1st proof	53 cts. per g
Cords, boot or other, of cotton, or cotton and silk	25 per cent.
of wool, wholly or partly.—See *Appendix*.	
of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 per cent.
after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do.
Coriander seed	15 do.
Cork, that is, the bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured	Free.
Corks,	12 cts. per lb
Corn of all kinds, except wheat and oats	15 per cent.
wheat	25 cts. per bus
oats	10 cts. do.
Cornelian stones	12½ per cent.
Corrosive sublimate	15 do.
Cosmetics	30 do.
Cossas.—See *Cotton Manufactures.*	
Cotton	3 cts. per lb.
bagging, until 30th June, 1829	4½ c. per sq.

ton bagging, after that time - - -	5 cts. per sq. yd.
cord - - - - - -	25 per cent.
coach lace - - - - -	35 do.
other cotton lace - - - -	12½ do.
stockings - - - - -	25 do.
twist, yarn, or thread, and cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is a component part, not enumerated - - -	25 per cent.
if wool is also a component part—See *Woollens.*	
shawls, with woollen fringes, *with a minimum.* See *Woollens.*	
shawls, of silk and cotton, are subject to the minimum, and pay as cotton cloths.	
N. B. 25 per cent. duty on 35 cents per square yard, is to be charged on such *cotton cloth* as does not, with the addition of 20 per cent. (if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or places beyond it,) or 10 per cent. (if imported from any other place) to the invoice, come up to 35 cents per square yard; that is, the lowest rate of duty is 8¾ cents, per square yard.	
N. B. And also unbleached and uncolored *cotton-twist, yarn, or thread,* the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per lb. shall be charged with a duty as if it cost 60 cents per pound; and all bleached or colored yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cents per lb. shall be charged with a duty as if they cost 75 cents per lb.	
rt plaister, if silk, as usual, and not from beyond the Cape of Good Hope - - - -	20 per cent.
tils (German flax) - - - - -	25 do.
hides, unmanufactured, whether dry-salted, sun-dried, or pickled - - -	Free.
tanned - - - - -	30 per cent.
ries - - - - - -	15 do
ıks, that is, mill cranks - - - -	4 cents per lb.
ıes, Canton, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 per cent.
after that time - - - - -	30 do
French and Italian - - - -	20 do
e dresses, not made up, and crape shawls, plain, damask, figured, or any others, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
h (Russia flax) - - - - -	25 do
ats or comforters, (wool) *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
ons - - - - - - -	15 do
m tartar - - - - - -	15 do

Creas a la morlaix (German flax)	25	do
Crockery ware	20	do
Crocus, cotton	25	do
linen	25	do
Cronometers	12½	do
Crown glass or sheet glass	$5 per 100 sq.	
Crowns, that is, extra crowns that come with Leghorns and not subject to the minimum.	50 per cent.	
Crucibles, according to the materials they are made of.		
Crude or red tartar, or argol	12½	do
Crystals, that is, watch crystals	12½	do
Cubebs	15	do
Cudbear	12½	do
Cummin seed	15	do
Curbs, to 1st September, 1828	25	do
after that time	35	do
Curcuma or tumeric	12½	do
Currants	3 cents per l	
Curriers' knives, drawing and flesh knives, to 1st September, 1828	25	per cent.
after that time	35	do
Curry combs	25	do
Custahs, wholly or partly of cotton—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
Cut glass 3 cents per lb. and	30	do
Cutlasses	30	do
Cutlery	25	do
Cutting knives, which means straw knives or knives used for cutting hay, until 1st September, 1828	30	do
after that time	40	do

D.

Daggers	30	do
Damask (French) silk	20	do
if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	do
after that time	30	do
Damasks, (English) cotton or linen	25	do
of cotton, they are subject to a minimum, for which, see *Cotton Manufactures.*		
glazed cloths, (English) flax	25	do
Dates	15	do
Decanters, cut glass 3 cents per lb. and	30	do
plain 2 cents do	20	do
Demijohns	25 cents each	
Diaper bagging, (German flax)	25 per cent.	
Diamonds, Glaziers', set in steel	25	do
Diapers, cotton—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
linen (Russia diapers are always linen)	25	do
Dice, ivory or bone	15	do
Dimities and dimity muslin—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		

iiture, dimity cambrics, and all other dimi-	
y—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
ffing, copper, - - - - - -	35 per cent.
negar - - - - -	8 cents per gal.
l - - - - - -	25 per cent.
rass, iron or steel - - - -	25 do
wood and plaister, undressed - -	30 do
dolls, fixed off with cotton legs, bodies, &c.	25 do
in black galloons, such as usually come from	
France, (silk) - - - -	20 do
if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good	
Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
ence, (silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape	
of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
antine, (silk) if manufactured beyond the	
Cape of Good Hope, until 30th	
June, 1829 - - -	25 do
after that time - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
erman) flax - - - -	25 do
English) cotton—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
linen - - - -	25 do
l kinds - - - - -	15 do
lood - - - - -	15 do
e (silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape of	
Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
encils, (black lead) - - - -	40 do
for drawing, (not black lead) - -	30 do
specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* -	Free.
not specially imported as above - -	15 per cent.
obs, of brass, iron, steel, washed, gilt, or plated	25 do
of cut glass, - 3 cents per lb. and	30 do
nives, to 1st September, 1828 - -	25 do
after that time - - -	35 do
Guernsy, wool, cotton, and all others, ready	
made - - - - - -	50 do
- - - - - -	25 do
ng, not subject to other rates of duty, -	12½ do
lical, not subject to other rates of duty -	15 do
Fearnought cloth, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
land, English, Russia, Ravens, half duck, and	
ll other sail duck—*See Sail Duck.*	
made of iron, as usually imported - -	25 do
k - - - - - - -	15 do
s - - - - - - -	Free.
gs and materials for composing dyes, not sub-	
ct to other rates of duties - - -	12½ per cent.

E.

Earthenware		20 per cent.
Ebony, unmanufactured		Free.
manufactures of which ebony is the material of chief value, and not enumerated		30 per cent.
Elephant's teeth		15 do
Embroidery, done with a needle and with thread of gold or silver		12½ do
not done with a needle, or if done with a needle, but with silk, thread, or chenille		25 do
if wholly of silk, (tissue and all) and not manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope		20 do
Emerty—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
Emery		15 do
Emetic, that is, tartic emetic		15 do
Enamel		15 do
Engravings, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus*		Free.
not specially imported as above		15 per cent.
Epaulets, and wings (a kind of epaulets)		12½ do
sergeant's knots, wholly or partly of wool—*See Appendix.*		
sergeant's knots, of cotton, or of cotton and silk, or of flax and silk, or of flax and cotton		25 do
sergeant's knots, of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829		25 do
after that time		30 do
if manufactured elsewhere		20 do
plated		25 do
Epsom salts		4 cents per
Escutcheons, brass, iron, steel, gilt, or plated		25 per cent.
of silver		12½ do
Essences, bergamot, lemon, lavender, orange, roses, otto of rose, rosemary, thyme, and all other essences used as perfumes		30 do
not used as perfumes—*See Oils*		15 do
Estopillas, (German flax)		25 do
Etchings or engravings, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus*		Free.
not specially imported as above		15 per cent.
Ether, sulphuric		15 do
Eyes and rods, (brass) for stairs		25 do
japanned		25 do
Extra crowns, which usually come with Leghorn hats not subject to the minimum.		50 do

F.

Fans		30 do
Fastners, shutter or other, iron, steel, brass, gilt, plated, or japanned		25 do

ht cloth, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*		
ornamental, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	30	per cent.
for beds	15	do
eds	15	do
nt adhesive for ships' bottoms	12½	do
ised by hatters, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*		
nd oil of fennel	15	do
otton	25	do
f wood	30	do
wood	30	do
	3	cents per lb.
	15	per cent.
	25	do
, other than muskets and rifles	30	do
muskets	$1 50	each.
rifles	2 50	each.
kers	15	per cent.
of the U. S. and its territories, all its products	Free.	
ign caught, cod dry salted, haddock dry salted, ollock dry salted, smoked herring, and all other ot enumerated	$1	per 112lb.
kerel	1 50	per bbl.
non, pickled, or dry salted	2	do
smoked	1	per 112lb
all other pickled fish	1	per bbl.
, called isinglass	15	per cent.
s	25	do
ets, other than dip or scoop nets	5	cents per lb.
dip or scoop nets	25	per cent.
t is, mats of grass or flags	30	do
s, of wood	30	do
of ivory or bone	15	do
lkerchiefs, (silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	do
after that time	30	do
if manufactured elsewhere	20	do
if cotton—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
until 30th June, 1829	40	do
after that time	45	do
not subject to the 33½ cents minimum, but to all the other minimums, for which—*See Woollens.*		
owder, japanned	25	do
s	25	do
aids, or plats, for making hats or bonnets	50	do
t subject to the minimum.		
manufactured, *until* 30th June, 1829	$35	per 2240lb.
n 30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830	40	do

Flax, unmanufactured, from 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831	$45	per lb
from 30th June, 1831, to 30th June, 1832	50	do
from 30th June, 1832, to 30th June, 1833	55	do
after 30th June, 1833	60	do
Flax manufactures, not enumerated, or of which flax shall be a component part	25	do
if wool is also a component part—*See Woollens.*		
Flems, or Russia sheetings, brown or white	25	per cent.
Flesh knives, to 1st September, 1828	25	do
after that time	35	do
Flies, Spanish, or Cantharides	15	do
Flints	15	do
Floor cloths.—See *Carpets and Carpeting.*		
Flor, benzoin and chamomile	15	do
Florence royal, [English] Soie de deuil, [silk.] Florences, English, Italian, French, China, or any other made of silk. If manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	per cent.
After that time	30	do
Florentine, English, China, or French [silk.] If manufactured elsewhere	20	do
Floss silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	per cent.
after that time	30	do
if manufactured elsewhere	20	do
Flour, of wheat	50 c.	per bl
of other grain	15	per cent.
Flour-sulphur	Free.	
Flower roots	do	
Flowers, artificial	20	per cent.
benzoin, chamomile, and mash mallows	15	do
Flutes, of wood	30	do
of ivory or bone	15	do
Foreign caught fish, not enumerated	$1	per 112 lb
Forest cloths, *with a minimum*—See *Woollens.*		
Forks, of gold or silver	12½	per cent.
of brass, lead, pewter, iron, steel, tin, or of which either of these materials is a component part	25	do
of wood, wholly	30	do
with wood, ivory, turtle shell, mother of pearl, deer, horn, or bone handles, and with steel blades	25	do
Fowling pieces	30	do
Frames, for umbrellas and parasols	30	do
plated cruet	25	do
Frankfort black	15	do
Frankincense	15	do
French green	15	do
Fringes for coach makers or upholsterers, made of cotton, or cotton and silk	25	do

lk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	- -	25 per cent.
ter that time	- - - -	30 do
manufactured elsewhere	- - -	20 do
wool, wholly or partly—See *Appendix.*		
itteens, *with a minimum.*—See *Woollens.*		
uernsey	- - - - -	50 do
served in brandy or in sugar, or pickled	-	30 do
all kinds, not enumerated, and not preserved in sugar or in brandy, nor pickled, and not used principally in dying	- - -	15 do
ns	- - - - -	25 do
oards, of paste board	- - -	15 do
that is, coach and harness furniture	-	25 do
if of wool, or if wool be a component part—See *Woollens.*		
and chintz—See *Cotton Manufactures.*		
essed, of all kinds	- - - -	Free.
sed, [other than hats or caps]	- -	15 per cent.
or fur caps	- - - - -	30 do
	- - - - - -	Free.

G.

, gum	- - - - -	15 per cent.
or gallenga root	- - - -	15 do
cotton, or cotton and silk	- - -	25 do
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	- -	25 do
after that time	- - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	- - -	20 do
if wool be a component part	- -	35 do
or double ribbons, [German or French] silk		20 per cent.
if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	- -	25 do
after that time	- - - -	30 do
	- - - - - -	12½ do
gum	- - - - - -	15 do
eds	- - - - - -	15 do
a precious stone)	- - - - -	12½ do
hardware)	- - - - -	25 do
s, (ribbons of silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829		25 do
after that time	- - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	- - -	20 do
lastic	- - - - -	25 do
lk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until June 30th, 1829	- -	25 do
ter that time	- - - -	30 do
manufactured elsewhere	- - -	20 do
itton	- - - -	25 do

Gems, specially imported, &c.—See *Apparatus* - Free.
not specially imported as above - 12½ per cent
Genadine, silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - 25 do
after that time - - - - 30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - - 20 do
Geneva or gin—See *Gin.*
Gentian or gentian root - - - - 15 do
Gillas or gilla handkerchiefs—See *Cotton Manufactures.*
Gilt wares of all kinds - - - - 25 do
Gimblets - - - - - - 25 do
Gimps, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - - 25 do
after that time - - - - 30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - - 20 do
Gin, 1st proof - - - - - 57 cts. per g
2d do - - - - - 60 cts. do
3d do - - - - - 63 cts. do
4th do - - - - - 67 cts. do
Gin cases, the wood case - - - - 20 per cent
and the bottles (being plain as usual, and as usual one or two quarts) - - $2 50 per gross
Ginger, ground - - - - - 2 cents per
root - - - - - - 15 per cent
preserved - - - - - 30 do
Ginghams, German (of linen, as usual) - - 25 do
English—*See Cotton Manufactures.*
Ginseng - - - - - - 15 do
Girandoles or candlesticks, with branches made of metal as usual - - - - - 25 do
Glass black bottles, not exceeding one quart - $2 per gross
exceeding one, and not exceeding two quarts - - 2 50 do
exceeding two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon - 3 do
Glass, cut, that is, with some figure or indentation on the exterior of the vessel, other than smoothing the bottom, or grinding the stopple, and not enumerated, - - - 3 cents per lb. and 30
picture—*See Window Glass.*
window—*See Window Class.*
sheet glass, or crown glass - - $5 per
apothecary's phials, six ounces and under 1 75 per
above six, and not exceeding eight ounces - 1 25 do
exceeding 8 onnces, 2 cts. per lb. and - - - 20 per cent
Glass manufactures, other than black bottles, cut glass, apothecary's phials, and window glass, and not enumerated - - 2 cents per lb. and 30
watch crystals - - - - - 12½ per

ass beads - - -	2 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.
paper, to rub furniture - - - -	15 cents per lb.
shades, for clocks or mantle ornaments 2 cents per lb. and - - - - - -	20 per ct. ad val.
inkstands, with brass or plated tops, and glass knobs, composition shanks - - -	25 per cent.
green pocket bottles -	2 cents per lb. and 20 do
broken - - - - - -	15 do
auber salts - - - - - -	2 cents per lb.
obes - - - - - -	25 per cent.
oves, cotton - - - - - -	25 do
kid, deer, sheep, wash leather, mock deer, Peau de chien, dog skin, beaver, mock beaver, and other leather - - - -	30 do
linen or flax - - - - -	25 do
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
wool or worsted - - - -	35 do
ue (other than fish glue, called isinglass) - -	5 cents per lb.
that is, fish glue, called isinglass - - -	15 per cent.
at's hair or goat's wool - - - -	Free.
at skins, in the hair, or not tanned, or unmanufactured tanned - - - - -	Free. 30 per cent.
old, articles composed wholly or chiefly, as to quantity of gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones -	12½ do
beads - - - - - -	12½ do
coin and gold bullion - - - -	Free.
lace - - - - - -	12½ per cent.
leaf - - - - - -	15 do
paper - - - - - -	15 do
size - - - - - -	15 do
watches - - - - - -	12½ do
ouges - - - - - -	25 do
owns, cashmere, ready made - - -	50 do
cashmere, not made up, more properly, cashmere gown patterns, *with a minimum—See Woollens*.	
rains tawed (various kinds of skins tanned, split, &c.)	30 do
rapes - - - - - -	15 do
rass, that is, mats of grass or flags - - -	30 do
rope - - - - - -	5 cents per lb.
manilla - - - - - -	15 per cent.
cloth - - - - - -	15 do
reen, French, mineral, and olympian - -	15 do
rindstones - - - - - -	15 do
rowth of the United States and its territories, that is, articles of such growth - - -	Free.
uage wire—*See Wire*.	
uava jelly - - - - - -	30 per cent.
uernsey frocks - - - - -	50 do

Guiac, or guiacum gum - - - -	15 per cent.
Guitars, of wood - - - - -	30 do
Gum, aloes and ammoniac - - - -	15 do
arabic - - - - - -	12½ do
assafœtida, benzoin, or Benjamin, British, camphor, copal, dragon's blood, elastic, galbanum, gamboge, guiac or guiacum, kino, lac, manna, mastic, myrrh, sandarac, and scamony -	15 do
senegal - - - - - -	12½ do
shellack, styrax, thus, tragacanth, - -	15 do
Gun locks - - - - - -	25 do
Gunnies, or gunny bags - - - -	15 do
Gunpowder - - - - -	8 cents per l
Gurrahs—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Gypsum, or plaister of paris - - - -	Free.

H.

Hair, Angora goat's, or camel's - - -	Free.
human, not worked manufactured, - -	15 per cent.
manufactured in curls, frizettes, &c. -	30 do
horse, or any other not enumerated, and which may not pass as "undressed furs used entirely in the manufacture of hats" - - -	15 do
Hair cloth, for covering sofas - - - -	30 do
powder, plain - - - - -	15 do
perfumed - - - -	30 do
seating - - - - -	30 do
sieve bottoms - - - -	15 do
Halblaken or burlaps (German flax) - - -	15 do
Half duck, Holland, Russia, English, and all other sail cloth, whether of hemp or flax—*See Sail Duck.*	
Half hose, cotton - - - - -	25 do
woollen or worsted - - - -	35 do
thread or flax - - - - -	25 do
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	2[illegible] do
after that time - - - -	3[illegible] do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
Hames, silver plated, for saddlery - - -	2[illegible] do
if not silver plated - - - -	2[illegible] do
Hammers, other than blacksmiths', and sledges -	2[illegible] do
blacksmiths', and sledges - - -	2[illegible] cts. per l
Hams - - - - - -	3 cts. do
Handbills, labels and directions for patent medicine and the like - - - - - -	15 per cent.
Handkerchiefs, linen cambric, usually from France -	25 do
cotton and cotton-cambric, usually from England, *with a minimum*, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures.*	

erchiefs, low priz'd cotton hdkfs.—*See Cotton Manufactures* for the minimum duty.		
silk from Canton, France, England, or any where else, if manufactured beyond Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - - -	25	per cent.
after that time - - -	30	do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20	do
silk and cotton - - -	25	do
with a minimum, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures.*		
Madrass - - - -	25	do
other kinds, according to the materials they are composed of.		
es for chests, japanned - - - -	25	do
ngs, that is, paper hangings - - -	40	do
ware, articles of, not particularly enumerated, and which do not come within any specified class -	25	do
hair - - - - - -	Free.	
skins, undressed - - - -	Free.	
em oil - - - - - -	15	per cent.
sses and parts thereof, of leather as usual -	30	do
ss furniture - - - - -	25	do
- - - - - -	30	do
horn - - - - - -	15	do
ets - - - - - -	25	do
overs, of oil'd silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25	do
after that time - - - -	30	do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20	do
nings, cloth for, cotton.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
of flax - - - - -	25	do
of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 -	25	do
after that time - - - -	30	do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20	do
or caps, of chip, straw, or grass, and palm-leaf hats	50	per cent.
Provided, that all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent., shall have cost less than $1 each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost $1 each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.		
extra crowns which come with the leghorn hats, whether imported with or without the hats, are not subject to the minimum, and pay - -	50	do
of wool, fur, leather, silk, or paper - -	30	do
of other materials - - - -	30	do
boys - - - - - -	30	do
ermacks, of leather - - - -	30	do

Hazel nuts	15	per cent.
Head dresses, that is, ornaments for head dresses	30	do
Hearth rugs, made as usual, wholly or partly of wool, *with a minimum.—See Woollens.*		
cotton	25	do
Hellebore root	15	do
Hemlock, or cicuta	15	do
Hemp, to 30th June, 1829	$ 45	per 2,240 lb
from 30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830	50	do
from 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831	55	do
after 30th June, 1831	60	do
Hempseed oil	25	cts. per gal.
Hempen cloth, being osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs	15	per cent.
for sail cloth.—*See Sail Duck.*		
all other cloths, not enumerated, made of hemp or flax, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part	25	do
if wool is also a component part.—*See Woollens.*		
Herrings, pickled	$ 1	per bbl.
in kegs	15	per cent.
smoked	$ 1	per 112 lb.
Hessians (German) flax	25	per cent.
hemp	25	do
Hides of all kinds, in the hair, or unmanufactured, whether dry, salted, or pickled	Free.	
tanned	30	per cent.
Hinges, brass, iron, or steel	25	do
hobby horses, wood or leather	30	do
Hods, coal, iron	25	do
copper	35	do
Hoes	25	do
Hollands duck.—*See Sail Duck.*		
Holland, brown, (linen,)	25	do
Hones	15	do
Honey	15	do
Hooks, fish	25	do
Hooks and eyes, iron, steel, gilt, or plated	25	do
gold or silver	12½	do
Hoops of iron	25	do
Hoop iron, to 1st September, 1828	3	cents per lb
after that time	3½	do
Hops	15	per cent.
Horn plates, or lanthorn leaves and horns of all kinds, manufactured or unmanufactured, except buttons	15	do
Horns, ox, and all other horns, and horn tips	15	do
Horse hair	15	do
Hose, linen, flax, or cotton	25	do
wholly or partly of wool or worsted	35	do

; silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - -	25 per cent.
after that time - - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
glasses - - - - - -	20 do
tabucks (English diaper, flax;) - - -	25 do
e antique (antique oil) - - - -	30 do
e de macassar (macassar oil) - - -	30 do
inth - - - - - -	15 do

I.

nd moss, not imitation - - - - -	15 do
ition iceland moss, made of silk, and from Europe	20 do
ements of trade of persons arriving in the U. S.	Free.
rubber - - - - - -	15 per cent.
o, until 30th June, 1829 - - - -	15 cents per lb.
from June 30th, 1829, to June 30th, 1830 -	20 do
from June 30th, 1830, to June 30th, 1831 -	30 per cent.
from June 30th, 1831, to June 30th, 1832 -	40 do
after June 30th, 1832 - - - -	50 do
pensables, morocco - - - -	30 do
China, powder, for printing, or for writing, or indelible - - - - - -	15 do
ands, brass, iron, steel, pewter, tin, lead, gilt, or plated - - - - -	25 do
leather, wood, or marble - - -	30 do
paper - - - - - -	15 do
silver or gold - - - -	12½ do
cut glass - - 3 cents per lb. and	30 do
glass, not cut - 2 cents per lb. and	20 do
others, not enumerated - - -	15 do
China, Liverpool ware, stone, or stone ware	20 do
iments, philosophical, specially imported, &c —*See Apparatus* - - - -	Free.
not specially imported as above, duty according to the materials they are composed of.	
itions, that is, models of machinery, and other inventions - - - - -	Free.
ic or Ipecacuanha - - - - -	15 per cent.
oot - - - - - -	15 do.
anchors, and parts of iron anchors - -	2 cents per lb.
in bolts not enumerated, and in bars manufactured in whole or part by rolling, and all iron in slacks, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than bolts and bars not manufactured by rolling, to 1st September, 1828 - - - -	$1 50 per 112lb.
after that time - - - - -	37 per 2,240lb.
N. B. Iron in bolts and bars is universally manufactured by rolling in Great Britain.	

Iron, in bolts, not enumerated, and in bars, not manufactured by rolling, for instance, Russia and Swedes iron, to 1st September, 1828	90 cts. p
after that time	1 cent
round, or braziers' rods, of $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled, and on iron in sheets and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, to 1st September, 1828	3 cents
after that time	3½ d
vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified	1½ d
castings, not specified	1 d
chests	25 per c
hoops made and fit for use	25 do
nails, cut or wrought	5 cents
old	15 per c
pig, to 1st September, 1828	50 cts. p
after that time	62½ d
plate irons and boiler plates, until 1st Sept., 1828	3 cents
after that time	3½ d
sad irons or flat irons	25 per c
sheet	3 cents
spikes	4 d
tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per M.	5 cents
exceeding 16 oz. per M.	5 cents
wire, not exceeding No. 18, until 1st Sept., 1828	5 d
over No. 18, until 1st September, 1828	9 d
not exceeding No. 14, after 1st Sept., 1828	6 d
over No. 14, after 1st September, 1828	10 d
square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas	12 per c
anvils and anchors	2 cents
cables or chains, or parts thereof	3 d
mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron	4 d
that is, articles not enumerated, manufactured from iron, or of which iron is a component part	25 per c
Isinglass or icthycolla, or fish glue	15 do
Isinglass or mica	15 do
Ivory, manufactured or unmanufactured	15 do
Ivory black	15 do

J.

Jallalpore mamoody—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Jallap	15 do
Japanned wares of all kinds	25 do
Jar raisins	4 cents
Jasmine, oil of	30 per c
Jean, cotton, *with a minimum*, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures*	25 do
linen	25 do

ite.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*

- - - - - - -	30 per cent.
eef - - - - - -	2 cts. per lb.
ry, real - - - - - -	12½ per cent.
mock, if gilt or plated - -	25 do

illy-sawn.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*

India - - - - -	Free.
k, or Jos' stick - - - -	15 per cent.
of lime or lemon - - - -	15 do
er, juniper berries, and oil of juniper - -	15 do
old - - - - - -	15 do

K.

doscopes - - - - -	25 per cent.
edge, if in pigs, until 1st September, 1828 -	50 c. per 112 lb.
after that time - - -	62½ do
if old scraps - - -	15 per cent.

itchy handkerchiefs.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*

ys (English) kerseymere or cassimere, *with a minimum.—See Woollens.*

es of cast iron, or castings - - -	1½ cts. per lb.
all others, of iron, tin, or brass - -	25 per cent.
- - - - - - -	25 do
's yellow - - - - - -	15 do
, gum - - - - - -	15 do
ting needles, or elastic pins - - -	25 do
es, of silver or gold - - - -	12½ do
currier's drawing and flesh knives, to 1st September, 1828 - - - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	35 do
cutting, which means straw knives, or knives used for cutting hay, until 1st Sept. 1828 -	30 do
after that time - - - -	40 do
all other, if steel or iron is a component part -	25 do
ivory, mother of pearl, and turtle shell handles and steel blades - - - -	25 do
s, brass, gilt, plated, or washed, iron or steel -	25 do
glass, if with brass or composition shanks -	25 do
cut glass - - 3 cts. per lb. and	30 per cent.
kers, brass or iron - - - -	25 do

L.

ls, printed - - - - - -	15 per cent.
dye - - - - - - -	12½ do
, wholly or chiefly of gold or silver - -	12½ do
s, lace veils, lace shawls, or shades of thread, or silk, or cotton - - - - -	12½ do
made up into gowns or dresses - - -	50 do
coach, of cotton or any other material - -	35 do

Laces, gold and silver, invoiced fin, mi-fin, argent fin and argent mi-fin	12½ per cent.
all other laces	12½ do
Lace-boots or bootees	$1 50 per pair
Lacets or lacings, cotton or flax	25 per cent.
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time	30 per cent.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
Lacquered ware	30 do
Ladles, iron, tin, or Britannia	25 do
Lake	15 do
Lamp black	15 do
Lamps, iron, brass, steel, pewter, tin, plated, gilt, or japanned	25 do
of cut glass — 3 cts. per lb. and	30 do
of glass not cut — 2 cts. per lb. and	20 do
of gold or silver	12½ do
with brass pillars and glass chimney	25 do
Lanthorn leaves, or horn plates	15 do
Lanthorns, japanned, tin, gilt, plated, brass, pewter	25 do
Lapis-calaminaris	Free.
infernalis	15 per cent.
Lard	3 cts. per
Lastings, a worsted stuff	25 per cent.
Latches of iron, steel, brass, gilt, plated, or washed	25 do
Lavender, oil of, and essence of, double and single distilled	30 do
dry, flower of	15 do
Lawn muslin (cotton) *with a minimum*, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures.*	25 do
Lawn or long lawn, (linen)	25 do
Lead, that is, articles not enumerated, manufactured from lead, or of which lead is a component part	25 do
super acetite of lead, or sugar of lead, to 1st September, 1828	15 do
after that time	5 cts. per
in pigs, bars, or sheets, to 1st September, 1828	2 cts. per
after that time	3 do
shot, manufactured from lead, to 1st Sept. 1828	3½ do
after that time	4½ do
red or white lead, or ceruse, dry, or ground in oil, to 1st September, 1828	4 do
after that time	5 do
black lead pencils	40 per cent.
red lead pencils	30 do
black lead	15 do
old, fit only to be re-manufactured	15 do
pipes, to 1st September, 1828	2½ do
after that time	3 do
Leaf, gold	12½ per cent.
silver	12½ do

, and all manufactures of leather, or of which lea-	
r is the material of chief value - -	30 per cent.
of trees of all kinds, unwrought, not used princi-	
ly for dying, and not enumerated - -	15 do
at is, wine lees - - - -	12½ do
ns and Leghorn straws, *with a minimum.—See*	
Bonnets - - - - -	50 do
extra crowns, which usually come with Leg-	
horn bonnets - - - -	50 do
not subject to the minimum.	
and lemon juice - - - -	15 do
oil of, or essence of - - - -	30 do
nd leno muslin, *with a minimum*, for which,	
Cotton Manufactures - - -	25 do
r lentilles - - - - -	15 per cent.
nes, French, Italian, and China, for ladies' wear,	
and English for men's wear, if manufac-	
tured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, un-	
til 30th June, 1829 - - -	25 do
after that time - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
nd lime juice - - - - -	15 do
- - - - - - -	15 do
woolsey, composed of wool and flax, until 30th	
June, 1829 - - -	40 do
after that time - - .	45 do
not subject to the 33⅓ cents minimum,	
but subject to all the other minimums,	
for which, *see Woollens.*	
- - - - - - -	5 cents per lb.
linen bags, empty, and all manufactures of flax,	
excepting clothing ready made, and except	
sail duck, osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklen-	
burgs, and not enumerated - - -	25 per cent.
oil - - - - - - -	25 cents per gal.
- - - - - - -	25 per cent.
s or liquors, or cordials, not over 1st proof -	53 cents per gal.
cases, with glass ware in them, the cases to pay	30 per cent.
and the bottles, &c. if cut glass, 3 cents	
per lb. and - - - -	30 do
if not cut glass, - 2 cents per lb. and	20 do
e paste, root, or juice - - - -	15 do
s (German flax) - - - -	25 do
No. 2. or bonten (German flax) - -	25 do
, or oxide of lead, to 1st September, 1828 -	15 do
after that time - - -	5 cents per lb.
urtles - - - - - -	15 per cent.
iron, steel or brass, or wood and iron, or wood	
and steel - - - - -	25 do
d - - - - - -	Free.
oths (Madras and Calcutta)—*See Cotton Manu-*	
factures.	

Looking glasses, with paper and wood frames -	30 per cent.
Looking glass plates, if not silvered, 2 cents per lb. and	30 do
if silvered - - -	30 do
Lump sugar - - - - - -	10 cents per lb.
Lunar caustic - - - - - -	15 per cent.
Lustrings, (or Italian florences) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829, - - - - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	50 do

M.

Macaroni - - - - - -	15 do
Mace - - - - - - $1	per lb.
oil of - - - - - -	15 per cent.
Machinery, that is, models of machinery, and other inventions - - - -	Free.
Mackerel - - - - - $1	50 per bbl.
Madder and madder root - - - -	12½ per cent.
Madopolams, (English) imitation of India cotton -	25 do
with a minimum—See Cotton Manufactures.	
Madras handkerchiefs, such as are usually imported from Madras, that is cotton - - -	25 do
with a minimum, for which, see Cotton Manufactures.	
Mock Madras handkerchiefs, such as usually come from France and England, if made of cotton -	25 do
with a minimum, for which, see Cotton Manufactures.	
if warp of silk, and filling of cotton - -	25 do
Magnesia, or carbonate of magnesia - - -	15 do
Mahogany, in logs - - - -	Free.
in boards or plank - - - -	15 per cent.
Mallnes, or maline laces (thread laces) - - -	12½ do
Mallets, wood - - - - - -	30 do
Malt - - - - - - -	15 do
Mamoody, jallapore, or any other mamoodies, *see Cotton Manufactures.*	
Manganese - - - - - -	15 do
Mangrove shells - - - - -	15 do
Manilla plantain bark - - - - -	15 do
Manna - - - - - - -	15 do
Mantles, that is, crape mantles, and other mantles manufactured of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	50 do
Manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and segars -	10 do
Manufactures of the United States and its Territories -	Free.
of silk, cotton, or any other material, look to the name of that material.	

ecially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus.* -	Free.
t specially imported as above - - -	15 per cent.
sected maps - - - - -	30 do
and all articles manufactured of it, (if not specially imported as described under the head of *Apparatus)* - - - -	30 do
(for children's play) - - - -	15 do
(French silk) - - - -	20 do
if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
ade, a sweetmeat, if preserved in sugar, as is usual	30 do
allows, flowers - - - -	15 do
- - - - - -	15 do
s for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty - - - - -	12½ do
atical instruments, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* - - - -	Free.
not specially imported as above, if brass, iron, steel, gilt, or plated - -	25 per cent.
if gold or silver - - - -	12½ do
if ivory or bone - - - -	15 do
if wood - - - - -	30 do
s of hair or hay - - - -	15 do
grass or flags, or straw, or tow, or any other material, not floor matting - - -	30 per cent.
that is, floor matting, of flags or other materials - - - - -	15 cts. per sq. yd.
lace (thread) - - - -	12½ per cent.
specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* -	Free.
not specially imported as above, pay according to the materials they are composed of.	
l preparations of anatomy - - -	15 per cent.
not otherwise enumerated - - -	15 do
pots, if not earthen - - - -	15 do
if earthen - - - -	20 do
or quicksilver, and all preparations of it -	15 do
shawls, either real or imitation, of cotton -	25 do
with a minimum, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures.*	
of wool, or wool and cotton, *with a minimum.—See Woollens.*	
n root - - - - - -	15 do
isinglass - - - - - -	15 do
roses - - - - - -	30 do
y of all sorts - - - - -	30 do
also—*See Bonnets.*	
ues - - - - - -	15 do
nks and mill irons, of wrought iron - -	4 cts. per lb.
s - - - - - -	$1 each.
offee - - - - - -	25 per cent.
green - - - - - -	15 do

Mineralogy, specimens of	Free.
Minium, or red lead, to 1st Sept. 1828	4 cts. per l
after that time	5 cts. do
Mint, that is, copper in any shape, imported for the use of the mint	Free.
Minth, or mint, oil of	15 per cent.
Mittens, of wool	35 do
Mock jewelry, if gilt or plated	25 do
if not gilt or plated	35 do
Mock pearls, such as are made in Paris and in Tuscany, white, in imitation of real pearls, and colored, made of scale of fish, and with or without wax inside, if not made up as ornaments for head dresses	15 do
Models of machinery and other inventions	Free.
Mohair yarn, or woollen twist	33½ per cent
Molasses	10 cts. per
Morebad sawns.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Moreens	25 per cent.
Morgidnas (light silk shawls) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 per cent.
after that time	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
Morocco skins	30 do
Mortars, marble	30 do
Moss, Iceland, or any other real moss	15 do
Iceland, imitation of, (made in Europe of silk)	20 do
Mother of pearl, and articles not enumerated, made of mother of pearl	15 do
Mother of pearl buttons, with metal eyes	25 do
Moulds, that is, button moulds	20 do
Mowdeter sawns.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Mowsannas.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Muffs and tippets	15 per cent.
Mull muslins, and all other muslins from Calcutta, England, France, or any where else.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Mummies	Free.
Munjeet, (a dying drug)	12½ per cent
Munster linen	25 do
Muriatic acid	12½ do
Muscatel raisins	4 cts. per l
Music, printed in sheets	15 per cent.
if in books.—*See Books.*	
Musical instruments, of wood	30 do
Musk	15 do
Musk ornaments and purses, &c. (such as come from Smyrna)	15 do
Muskets	$1 50 each.
Muslin handkerchiefs, (Madras and any others)—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Muslins	25 per cent.
with a minimum, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures.*	

rd - - - - - - -	30 per cent.
seed - - - - - -	15 do
inen - - - - - -	25 do
n gum - - - - - -	15 do

N.

copper - - - - - -	4 cts. per lb.
composition - - - - -	25 per cent.
iron, cut or wrought - - -	5 cts. per lb.
ornamental, that is, brass with gilt or polished heads - - - - -	25 per cent.
wholly of brass and copper, other than brass, nails with gilt or polished heads - - -	25 per cent.
ins, whether white, blue, long yellow or short yellow - - - -	25 do
N. B. They are subject to the minimum of 35 cts. square yard, as cotton manufactures, if imported erwise than direct from China.	
us, German, of damask and of diaper, and others of flax - - - - -	25 do
cotton, *with a minimum*, for which, *see Cotton Manufactures.*	
al history, specimens of - - -	Free.
tongues, smoked or pickled - - -	15 per cent.
es - - - - - -	25 do
cloths, of wool, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 33⅓ cents per square yard -	14 cts. per sq. yd.
if over that cost, until 30th June, 1829 -	40 per cent.
and after that time - - -	45 do
fishing, other than dip or scoop nets - -	5 cts. per lb.
dip or scoop-nets - - -	25 per cent.
gua wood - - - - -	Free.
rs - - - - - -	25 per cent.
- - - - - - -	25 do
e of pot-ash or saltpetre, unrefined - -	12½ do
refined - - - - -	3 cts. per lb.
of silver or lunar caustic - - -	15 per cent.
u, (a liquor) not over 1st proof - - -	53 cts. per gall.
alls - - - - - -	12½ per cent.
egs - - - - - -	60 cts. per lb.
il - - - - - -	15 per cent.
cocoa, or any other nuts not enumerated, and not used principally in dying - - -	15 per cent.
omica - - - - - -	15 do
ook—See *Cotton Manufactures.*	

O.

n and junk - - - - -	15 do
- - - - - - -	10 c. per bushel.
, dry - - - - - -	1 cent. per lb.

Ochre ground in oil	15 per cent.
Odors, which are perfumes	30 per cent.
Oil cakes	15 do
Oil cloths, other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth	25 c. per
patent printed or painted floor cloths	50 do
furniture oil cloth	15 do
Oil stone	15 per cent.
Oil, sallad	30 do
bear's, of cocoa nuts, palm bean, palm, ricina, or palma christi	15 do
castor	40 cents per
linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed	25 do
spermaceti of foreign fisheries	25 do
whale and other oil (not sperm) of foreign fisheries	15 do
olive, in casks	25 do
vitriol	3 do
all other oils used principally in dying, and not enumerated	12½ per cent.
absynth or wormwood, almonds, amber, animal, aniseed, cassia, cajeput, cinnamon, cloves, fennell, juniper, mace, minth or mint, nutmegs, nuts, poppies, savin, and all essential oils, not used principally as perfumes	15 do
anthos, or rosemary, bergamot, carui or caroway, jasmine, lavender, lemon, sweet marjorum, orange, origanum, or thyme, roses, or otto of roses, and all other essential oils, used principally as perfumes	30 do
Old iron	15 do
junk	15 do
lead	15 do
brass, copper, or pewter, fit only to be remanufactured	Free.
Olive oil in casks	25 cents per
for sallad, say in bottles, flasks, or jars	30 per cent.
Olives	30 do
Olympian green	15 do
Onions	15 do
Opium	15 do
Orange, oil of, or essence of	30 do
Orange mineral, to 1st September, 1828,	15 do
after that time	5 cents per
Oranges and orange peel	15 per cent.
Ore, metallic, (if not specimens, &c.—*See Apparatus*, or for ballast)	15 do
Organs	30 do
Organsine silk	15 do
Origanum, oil of	30 do
Ornaments for head dresses	30 do
not for head dresses, of brass, iron, steel, or washed	25 do

ments, gilt or plated, for saddlery		25 per cent.
gilt or plated, not for saddlery		25 do
ment, red, ground, a kind of mineral used by painters		15 do
s root		15 do
burgs, flax or hemp		15 do
twilled or twilled sacking		25 do
ich plumes and feathers, manufactured or unmanufactured		30 do
of roses		30 do
de of bismuth		15 do
ters		15 do

P.

k thread	5 cents per lb.
ldings, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
nt brushes	30 per cent.
nted floor cloths	50 c. per sq. yd.
nting brushes	30 per cent.
ntings, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus.*	Free.
not specially imported as above	15 do
nts, carmine, Dutch pink, Frankfort black, French green, ivory black, king's yellow, lakes, [not including lac lake] lamp black, mineral green, olympian green, patent yellow, red chalk, rose pink, terra umbra, and desenna, and all other paints not enumerated, and not used principally as dying drugs or materials	15 do
nts, which are mainly used as dying drugs or materials	12½ do
empores [coddalore.]—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
m leaf hats—*See Hats,* with a minimum	50 do
m leaf baskets	15 do
m oil	15 do
phlets—*See Books.*	
taloons, wove, and other pantaloons	50 do
er, folio and quarto post of all kinds	20 cents per lb.
foolscap, and all drawing and writing	17 do
printing, copperplate, and stainers'	10 do
razor cases and snuff boxes	15 per cent.
sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper of all kinds	3 cents per lb.
on all other paper	15 do
goldleaf paper and rice paper	15 per cent.
glass, marble, and sand paper	15 cents per lb.
pasteboard	15 do
paper like that in which blue Nankins are generally imported	3 do
er hangings	40 per cent.
asols, of whatever materials made	30 do
sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols	30 do
chment	30 do
is white	1 cent per lb.
teboard, fullers' boards, and pressing boards	15 cents per lb.

Pastel or woad - - - - - 12½
Paste work, that is, set in gold or silver - - 25
Pastes, unset - - - - - - 15
Paste, almond - - - - - - 30
Patent yellow - - - - - - 15
Peel, orange - - - - - - 15
Pearl, that is, mother of pearl - - - - 15
that is, the mother of pearl buttons with holes - 20
Pearls of all kinds, set or not set, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly as to quantity of pearls 12½
(mock pearls) such as are made in Paris and in Tuscany, white (in imitation of real pearls) and colored, made of scale of fish, with or without wax inside, if not made up as ornaments for head dresses - - - - - 15
Pease - - - - - - - 15
Pelisse cloth, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
Pelule, or pelure de soie, or d'ognon, (hat lining of silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - 25
after that time - - - - - 30
if manufactured elsewhere - - - 20
Pencils, black lead - - - - - 40
red lead - - - - - 30
usually called silver pencils, but, in fact, composed of copper and tin, and merely plated or washed - - - - - 25
if really gold or silver, or enclosed in a case of gold or silver - - - - 12½
for drawing, or small brushes of hair or painting brushes - - - - - 30
Pepper - - - - - - 8
cayenne - - - - - 5
mallagath, or red peppers - - - 15
Peppermints - - - - - - 15
Perfumes - - - - - - 30
Perfumed shaving soap - - - - 30
Periodical publications or pamphlets, other than English, Latin, or Greek - - - - 1
if this should exceed 4 cents each, then they may be taken at 4 cents per pamphlet.
Persons arriving in the United States, that is, their baggage, their wearing apparel in actual use, and their tools and implements of trade - -
Personal baggage, in actual use of persons arriving in the United States - - - - -
Peruvian bark - - - - - -
Pewter, old, fit only to be re-manufactured - -
that is, articles not enumerated, manufactured from pewter, or of which pewter is a component part - - - - - 20
Philosophical apparatus, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* - - - - -

ɔhical apparatus, not specially imported as above,	
duty according to the materials it is composed of.	
ɔrtes - - - - - -	30 per cent.
ish, other than mackerel and salmon - -	$1 per bbl.
herring in kegs - - - - -	15 per cent.
- - - - - -	30 do
glass, according to its size—*See Window Glass.*	
brass or copper - - - - -	Free.
iron, to 1st September, 1828 - - -	50 cts. per 112lb.
after that time - - - -	62½ do
lead, to 1st September, 1828 - - -	2 cents per lb.
after that time - - - -	3 do
tin - - - - - - -	Free.
ɔ - - - - - - -	6 cents per lb.
ɛs, or needle cases, of ivory, bone, mother of pearl or turtle shell - - -	15 per cent.
of gold or silver, or precious stones - -	12½ do
of leather or wood - - - -	30 do
of paper - - - - -	15 do
iions, pasteboard, colored paper, gilt paper, cotton velvet, cotton cord, bran, and a silk ribbon - - - -	25 do
pasteboard, colored paper, gilt paper, looking glass, silk velvet, bran, gilt copper balls, and silk ribbon - - -	20 do
paper japanned, varnish, gilding, and a gilt copper rim - - - -	25 do
if silk, and manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - -	20 do
ples - - - - - -	15 do
)utch - - - - - -	25 do
ɔse - - - - - -	15 do
rhether pound pins, paper pins, or pins in ornamental boxes - - - -	25 do
f clay (smoking pipes) - - - -	15 do
ios, or pistachio nuts - - - -	15 do
- - - - - - -	30 do
per (a thin paper from China) - - -	15 cents per lb.
worsted - - - -	25 per cent.
cotton, *with a minimum, for which, see Cotton Manufactures.*	
Caroline plaids, or any others of cotton and worsted, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
Scotch plaids, (worsted stuffs) - - -	25 do
a bark, or Manilla grass, or Manilla hemp -	15 do
and boards - - - - -	15 do
or plaitings of straw for hats or bonnets - -	50 do
and not subject to the minimum.	
- - - - - - -	Free.

Q.

Quadrants and sextants
Quadrille, silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of
Hope, until 30th June, 1828
after that time
if manufactured elsewhere
Quassia wood
Quicksilver, and all preparations of it
Quills, prepared or manufactured
not prepared or manufactured
Quiltings or bed quilts (cotton) with a minimum—
Cotton Manufactures.

R.

Radix, or root angelica, columbo, ginger, ipecac, or ipecacuanha, jallap, gentian, galleugal, hellebore, liquorice, orris, rhubarb, salsaparilla, seneca, scilla, squills, valerian, and roots of all kinds not enumerated, and not used principally for dying
Rags of any kind of cloth
Raisins in boxes
in jars
Muscatel
all others
Rakes, iron or steel
Rapeseed oil
Rasps
Ratafia (a liquor) not over 1st proof
Rappers, of brass or iron
Rattans, unmanufactured
Ratteen (English or French, or any other made of wool)
with a minimum—See Woollens.
Ratinets, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
Rattles, according to the materials they are composed of.
Ravens ducks—*See Sail Duck.*
Raw skins, that is, undressed
if with wool on—*See Wool.*
Raw silk
Razor cases, leather or wood
paper
Razors
Razor straps, leather or wood
Reaping hooks, of iron or steel, to 1st September, 1828,
after that time
Red chalk (not Spanish brown)
lead, dry or ground in oil, to 1st September, 1828,
after that time
tartar or crude tartar, or wine lees
Venetian, dry

r hams - - - - - -	3 cents per lb.
cording to the materials they are compos-	
d - - - - - -	15 per cent.
gd, something called osnaburgs - -	25 do
tles. No duty charged on the bottles. The	
- - - - - - -	20 cts. per gall.
common size bottles are estimated by our	
to contain 2 2-3 gallons per dozen, and 10	
ducted from that for breakage, before cast-	
but you can have real contents and real	
ved you, if you claim it, at the time you	
try, and so you can with beer and ale, and	
s.	
ted otherwise than in bottles - -	15 cts. per gall.
rusiate of potash - - - - -	15 per cent.
- - - - - -	10 cts. per bush.
- - - - - -	15 per cent.
(German silk) - - - -	20 do
if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good	
Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
plain - - - - -	15 do
perfumed - - - -	30 do
owder - - - - -	8 cts. per lb.
es of all kinds, and all articles composed	
r chiefly, as to quantity, of precious stones	12½ per cent.
anatomical - - - -	Free.
chemical, not enumerated - -	15 per cent.
at is, comfits or sweetmeats, preserved in	
brandy - - - - -	30 do
ds - - - - - -	15 cts. per lb.
, if in sheets - - - -	15 per cent.
if in books.—*See Books.*	
, in Spanish, in such manner as to consti-	
e regular series of volumes - -	4 cts. per vol.
s - - - - - -	25 per cent.
, engravings - - - - -	15 do
he growth, manufactures, or fisheries of the	
States and its Territories - - -	Free.
ieces, worsted and silk, *with a minimum—*	
llens.	
s - - - - - -	25 cts. per pair.
- - - - - -	4 cts. per lb.
- - - - - -	20 per cent.
ding to the materials.	
- - - - - -	15 per cent.
e - - - - - -	25 do
dras.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
rs - - - - - -	15 do
ne or silk, with steel clasps - -	25 do

Q.

Quadrants and sextants - - -
Quadrille, silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good
Hope, until 30th June, 1829
after that time - - -
if manufactured elsewhere
Quassia wood - - - -
Quicksilver, and all preparations of it
Quills, prepared or manufactured
not prepared or manufactured
Quiltings or bed quilts (cotton) *with a minimum—See*
Cotton Manufactures.

R.

Radix, or root angelica, columbo, ginger, ipicac or
cuhana, jallap, gentian, gallengal, hellebore,
reon, orris, rhubarb, salsaparilla, seneca, scill
squills, valerian, and roots of all kinds not enu
rated, and not used principally for dying
Rags of any kind of cloth - - -
Raisins in boxes - - - -
in jars - - - -
Muscatel - - - -
all others - - - -
Rakes, iron or steel - - - -
Rapeseed oil - - - - -
Rasps - - - - - -
Ratafia (a liquor) not over 1st proof - -
Rappers, of brass or iron - - -
Rattans, unmanufactured - - -
Ratteen (English or French, or any other made of wool
with a minimum—See Woollens.
Rattinets, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
Rattles, according to the materials they are composed of
Ravens duck—*See Sail Duck.*
Raw skins, that is, undressed
if with wool on—*See Wool.*
Raw silk - - - -
Razor cases, leather or wood -
paper - - -
Razors - - - - - -
Razor straps, leather or wood - - -
Reaping hooks, of iron or steel, to 1st September,
after that time - - -
Red chalk (not Spanish brown) - - -
lead, dry or ground in oil, to 1st September, 1829,
after that time - - -
tartar or crude tartar, or wine lees -
Venetian, dry - - - -

ead ground in oil - - - - - -	1½ per cent.
wood, and red sanders wood - - -	Free.
ead pencils - - - - -	30 per cent.
s, unmanufactured - - - -	15 do
ns of antimony - - - - -	Free.
leer tongues - - - - -	15 per cent.
ules or ridicules, according to the materials they are made of.	
arb - - - - - - -	15 do
ns, Dutch and China, Taffeta or lustring; French, satin or taffeta, plain, black, and colored, figured, dentele, gauffre, garniture, crape, gauze, or Cashmere, of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
ons and tapes, silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
cotton, or if cotton is a component part -	25 do
linen - - - - - - -	25 do
if wool is a component part - - -	35 do
- - - - - - - -	15 do
cules or reticules, according to the materials they are composed of.	
s - - - - - - -	$2 50 each.
s, brass, iron, steel, pewter, tin, gilt, plated or washed - - - - -	25 per cent.
if silver, plated for saddlery - - -	25 do
of gold, silver, or precious stones - -	12½ do
ts - - - - - - - -	25 do
ie laces (thread lace) - - - -	12½ do
es, not made up, cotton, or cotton and silk - -	25 do
with a minimum, for which see Cotton Manufactures.	
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
if composed wholly or partly of wool, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
if made up as a gown or other ready made clothing	50 do
nelle salts (medicinal) - - - -	15 do
nelle common salt, the same as other common salt—*See Salt.*	
- - - - - - - -	12½ do
s of copper - - - - - -	4 cents per lb.
of composition - - - - -	25 per cent.
of iron, to 1st September, 1828 - - -	3 cents per lb.
after that time - - - - -	3½ do

Rods and eyes, for stairs - - - - - 25
Rolls, brown or white - - - - - 25
Romals—*See Cotton Manufactures.*
Roman vitriol - - - - - 4
cement - - - [illegible]
Root, seneca and other roots, as named under the [illegible]
Radix - - - - - [illegible]
Rope, ciar or coiar - - - - [illegible]
Rose pink - - - - - [illegible]
Rose water, really such - - [illegible]
Roses, otto of - - - - [illegible]
Rosemary, oil of - - - [illegible]
Rosolio, or liquor to drink, not over first proof [illegible]
Rotten stone - - - - - 15
Rouans (German, flax) - - - - - 25
Rouge - - - - - - 15
Rubies - - - - - [illegible]
Rugs of cotton, for hearths or for bed covering, wholly or partly of wool, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
of cotton, *with a minimum—See Cotton Manufactures* - - - - - 25
Rules of wood - - - - [illegible]
Rum, and cherry rum, 1st and 2d proof - 53
3d proof - - - - [illegible]
4th proof - - - - [illegible]
Russia duck—*See Sail Duck.*
Russia sheetings, brown or white - - 25
Rye - - - - - - [illegible]

S.

Sabres - - - - - - 30
Sacking, fine twilled, (German flax) - - 25
Saddlery, silver plated - - - - 25
Saddles - - - - - - 30
Sad irons - - - - - - 25
Safflower - - - - - - 12
Saffron, - - - - - [illegible]
Sago - - - - - - [illegible]
Sail duck, Westphalia, Bremen, English, Russia, ravens, and all other sail duck, whether made of hemp or flax, until 30th June, 1829 - [illegible]
30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830 - [illegible]
30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831 - 10
30th June, 1831, to 30th June, 1832 - 10
30th June, 1832, to 30th June, 1833 - 11
30th June, 1833, to 30th June, 1834 - 11
30th June, 1834, to 30th June, 1835 - 12
after 30th June, 1835 - - - 12
Sal ammonia, diuretic, duobus, or sulphate of potash, or tartar vitriol, rochelle, and all other chemical salts not enumerated - - - - - 15

er		2 cents per lb.
n		4 do
r saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, unrefined		12½ per cent.
	refined	3 cents per lb.
—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
ckled or dry salted		$2 per bbl.
ioked		1 per 112lb.
		20 cts. per 56lb.
mineral		15 per cent.
or saltnitre, or nitrate of potash, crude		12½ do
	refined	3 cents per lb.
ugs, from Calcutta		15 per cent.
r sandarac gum		15 do
od		Free.
		15 cents per lb.
		15 per cent.
ee *Cotton Manufactures.*		
s usually imported in kegs		15 do
manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope,		
until 30th June, 1829		25 do
fter that time		30 do
f manufactured elsewhere		20 do
		15 do
mark (worsted stuffs)		25 do
, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good		
Hope, until 30th June, 1829		25 do
r that time		30 do
anufactured elsewhere		20 do
, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good		
ope, until 30th June, 1829		25 do
that time		30 do
nufactured elsewhere		20 do
and covers, made of iron and tin, as usual		25 do
		15 do
f		15 do
		$1 each.
er kinds		25 per cent.
		25 do
e *Cotton Manufactures.*		
ter and others, wood		30 do
or bone		15 do
l or silver		12½ do
per		35 do
s, brass, iron, or steel, to 1st Sept., 1828		25 do
after that time		35 do
um		15 do
, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good		
Hope, until 30th June, 1829		25 do
r that time		30 do
anufactured elsewhere		20 do
quills		15 do

Scissors
Scotch plaids (worsted stuff goods)
Scrapers
Scrapings of ox horns, deer horns, or ivory
Screws, of iron, weighing 25 lb. or upwards
of iron, for wood, called wood screws, to the 1st September, 1828
after that time
of wood
Screw wrenches
Scribes
Scrivellos, or small elephant's teeth
Sculpture, specimens of, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus*
specimens of, not specially imported as above, pay according to the materials they are composed of.
Scythes, to 1st September, 1828 — 30 per cent.
after that time — 40 do.
Sea cow, or sea elephant's teeth
Seeds, caraway
cardamon
coriander
garden
Seersuckers
Seines — 20 per cent.
Seltzer water
Senegal, gum
Senna, or senna leaves
Senneca radix or root
Serge, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
Serge de Rome, or drap de soie, (silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 — 25 do.
after that time — 30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere — 30 do.
Sewing silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 — 25 do.
after that time — 30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere — 30 do.
Sextants
Shades, lace, of thread, or silk
Shag of worsted, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
Shalloons (worsted stuff)
Shawls, merino, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 — 25 do.
after that time — 30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere — 30 do.
cotton and wool, with a woollen fringe, silk and wool, or wool, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*

ls, silk and cotton, or cotton, *with a minimum—See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Cashmere or camel's hair, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
lace, of thread or silk - - - -	12½ per cent.
s - - - - - - -	25 do
hing copper, that is, in sheets of 14 by 48 inches, weighing 14 *a* 34 ounces per square foot -	Free.
imported for breed - - - -	do
skins, with wool on—*See Wool.*	
ngs, Russia, brown or white - - -	25 per cent.
iron - - - - - -	3 cents per lb.
brass - - - - - -	25 per cent.
lead, to 1st September, 1828 - - -	2 cents per lb.
after that time - - - - -	3 do
tin, or tin in plates - - - -	15 per cent.
glass, or crown glass - - - -	$5 per 100 sq. ft.
c - - - - - -	15 per cent.
cocoa - - - - -	15 do
for ornaments - - - - -	15 do
ts (India cigars) - - - - -	$2 50 per M.
gs, cotton—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
linen - - - - -	25 per cent.
inding, silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
inding, cotton - - - - -	25 do
wool - - - - -	35 do
ills made of cast iron - - - -	1 cent per lb.
akers' wax - - - - -	15 per cent.
read - - - - - -	25 do
for children - - - - -	15 c. per pair.
for grown persons, of silk - - -	30 do
of leather - - -	25 do
other shoes or slippers of prunello, stuff, or Nankin	25 do
ast iron - - - - - -	1 cent per lb.
nanufactured of lead, until 1st September, 1828 -	3½ do
after that time - - - - -	4 do
s, iron and brass - - - -	25 per cent.
iron and steel, (to dig with) to 1st Sept. 1828 -	30 do
after that time - - - -	40 do
and tongs, iron and brass - - -	25 do
- - - - - - - -	15 do
: - - - - - - -	12½ do
, to 1st September, 1828 - - -	30 do
after that time - - - -	40 do
ns - - - - - -	30 do
ottoms of hair - - - - -	15 do
or Silezia (linen) - - - -	25 do
th, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - - -	25 do

Silk cloth, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, after 30th June, 1829	30 per cent.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
Silk hats or caps	30 do
Silk paper	15 cents per
Silk stuffs, silk twist, sewing, and stockings, and manufactures of silk not otherwise enumerated, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 per cent.
after that time	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
if cotton, flax, hemp, or wool be a component part, see each of those materials.	
organsine	15 do
brutia and other raw	15 do
Silver coin and silver bullion	Free.
leaf	12½ do
nitrate of	15 do
plated saddlery	25 do
quick	15 do
watches, silver lace, all articles composed wholly or chiefly as to quantity of gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones	12½ do
Sinchaws, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
Sistersoys (silk handkerchiefs) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do
Skates	25 do
Skivers (various kinds of skins, tanned, split, &c.)	30 do
Skins of all kinds, in the hair, raw, or unmanufactured, dried, salted, or pickled	Free.
with the wool on: the wool is estimated as to weight and value, and to pay the same duty as unmanufactured wool for which, *See Wool.*	
dressed and in the hair	15 per cent.
half dressed, hair off	20 do
of all kinds, tanned, including morocco	30 do
Slates for roofs, not exceeding 12 inches by 6	$4 per M.
exceeding 12 and not exceeding 14 inches	$5 do
exceeding 14 and not exceeding 16 inches	$6 do
exceeding 16 and not exceeding 18 inches	$7 do
exceeding 18 and not exceeding 20 inches	$8 do
exceeding 20 and not exceeding 24 inches	$9 do
exceeding 24 inches	$10 do
for writing	33⅓ per cent.
Slate pencils	15 do
Sledges and blacksmiths' hammers	8½ do

s for children, of prunello, stuff, or Nankin	-	25 cents per pair,
of other materials	- -	15 do
for grown persons, of leather	- -	25 do
of stuff or Nankin	- -	25 do
of silk	- -	30 do
- - - - - -		15 per cent.
d salmon - - - - -		$ 1 per 112 lb.
herring - - - - -		1 do
- - - - - -		15 per cent.
- - - - - -		25 do
- - - - - -		25 c. per lb.
oxes of paper - - - - -		15 per cent.
of tin - - - - -		25 do
of turtle shell - - - -		15 do
of mock turtle shell, or horn - -		15 do
of gold or silver - - - -		12½ do
of box-wood, or wood - - -		30 do
of box-wood, or wood, lined with turtle shell		15 do
of ivory, or of ivory lined with turtle shell		15 do
Castile and the like - - - -		4 cts. per lb.
perfumed, shaving, fancy, and wash balls -		30 per cent.
cotton, thread, or flax - - - -		25 do
of worsted or wool - - - -		35 do
of silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -		25 do
after that time - - - - -		30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -		20 do
arbonate of - - - - -		15 do
alts of - - - - - -		15 do
omals.—*See Cotton Manufactures.*		
- - - - - - -		15 do
to 1st Sept. 1828 - - - -		30 do
after that time - - - -		40 do
brown, dry - - - - -		1 ct. per lb.
ground, in oil - - -		1½ ct. per lb.
white or whiting - - - -		1 ct. do
flies, or cantharides - - -		15 per cent.
ia, or sparterie, or willow sheets for hats -		50 do
not subject to the minimum.		
een, or coral - - - - -		15 do
ens of sculpture, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus* - - - - -		Free.
of sculpture, not specially imported as above; duty according to the materials they are composed of.		
in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations - - -		Free.
tles, if gold or silver mounted - - -		12½ per cent.
if iron, brass, or steel mounted - -		25 do
if turtle shell, mounted - - -		15 do
if otherwise - - - -		15 do
cle eyes - - 2 cts. per lb. and		20 do

Spectacle cases, if iron or steel	25 per ct
if leather	30 do
if paper	15 do
Spelter	Free.
manufactured	25 per ct
Spermaceti candles	8 cts. per
oil, of foreign fisheries	25 cts. p
Spikes, copper	
composition	25 per ct
iron	4 cts. p
Spirits distilled from grain, 1st proof	57 cts. p
2d do	60 cts.
3d do	63 cts.
4th do	67 cts.
5th do	75 cts.
above 5th do	90 cts.
Spirits distilled from other materials than grain, 1st and	
2d proof	53 cts.
3d do	57 cts.
4th do	63 cts.
5th do	72 cts.
Above 5th do	85 cts.
Spoke shaves	25 per cent
Sponges	15 do
Spoons, gold or silver	12½ do
pewter, iron, tin, or steel	25 do
wood	30 do
Sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per M.	.5 cts. per
exceeding 16 oz. do	5 cts. per
Squares, wood	30 per cent
brass	25 do
iron or steel, to 1st Sept. 1828	25 do
after that time	35 do
Squills or scilla	15 do
Starch	15 do
Statues, and specimens of statuary, specially imported, &c.—*See Apparatus*	Free.
Statues, and specimens of statuary, not specially imported as above—	
if alabaster or plaster	15 per ct
if brass or bronze	30 do
if marble	30 do
Steel, to 1st Sept. 1828	25 per ct
after that time	30 do
wire, not exceeding No. 18, to 1st Sept. 1828	25 do
over No. 18, to 1st Sept. 1828	30 do
not exceeding No. 14, after 1st Sept. 1828	30 do
over No. 14	35 do
that is, articles not enumerated, manufactured from steel, or of which steel is a component part	30 do
Steelyards, to 1st September, 1828	25 do
after that time	30 do

,that is, walking sticks - - - -	30 per cent.
or frames for umbrellas or parasols - -	30 do
square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas - - - -	12 do
- - - - - -	30 do
ıttoms, and parts thereof, made of copper -	15 do
ıets, *with a minimum.—See Woollens.*	
ıgs and half stockings, of wool or worsted -	35 per cent.
cotton or thread - - - -	25 do
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 -	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
ware - - - - - -	20 do
Armenian, caustic, grindstones, oil stones, pumice stone, rotten stone, touch stone, whetstone, rag and sand stone - - - -	15 do
burr, unwrought, - - - - -	Free.
load - - - - - -	15 per cent.
for ballast - - - - -	Free.
Bristol, cornelian and all other precious, of all kinds, set or not set, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of precious stones, as to quantity - - - - - -	12½ per cent.
- - - - - - -	15 do
bonnets and Leghorns, with a minimum—*See Bonnets* - - - - -	50 do
carpeting and straw carpets - - -	15 c. pr. sq. yd.
knives, to 1st September, 1828 - -	30 per cent.
after that time - - -	40 do
ornaments for straw bonnets - - -	50 do
ı (checks and stripes, German flax) - -	25 do
cotton—*See Cotton Manufactures.*	
ed circassian stuffs - - - -	25 do
oods, such as bombazetts, camlets, calimancoes, wild bores, shalloons, moreens, and the like, which are worsted stuffs -	25 do
joints, of iron or steel - - - -	25 do
ıate, corrosive - - - - -	15 do
brown - - - - - -	3 cents per lb.
. B. Under this denomination, is classed all Muscado sugar, Havana brown; all but the best white gil; all Calcutta sugar, including Benares and double boiled, except some fine samples rarely imported; he common sugar from Canton; all Siam, Pulo Penang, and Prince of Wales' island, and all the Manilla ır, usually imported; good common Guadeloupe or rtinique clayed; and all but the best of Batavia su-	
, white, clayed, or powdered - - -	4 cents per lb.
. B. Under this denomination comes white Havathe best Brazil, and the best Guadeloupe and Marque clayed.	

Sugar, lump	10 cents per
loaf	12 do.
candy	12 do.
of lead, or super acetite of lead, to 1st September, 1828	15 per cent.
after that time	5 cents per
Sugar tongs, silver or gold	12½ per cent.
Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol	3 cents per
Sulphate of copper, or blue or Roman vitriol	4 do.
zinc	15 per cent.
Sulphur, flor, flour, or flower sulphur and roll brimstone	Free.
Sulphuric ether	15 per cent.
Sumac	12½ do.
Super acetite of lead, or sugar of lead, to 1st September, 1828	15 do.
after that time	5 cents per
Suspenders, for men's wear, cotton	25 per cent.
wholly or partly of wool—*See Appendix.*	
flax, or flax and silk	25 do.
silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do.
after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	20 do.
leather	30 do.
Swansdown, (an English woollen cloth) *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
Swanskins, (a thick stout woollen) *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
Sweet majorum, oil of	30 do.
Sweetmeats or comfits, preserved in sugar or brandy	30 do.
Swords	30
Sword blades	30
Syrup of molasses	
real	

T.

Tabboreens (a worsted stuff)	
Table cloths, of Damask and of diaper, of flax,	
if cotton be a component part, the	
ject to the minimum, for which	
ton Manufactures.	
oil table cloths	
Tacks, not exceeding 16 oz. per M.	
exceeding 16 oz. per M.	
Taffeta, French	
China, if manufactured beyond	
Hope, until 30th June, 18	
after that time	
Talc, isinglass, or mica	
Tallow	

andles - - - - -	5 cents per lb.
ls - - - - - -	30 per cent.
ens - - -	30 do
wax, cotton, tin, paper, or wood - -	25 do
tton - - - - - -	25 do
laerlem, and other linen - - -	25 do
lk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829 - -	25 do
ter that time - - - - -	30 do
manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
holly or partly of wool—*See Appendix.*	
- - - - - -	15 do
ngs - - - - - -	25 do
ordage - - - - -	4 cents per lb.
laids (a worsted stuff) - - - -	25 per cent.
ream - - - - -	15 do
ed crude - - - -	12½ do
of antimony, or tart emetic - - -	15 do
cheese, wholly or partly of iron or steel -	25 do
orted in vessels of the United States, direct from China—	
ea - - - - - -	12 cents per lb.
npoy, Congo, souchong, and other black teas -	25 do
erial, gunpowder, and gomee - - -	50 do
on, and young hyson - - - -	40 do
on-skin, and other green teas - - -	28 do
orted in vessels not of the U. S. from China, or ny where else—	
ea - - - - - -	14 cents per lb.
poy, congo, souchong, and other black teas -	34 do
erial, gunpowder, and gomee - - -	68 do
on and young hyson - - - -	56 do
on skin and other green teas - - -	38 do
m any place other than China, imported in ves- of the U. States, the same duty as designated ve for foreign vessels.	
earthen - - - - -	20 per cent.
britannia or tin - - - -	25 do
pewter, gilt, or plated, or japanned - -	25 do
silver or gold - - - - -	12½ do
- - - - - -	15 do
urgs - - - - - -	15 do
lephant's, or any other animal's - -	15 do
es - - - - - -	25 do
, a species of coral - - - -	15 do
panica, or japonica, terra de senna and umbra -	15 do
ea and siena - - - - -	1 cent per lb.
japanned - - - - -	25 per cent.
gue - - - - - -	Free.
neters - - - - - -	25 per cent.
s, gold and silver - - - -	12½ do
brass, steel, or iron - - - -	25 do

Thimbles, ivory	15 per cent.
called *silver thimbles*, but in fact composed of copper and tin, and merely plated or washed over	25 do.
Thread, cotton—*See Cotton.*	
pack	5 cents.
stockings	25 per cent.
shoe	25 do.
flax	25 do.
Thread, mecklin (thread laces, narrow, or in pieces quite whole for gowns, caps, &c.	12½ do.
Thule—*See Tulle.*	
Thus, gum	15 do.
Thyme, oil of, or essence of	30 do.
Ticks, cotton or flax, or cotton and flax	25 do.
if of cotton, or if cotton be a component part, they are subject to the minimum, for which *See Cotton Manufactures.*	
Ticklenburgs	15 do.
Tiles, for building	25 do.
marble	30 do.
Timepieces	25 do.
Tin, in bars, pigs, or block	Free.
foil	15 do.
plates or sheets	15 do.
granulated and powdered in grain	12½ do.
Tin, that is, articles not enumerated, manufactured of tin, or of which tin is a component part	25 do.
Tinctures, odoriferous, such as cologne and lavender water, and the like	30 do.
Tinctures, of bark and other medicinal, which may not be ranked as balsams	15 do.
Tips and runners for parasols and umbrellas	25 do.
Tippets, silk, manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do.
after that time	30 do.
if manufactured elsewhere	30 do.
feathers	30 do.
fur	15 do.
wool, wholly or partly—*See Appendix.*	
Toasters, cheese, wholly or partly of iron or steel	30 do.
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	10 do.
in leaves or unmanufactured	4 do.
Tobacco boxes, according to the materials they are composed of.	
Toilinets, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
Tongues, reindeer	15 do.
and sounds (fish)	15 do.
neat's, smoked	15 do.
Tongs, (shovel and tongs)	25 do.
Tonqua or tonga beans	20 do.
Tools and implements of trade of persons arriving in the United States	Free.

ushes - - - - - -	30 per cent.
owder - - - - - -	30 do
eal - - - - - -	12½ do
nitation - - - - -	15 do
ones - - - - - -	15 do
copper chiefly - - - - -	25 do
brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin - -	25 do
wood chiefly - - - - -	30 do
ron - - - - - -	25 do
eather - - - - -	30 do
on and steel - - - - -	25 do
ood - - - - - -	30 do
th, gum - - - - -	15 do
d waiters, silver or gold - - -	12½ do
gilt, plated, or japanned - - -	25 do
paper - - - - -	15 do
wood - - - - -	30 do
or sugar baker's molasses - - -	10 cents per gall.
- - - - - -	Free.
- - - - - -	25 per cent.
with iron or still springs, if of more value than the leather - - - -	25 do
leather is the material of chief value - -	30 do
Berlin, Tulle de Flandre - - -	12½ do
made up into gowns or dresses - -	50 do
Tulle lace, narrow, or even, if in pieces quite de, (French) black, white, plain, worked, embroidered, or stamped - - - -	12½ do
, if cut glass - - - -	3 c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
plain glass - - - -	2 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
- - - - - -	12½ do
s - - - - - -	12½ do
- - - - - -	15 do
- - - - - -	15 do
all - - - - - -	15 do
- - - - - -	5 cents per lb.
tton—*See Cotton.*	
, gold and silver - - - -	12½ per cent.
steel - - - - -	25 do
printing - - - - -	25 do
- - - - - -	15 do

U.

- - - - - - -	30 per cent.
sticks or frame for umbrellas - -	30 do
brass tips, runners, &c. for umbrellas -	25 do
square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas - - - -	12 do
d and uncolored cotton yarn—*See Cotton.*	
furs - - - - - -	Free.

United States.—All articles of the grow
manufacture of the United States, an
ported for their use -
Unmanufactured bark of the cork tree
wood of any kind
Untarred cordage - -
Unwrought burr stones -
clay - -

V.

Valentias, *with a minimum—See Wo*
Valenciennes (thread lace) -
Valerian root - - -
Valonia or valani - -
Vanilla - - -
Vanilla beans - - -
Varnishes, of all kinds - -
Vegetabes of all kinds not enumerated,
cipally in dying -
Veils of lace, silk, or thread -
Vellum - - -
Velvet, cotton—*See Cotton Manufac*
silk, if manufactured beyond t
Hope, until 30th June, 1829
after that time - -
if manufactured elsewhere
Velvet binding, (German) plain, stan
silk, if manufactured beyond t
Hope, until 30th June, 1829
after that time - -
if manufactured elsewhere
cotton - - -
Velveteens—*See Cotton Manufactur*
Venetian red (a kind of ochre) dry
ground in oil -
Verdigris - - -
Vermicelli - - -
Vermillion - - -
Vestings, silk, manufactured beyond
Hope, until the 30th June, 182
after that time - -
if manufactured elsewhere
cotton, or cotton and silk
if cotton be a component part t
the minimum, for which, s
factures
wholly or partly of wool, or w
nimum—See Woollens.
Vials, apothecaries, of the capacity of s
above six, and not exceeding ei
exceeding eight ounces

to 1st September, 1828 - - - -	25 per cent.
after that time - - - - -	35 do
r, distilled or not distilled - - -	8 cents per gal.
, wood - - - - - -	30 per cent.
strings - - - - - -	15 do
ne (French) silk, if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
cards - - - - - -	15 cents per lb.
oil of, or sulphuric acid - - -	3 do
blue or Roman, or sulphate of copper - -	4 do
white, or sulphate of zinc - - -	15 per cent.

W.

- - - - - -	30 do
s, silver or gold - - - - -	12½ do
gilt, plated, or japanned - - -	25 do
paper - - - - -	15 do
wood, or leather - - - -	30 do
g sticks - - - - -	30 do
- - - - - -	15 do
China - - - - - -	20 do
earthen and crockery - - - -	20 do
porcelain - - - - -	20 do
stone - - - - - -	20 do
that is, cabinet wares - - - -	30 do
gilt, including brass ornamental nails, with gilt or polished heads; including, also, brass runners and tips for parasols - - -	25 do
japan - - - - - -	25 do
silver-plated saddlery, coach, and harness furniture - - - - - -	25 do
all other plated wares - - - -	25 do
ing-pans, brass - - - - -	25 do
copper - - - - -	35 do
s and perfumes - - - - -	30 do
es of all kinds, and parts of watches - -	12½ do
chrystals - - - - -	12½ do
wheels, of iron - - - - -	25 do
cologne - - - - - -	30 do
colors - - - - - -	15 do
bees, bleached or unbleached, candles - -	6 cents per lb.
dolls, shaped partly with cotton cloth - -	25 per cent.
figures - - - - - -	15 do
sealing - - - - - -	15 do
shoemaker's - - - - -	15 do
tapers - - - - - -	25 do
ing apparel, in actual use of persons arriving in the United States - - - -	Free.
if not in actual use as above - - -	50 per cent.
ing, worsted—*See Appendix.*	

Weights of cast iron, without any wrought iron about them	1 cent per lb
with rings of wrought iron affixed to them	25 per cent.
Whalebone	15 do
Wheat of all kinds	20 do
Wheat flour	20 do
Whetstones	15 per cent.
Whips	30 do
Whiskey, 1st proof	57 cents per
2d proof	40 do
3d proof	28 do
4th proof	9 do
White lead, dry or ground in oil, to 1st Sept. 1828	4 cents p
after that time	3 do
White rolls, (German flax)	25 per cent.
White vitriol or sulphate of zinc	15 do
White, that is, Paris white	1 cent per
Whiting	1 do
Wildbores (worsted stuffs)	25 per cent.
Willow sheets, for hats, white and black	50 do
Not subject to the minimum.	
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches	$3 pr 100
over this and not above 10 by 12 inches	$3 50 do
if above 10 by 15 inches	$5 do
Sheet glass or crown glass	$6 do
Wine lees	12½ per cent.
Wine, until the 1st of January, 1829—	
Burgundy, Champaigne, Madeira, Rhenish, and Tokay	$1 per gallon
Sherry and St. Lucar	60 cents per
Lisbon, Port or Oporto, Figuera, Mondego, and other wines of Portugal	50 do
Marsala or Sicily Madeira, and other wines of Sicily	50 do
Teneriffe, Fayal, Pico, Pico-Madeira, and other wines of the western islands	40 do
Claret, Vin de Grave, Frontignac, and all French wines except Burgundy and Champaigne; Corsica, Leghorn, and all the wines of Italy and of the Archipelago and of the Levant; Catalonia, Colmenar, Malaga, and all the wines of Spain except Sherry and St. Lucar; Canary, and all other wines not enumerated; when imported in bottles or cases	30 do
and when imported in casks or in any other way than in bottles or cases	15 do
N. B. When the wine is imported in bottles the duty of $2 per groce is charged on the bottles, besides the duty on the wine.	
The following will be the duties on all wines imported from and after the 1st January, 1829, and on all wines remaining in the public warehouses at that time.	

e, Sherry and Madeira, whether imported in bottles, cases, or casks	50 cents per gall.
Claret, Catalonia, and other *red* wines of France and Spain, when imported in casks	10 do
St. Lucar, Colmenar, Malaga, and all other wines of Spain; Vine de Grave, Cette Madeira, and all other wines of France; Corsica, Leghorn, Smyrna, Levant, Archipelago, Greece, and all other wines of the Mediterranean, and on all the wines of Germany, not specially enumerated, when imported in casks (and not being red wines of France and Spain)	15 do
Lisbon, Port or Oporto, Figuera, Mondego, and other wines of Portugal; Teneriffe, Fayal, Pico, Pico Madeira, and other wines of the western Islands; Canary, Marsala, and Sicily Madeira, and on all other wines, unless specially enumerated, whether imported in bottles, cases or casks	30 do
Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, Tokay, Claret, Vine de Grave, Frontignac, and wines of all countries when imported in bottles or cases, not specially enumerated	30 do
N. B. When wine is imported in bottles, the duty of $2 per groce is charged on the bottles, besides the duty on the wine.	
ter bark, or canella alba	15 per cent.
e, brass, that is, such as is used for piano fortes and the like	25 do
copper, such as is used to tie down the corks of bottled porter and the like	25 do
iron or steel, and annealed iron wire, not exceeding No. 18, until 1st September, 1828	5 cents per lb.
not exceeding No. 14, after 1st Sept. 1828	6 do
exceeding No. 18, until 1st September, 1828	9 do
exceeding No. 14, after 1st September, 1828	10 do
square, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas	12 per sent.
e binding for saddlery, (iron, rolled and flatted) and other not specified	25 do
ad or pastel	12½ do
ren's bonnets and caps—*See Bonnets.*	
Brazil, braziletto, redwood, camwood, Fernambuco, fustic, logwood, Santa Martha, Nicaragua, red sanders, Rio de la Hache, Pernambuco, queen's, and other dye woods	Free.
sandal, in sticks, or in dust, or powder	Free.
unmanufactured of any kind	Free.
quassia	15 per cent.
that is all manufactures of wood	30 do
boards and plank	15 do
ol, sheep's or lamb's, merino or common, washed or unwashed, until 30th June, 1829	4 c. per lb. and 40 per cent.

then add 10 per cent., if from this side the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn - - -	$10\frac{80}{100}$
the duty being 40 per cent. on	$1 18$\frac{80}{100}$
it is, in fact, a duty of $47\frac{52}{100}$ cents per square yard, on a cloth of the actual value as above named.	
Provided, that on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 33⅓ cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of - -	14 cts. per sq. yd.
thus, if a square yard of woollen cloth cost 1*s.* 4*d.*	
charges, say - 2*d.*	
1*s.* 6*d.* sterling is 33⅓ cents, which will pay a duty of 14 cents per square yard. The 10 or 20 per cent., as in other woollens, is not added.	
(N. B. On Cotton Manufactures, subject to a minimum, the rule is different, as will be perceived under the head of Cotton Manufactures.)	
en blankets - - - - -	35 per cent.
en rugs for beds and hearths, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
enets, *with a minimum—See Woollens.*	
en stockings and socks, or half stockings -	35 do
ng chenilles, (of silk) if manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until 30th June, 1829	25 do
after that time - - - -	30 do
if manufactured elsewhere - - -	20 do
s, for stills - - - - -	25 do
wood, oil of - - - - -	15 do
ed stockings, socks, or half stockings - - -	35 do
stuffs, such as bombazetts, camlets, calimancoes, wildbores, shalloons, moreens, and the like, but not valentias, toilinets, &c. -	25 do
ing—*See Appendix.*	
pantaloons, or any other pantaloons - -	50 do
ches - - - - - -	25 do

Y.

, untarred - - - - -	5 cents per lb.
cotton—*See Cotton.*	
of hemp or flax - - - - -	5 do
linen, used in the manufacture of millinets -	25 per cent.
worsted - - - - - -	33⅓ do
w berries, for dying - - - -	12½ do

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